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RUYDYARD KIPLING.

From a portrait by the Hon. John Collier, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1891.

# St. Louis Public Magazine.

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL, 1897.

No. 1.

### IN THE LIBRARY.

#### DELIVERY ROOM.

As a visitor leaves the elevator on the sixth floor, he is brought face to face with the large oil painting "The murder scene in Macbeth," hanging on the south wall of the corridor. Of the two other pictures on this wall the larger is a portrait of Ira Divoll, the smaller, of Admiral Farragut. On leaving the corridor the visitor enters the large and well furnished Delivery Room, one of the busiest places in St. Louis. Some valuable oil paintings and portraits decorate the walls, among them being two excellent copies from paintings by Rembrandt. Among the other pictures is found a portrait of the Hon. James Richardson, often taken for Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Richardson was for many vears a leading member of the Library Board and did much to insure a successful growth of the Library. On the same wall is a portrait of Thomas Metcalfe, only lately presented to the Library. The two portraits on the north wall are those of Gen. Frank P. Blair and Hon. Stephen D. Barlow, the first President of the Public School Library. Over the author index is a portrait of the Hon.

Wm. T. Harris, now Commissioner of Education of the United States, formerly Superintendent of the St. Louis Public Schools. On the stairway leading to the Reading Room is a medallion, by Ricketson, of "The children's friend," Louisa M. Alcott, presented by a little coterie of St. Louis ladies. To many of the readers who draw books from the thousands that fill the shelves the system in use is perfectly familiar, while to others this sketch may prove instructive.

#### THE INFORMATION DESK.

To a stranger coming for the first time, the first thought would be, where shall I go for my book? The easiest way out of many a difficulty is to follow the advice given a young man who engaged work in a strange place-"You need not want for anything if you have an English tongue in your head," and in this case one might add, "or a French or German tongue." for the lady at the Information Desk speaks both these languages fluently; and the Information Desk near the center of the room is the place to seek. At any hour of the day some one can be found there to answer questions and aid in finding books difficult to obtain.



REGISTRATION DESK, Showing Staircase to Seventh Floor.

#### REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The prospective reader must first provide himself with a card, which can be obtained at the Registration Desk free of charge. by having a guarantor blank signed by some responsible person, and bringing it to the Library, where the signature of the applicant is taken. The card is then made out which entitles the holder to draw any book from the regular collection at any time during library

hours, and as often as desired. To adult card holders an extra non-fiction card is given, on application, which entitles them to draw a second book. teachers, a third card is given, entitlingthem todraw, for school use, as many as six books at a time. This last card is issued to ministers also. For each of these cards an application is

taken and filed away under the member's name, in an alphabetical index. These names are also indexed under the card number (a number index), and again an index is made of guarantors showing the number of readers any citizen has guaranteed for and when the applications were

made. In this system the Library has an accurate index to the names of all borrowers. When it is known that over 49,000 persons have applied for cards, one readily sees that a vast amount of careful work has been necessary to keep this department in perfect order.

#### THE CATALOGUE.

An up-to-date catalogue is a valuable part of a large library: and such a one is



BROWSING CORNER.

the catalogue arranged in two forms in the large cabinets, with portable drawers for table use. A reader looking for some book by a known author will look under the author's name in the Author Catalogue, at the west end of the room, in which all books are collected under an alphabetical arrangement of authors. A special German Catalogue is also found in this same cabinet. The Classed Catalogue on the south side

tioned are but aids preparatory to drawing books.

#### THE RECEIVING DESKS.

The Receiving and Issuing Desks are the busiest points in the room; and as the readers hand in their call slips at the Receiving Desk, each list in turn is taken by a runner who finds the book asked for and leaves it to be charged at the Issue Desk. Frequently a list has been timed,



RECEIVING DESK, ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

of the room is a valuable help to those who wish to find all the books on any given subject. The charts hanging near give the numbers of the classes, running from 1 to 100. The classes in the cabinet are arranged from 1 to 100 also, so that a borrower looking for "History of Art," class 65, finds the drawer containing "Class 65," not drawer numbered 65. The novels and juveniles are arranged alphabetically by titles in a separate cabinet. The different sections of the Issue Department heretofore men-

from the second it left the reader's hand until his book was given him at the other window, the record showing that the whole operation took less than two minutes in all. Of more difficult lists this can not be claimed; but, taken all in all, the system must be commended as one of the most rapid and accurate in execution of all systems yet devised. The largest number of books issued thus far in a single day is 3,526, only a few less than the number issued by the Boston Public Library on its busiest day, up to 1894.



REFERENCE ROOM.

that any list of books that a reader wishes to examine, may be brought out for inspection. This fact together with others occasioned the remark of a reader the other day who said: "This is the most liberal of all the libraries I have ever been in."

Some time ago a few statistics were published concerning the work done in the St. Louis Library, as compared with other libraries, and in no other one, we believe, have 300 books been issued in a single hour by five people, without error or delay of any kind. This could not be done if each book had to be checked off immediately. Instead, the books are put aside and checked off, when most convenient, by the assistant who does nothing else. Another specially good

feature is that each borrower is given a stamped receipt for each book returned.

NEW BOOK SPACE,
OR BROWSING
CORNER.

On the south side of the room is a popular place for those seeking new books and magazines, and the books on special topics of current interest to the public. A feature here to be mentioned, is

#### JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

The person who said young Americans were not readers should visit the Juvenile Department about four o'clock some day. "I can find a book for myself" is frequently heard there. This department is in charge of an experienced teacher, who personally helps the children as far as possible. The influence of good books on young minds is of such importance that every one must give his heartiest approval of the work the Library is doing



ART ROOM, Seventh Floor.

in this line; and many a grown up boy or girl sighs for time to read the fascinating books provided for children. Here and everywhere else in the Library the desire is to give all possible information and assistance.

#### THE READING ROOM.

The artistic iron stairway leading from the Delivery Room lands the visitor in the Reading Room, well lighted and furing Room is used for stacking the bound papers, also the U.S. government and state publications. The value of such books is tested at such time as our recent presidential campaign, when many calls were made each day for Congressional documents.

#### ART ROOM.

On entering the corridors of the seventh floor a number of departments claim the



READING ROOM, Seventh Floor.

nished with tables and chairs sufficient to accommodate several hundred readers. The large list of periodicals that arrive regularly hangs near the door that leads to the hall, and the numbers can be had on application at the desk. Many interesting pictures and articles of value ornament the room, which is open to visitors 12 hours of every week day, including holidays, and from 2 until 9 P. M. on Sundays.

#### PUBLIC DOCUMENT ROOM.

A large room to the west of the Read-

attention, some of which are the most interesting parts of the Library. The first room is devoted to Art. The cases are fitted with doors and roller shelves to protect the plates and valuable books kept there. There are many rare volumes of Antiquities, such as Lepsius and Napoleon's Egypt, and a collection of Autotypes, the large book of Audubon's Birds, the latter being the largest volume in the Library, and many books on architecture and other fine arts that are of interest to students and professional men and to all

lovers of beauty. The Froebel Collection for the use of teachers and students, is kept in this room. Next to this department is

THE REFERENCE ROOM, in which are kept books of value, duplicate sets of Magazines, the Encyclopædias and books of many classes which remain constantly at the Library. Special reference might be made to the Portrait Index, the Century Dictionary Cabinet,

of which little is seen except by those engaged in the Library work, is a busy place. Here the books are entered in proper classes, and records made of the books and their contents for the various catalogues; order lists made for new purchases, and records made of books sent to and received from the binders, together with many other necessary items. It would often impress an outsider as



READING ROOM DESK, Seventh Floor.

the Dictionaries of Universal Knowledge, and of the McAnally Collection, largely composed of religious works, donated by the late Dr. D. R. McAnally, to be kept intact in this room.

A portrait in oil of Dr. McAnally hangs on the west wall of this room. Here are to be found the students and brain workers who know how to dig in these mines for their treasures, and a growing appreciation of this department (which is a sign of healthy intellectual life) has already caused it to be frequently too crowded for the comfort of the information seekers.

chaotic, with its seeming confusion of books, new and old, in all stages of preparation. But out of this chaos comes an accurate record of each of the 125,000 volumes owned by the Library, from the time the book comes from the publisher or book agent, until it is stamped condemned, and, old, worn and tattered, goes to give its last bit of pleasure or instruction to the inmates of one of the charitable institutions of the city. In the entry ledger the following facts are noted regarding each book: Date of entry, accession number, author, title, volume,

place of publication, publisher, date, size, class, additions classified, volumes given, periodicals bound, pamphlets bound, from whom obtained, publisher's price, discount, net price, binding, remarks. The process of preparing the books for circulation seems long and cumbersome, but every step in it contributes to the safe keeping and orderly bestowal of the books or facilitates their circulation.

sicians and students who may obtain for library use quite a number of current medical publications.

#### THE TECHNOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

In like manner the books on the useful arts are becoming a promising feature of the Library and are kept in a separate room, accessible to those specially interested. The bound periodicals of this



LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE, Seventh Floor.

The beautiful corner office of the 7th floor is reserved for the special use of the Librarian and the Board of Directors.

#### THE MEDICAL ROOM.

The Medical collection, though hardly more than started, already contains between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes, including many periodicals and valuable treatises. While this is but a nucleus for the great Medical Library which St. Louis should and will have, it is the largest and best medical collection west of the Mississippi. The room is kept at the disposal of phy-

class of books, together with Records and Transactions of Scientific Societies, and the Dictionaries of Chemistry, of Useful Arts, etc., are included in this collection.

THE DELIVERY STATIONS.

are daily increasing in popularity, and as they become more generally understood will be more and more appreciated. Books can be drawn and returned through the stations, the same as at the Library. There are cases known where a borrower seldom comes to the Library for books. An account of the work of this important and rapidly growing department will be given in the next issue.

The St. Louis Public Library, first started in 1865, is now the largest free library west of the Mississippi, and issues about four times as many books each day as it did when it was first made free to all citizens, less than three years ago. It is fast outgrowing its present accommodations, and new quarters will soon be imperative. J. W. GEORGE.



CATALOGUING ROOM.

#### KEEP YOUR NUMBERS.

A glance at the plan of the MAGAZINE will show that successive numbers do not supersede their predecessors. The April issue may be as useful to you next January as now; and by preserving your copies you will in time obtain a catalogue of a large portion of the collection. For example, by saving this and the next number you will have at hand a complete catalogue of the books in the Library on the Useful Arts and Trades. From time to time other departments will be treated in the same manner. Save your numbers.

Among the recent additions to the Library is "Famous composers and their works," edited by Payne. It is a handsome book, profusely illustrated. A few of the illustrations are reproduced in this number.

During the past year the Library has bought many books on music, not only descriptions and lives of musicians, but text books on the different divisions of music, and treatises on themes such as fugues, counter-point, etc. Later on a list of such books will be published in this magazine.

MEMBERS

of the....

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

who have not yet subscribed to the St. Louis Public Library

MAGAZINE, will kindly leave their orders at the Library, or one of the sub-stations, during this month, in order to facilitate the making up of the mailing lists.

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### THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE FREE LIBRARY owes much to retiring Mayor Walbridge for the care and judgment he has used in making appointments to the Board of Directors. From the outset he has made it a point to have all the principal races and religions that make up the community represented on the Board by men, or women, of ability and character, who have given their time and talents to the work without a thought of self-interest. In the first Board of Directors of the Free Library were three members who had served on the Board of Managers of the Public School Library from two to eight years and who therefore brought to the larger field of the Free Library a valuable stock of knowledge and experience. Under these favorable conditions the immediate success of the Library is easily accounted for; and all that is needed to assure the continued growth and prosperity of this People's University is the exercise of the same wise and patriotic spirit by succeeding Mayors. A group of the members of the present Board is given in this issue.

MR THOMAS DIMMOCK is a retired journalist. His newspaper career covered about thirty-five years, of which fifteen were spent on the Missouri Republican. Mr. Dimmock was appointed a member of the Board of Directors in June, 1895, for a term of three years.

MR. BENJ. EISEMAN is a member of the well-known dry goods firm of Rice, stix & Co. He is serving his first term on the Public Library Board, but was some years ago, a member of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library.

Mr. Chas. W. Knapp is a life-long resident of St. Louis. He is editor and manager of the St. Louis Republic and was recently re-elected President of the National Press Association. He was appointed a member of the Board, June, 1895.

MR. ARTHUR LEE is senior member of the law firm of A. & J. F. Lee and is an old resident of St. Louis. Mr. Lee drew the bill under which the vote for a library building will be taken at the pending election, and has freely, and gratuitously, given his legal, as well as personal, service to the affairs of the Board.

Col. T. A. Meysenburg is President of the Tudor Iron Co. He was a member of the first Board appointed after the vote for a free library in 1893, and is now serving his second term. He was also a member of the old Board of Managers of the Public School Library from 1889, and has held the office of Vice-President

from the organization of the present Board.

MR. CHAS. C. ORTHWEIN is a native of St. Louis. He is a member of the firm of Chas. F. Orthwein & Sons, grain exporters and commission merchants. Mr. Orthwein is serving his first term as a member of the Board of Directors.

DR. THOMAS O'REILLY came to St. Louis in 1849 and is still engaged in the active practice of medicine. Throughout his busy professional life he has found time for much valuable public work. He is now serving his second term as member of the Library Board.

MR. EDWARD L. PREETORIUS was born and brought up in St. Louis. He is business manager of the Westliche Post. Mr. Preetorius was a member of the first Board appointed under the Free Library act and is now serving his second term of three years.

MR. OSCAR L. WHITELAW is senior member of the firm of Whitelaw Bros., dealers in oils, paints and heavy drugs. He has been a member of the governing Board of the Library since 1886, and its President from 1892. He is now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Directors of the Free Library.

MR. FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN has lived all his life in St. Louis. He was appointed Librarian of the Public School Library in 1877. Prior to that he was a Professor in Washington University.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



EDWARD L. PREETORIUS.

COL MEYSENBURG.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



ARTHUR LEE.

F. M. CRUNDEN.

## ST. LOUIS PUBLIC MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

FRED'K F. CRUNDEN, Librarian, Editor. HELEN TUTT, Associate Editor. A. B. BENESCH, Business Manager.

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No. 1

#### A CASE OF EVOLUTION.

WE trust the St. Louis Public Library Magazine will prove a pleasant surprise to readers who have heretofore relied on the *Bulletin* for book lists and other information regarding the Library. A glance at the increased size of the periodical will show how much more it offers in quantity; while its table of contents and its numerous illustrations will insure for it a welcome in every cultivated home in St. Louis.

The MAGAZINE is a case of evolution. The Bulletin wove about itself a cocoon of approved usefulness; and under the stimulating influence of a favorable business proposition, lo! it has developed into a beautiful butterfly of a MAGAZINE.

But the figure does not do entire justice to the publication. It both indicates only the beauty of its appearance; and in this case beauty is not its own excuse for being. Moreover, it bears a suggestion of the ephemeral; and the Magazine, having passed the hazards of infancy, is assured of a vigorous and prolonged life. It must live, for it is under contract to do so—a contract duly signed and sealed, and solemnized by a bond.

Life implies growth. "Maga," therefore, must grow; and all that is necessary to insure its growth in size, beauty and usefulness, is the sunshine of popular approval.

We have no apologies to offer for the appearance of this first number, though it was, of necessity, hastily prepared; but we promise better things for the future.

#### HOW IT HAPPENED.

THE great increase in size and the marked improvement in make-up of the Library's official organ was made possible by an arrangement with the A. B. Benesch Publishing Co., by which that firm takes entire charge of the business side of the publication.

Under the terms of the contract, the Publishers assume all financial responsibility. The control of the columns, however, including the acceptance of advertisements, lies entirely with the Board of Directors. By this arrangement, the Library not only secures a medium of communication with its thousands of card-holders, but also has a share in profits accruing from the publication,

It is thought proper to make this statement, in order that the public may be fully informed regarding the acts of its agents and that subscribers and advertisers may know that in supporting this publication they are helping the Library.

#### THE SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE MAGAZINE.

THE primary object of this publication is to serve as a means of communication between the management of the Library and its owners, the people of St. Louis. The annual report made by the Directors to the official head oi the city gives a concise summary of the work and the growth of the Library during the year. It cannot go into details; it cannot publish a list of the books added or suggest books for reading. The MAGAZINE, appearing promptly on the first of every month, will furnish fresh and full information regarding the growth and progress of the Library. It will also aid the institution in performing its great

function as the People's University. This it will do by publishing annotated lists of the new books added during the previous month and special reading lists adapted to all ages, tastes and practical needs. In the present number, for example, will be found a list of the additions for January and February, with descriptive and critical notes on the more important books, and the first installment of a list of the books in the Library on the Useful Arts and Trades. There are also well considered reviews of new books of note, which will be a regular feature of the Magazine.

The May issue will contain a graded list of books for young people; and the guidance of children's reading will be kept constantly in view as one of the most important ends for which the Library exists.

#### OUR AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

THE appointment by President Mc-Kinley of Colonel John Hay as Ambassador to England is one likely to be gratifying to the country. What effect, if any, it will have on the situation in Ohio, or which faction in New York will feel itself aggrieved by the nomination, an outsider cannot undertake to say. It is more than probable that the President's desire was simply to name a good man for the place and to please all parties. At any rate he has followed a good precedent in American politics by naming a literary man to one of the highest diplomatic offices in his gift.

John Hay was born at Salem, Ind., in 1838. He graduated at Brown University, studied law in Springfield, Ill., was admitted to practice in 1861, but went the same year to Washington as assistant secretary to President Lincoln. His intimate acquaintance with public events in the next few years was an admirable preparation for the diplomatic duties to to which he was soon to be called, as well

as for his subsequent journalistic and historic work. He also served in the army a short time, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He was first secretary of legation at Paris in 1865, then charge d'affaires at Vienna, and later secretary of legation at Madrid. He came home in 1870 and wrote editorially for the New York Tribune for several years. In 1875 he went to Cleveland, O., where he figured prominently in state and national politics. For one short period, during the absence of Whitelaw Reid, he went back to take entire editorial charge of the Tribune. This was in 1881. In the meantime he had been, from 1879 to 1881, assistant Secretary of State. In the latter year also he was chosen President of the International Sanitary Congress which met in Washington. He has made his home in Washington for a number of years, is a well-known figure in many circles at the capital, and is reputed to be rich. In 1890 he published, in conjunction with John G. Nicolay, their elaborate life of Abraham Lincoln, which is now the standard history of the Lincoln administration.

The more purely literary work of the author comprises the famous "Pike County Ballads," published in 1871. "Castilian Days," a series of prose sketches of Spanish life, also published in 1871, and his collected "Poems" of 1890.

The "Pike County Ballads" born of recollections of early times in Illinois, are racy dialect poems in the manner of Bret Harte's humorous pieces. They attracted great attention when they first appeared in the *Tribune* and *Harper's Weekly*, and "Little Breeches" and "Jim Bludso" have never lost favor with the public. The following is a good example of extravagant Western humor:

#### THE MYSTERY OF GILGAL.

The darkest, strangest mystery I ever read, or heern, or see, ls 'long of a drink at Taggart's Hall—om Taggart's of Gilgal.

I've heern the tale a thousand ways, But never could get through the maze That hangs around that queer day's doin's; But I'll tell the yarn to youans.

Tom Taggart stood behind his bar, The time was fall, the skies was far, The neighbors round the counter drawed, And ca'mly drinked and jawed.

At last come Colonel Blood of Pike, And old Jedge Phinn, permiscus-like, And each, as he meandered in, Remarked, "A whisky-skin."

Tom mixed the beverage full and far, And slammed it, smoking, on the bar. Some says three fingers, some says two,— I'll leave the choice to you.

Phinn to the drink put forth his hand; Blood drawed his knife, with accent bland, I ax yer parding, Mister Phinn— Jest drap that whisky-skin."

No man high-toneder could be found Than old Jedge Phinn the country round. Says he, "Young man, the tribe of Phinns Knows their own whisky-skins!"

He went for his 'leven-inch bowie-knife:—
"I tries to foller a Christian life;
But I'll drap a slice of liver or two,
My bloomin' shrub, with you."

They carved in a way that all admired, Tell Blood drawed iron at last, and fired. It took Seth Bludso 'twixt the eyes, Which caused him great surprise.

Then coats went off, and all went in; Shots and bad language swelled the din; The short, sharp bark of Derringers, Like bull-pups, cheered the furse.

They piled the stiffs outside the door; They made, I reckon, a cord or more. Girls went that winter, as a rule, Alone to spellin'-school.

I've sarched in vain, from Dan to Beer—Sheba, to make this mistery clear; But I end with hit as I did begin,—Who got the whisky-skin?

It has been affirmed and denied that Col. Hay is the author of "The Bread-Winners," an anonymous novel dealing with the strike and labor questions and written like T. B. Aldrich's "Stillwater Tragedy" from a standpoint of pronounced hostility to the walking delegate.

# KEEP THIS COPY .....FOR BINDING.

Bound volumes of the ST. LOUIS
PUBLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE will possess a value scarcely to be reckoned in dollars and cents. Nowhere else will the books ever be catalogued in the full descriptive style shown in the pages issued supplemental to this periodical. The numbers can be substantially bound at very slight cost.

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## THE INTERNATIONAL AUTHORS' PEACE CONVENTION.

President of the British Association of Authors a year ago, at the time of the Venezuelan imbroglio, a joint convention of British and American authors was held recently in New York City, "to consider," as the invitation said, "the best means of maintaining and perpetuating amicable relations between the two great branches of the race which enjoys the same institutions, cherishes the same diversified and picturesque forms of religion, and, above all, speaks the same language, the language of Shakespeare and of Milton."

As an intense lover of the other country personally, and as a member, officially, of Her Majesty's Loyal Fenian Filibusters, I attended the deliberations of what promised to be the most momentous international convention of history.

Mr. Rudyard K. Mulvaney was unanimously chosen as presiding officer. In calling the meeting to order he made a few well-chosen remarks, in which he said that he was glad to welcome the sahibs present, and only regretted that they had not brought their memlog along, as lovely woman, outside of the domestic sphere, was always in favor of peace. "However," he added, "as the proverb hath it, 'Because one hath not a rupee, he should not despise the humble anna.' And as it is sometimes best to begin at the beginning. I would call upon the charming writer whose mission it is to be the laureate of infancy; for if there be in all the world a common language, it is that of the cradle. I would ask Mr. J. Whitcomb Hoosier to make a few remarks."

Mr. H. arose, amid thundering applause, and said:

"Wunce 'er wuz a itty boy. 'Nen 'ere wuz a nudder itty boy. Wun itty boy he say 'Goo-go.' Nudder itty boy he say 'Goo-go,' too. Bofe itty boys dey talk de same, cause dey buddies. Good itty buddies, dey don't qu'oll, 'cause dey talk de same 'Goo-goo.'"

The chairman seemed to be a little impatient during the speech of Mr. H., and said that if there were any adults present he would be glad to hear from them. He thought he saw his friend, Mr. Narcisse W. Cable, in the hall. Would Mr. C. please to favor the company with a few remarks?

Mr. C. would, and did. He said:

"I was jess goin' ad the poss-office, w'en I drop hin 'ere to lizzen ad yo' rimargues. Thas the rizzin I did not come prepare to mek a spitch. I ham no hauthor as Brutis hiz; boot I loaf the gran' Hanglo-Saxon tong, w'ch I 'ave learn him hat my muzzer's knee—the tong of the gre't Lord Biron hand of Mr. Keeplingue."

Mr. Mulvaney, not displeased at this compliment to his biographer, yet groping painfully for something more modern, espied a stranger ostentatiously concealing himself from observation on a front seat, and asked the Rev. Doctor Drumtochty to improve the occasion with a few remarks.

Mr. Drumtochty, cheerfully complying, mounted the platform and began:

"Brithers a'—for are we not a' brithers in the possession of a common speech?—this is no' a time for greetin', nor for idle clackin', but for thoughtfu' and canny cogitatin'. Let ilka tyke haud his ain haggis. In the benmost bore o' the hail beezeness, dinna forget the words o' the Gre't Duke o' Argyll (Got pless him!),

that the *cacoethes scribendi* is mair for Scotland than any ither eepidemic in its hail history."

The chairman, after carefully consulting his glossary under the desk, said that the inspiring words of his reverend friend must bring a thrill to every true Anglo-Saxon bosom, and asked the Honorable Remus C. Harris to respond for the Afro-American branch of that grand race.

Mr. Harris came forward diffidently, and said:

"Wunce upon a time Br'er Fox he gin a pahty, and he invite Br'er Eagle and Br'er Lion to pahticipate; and bofe on em dey jess natchilly pahticipate. W'en de dinnah hit wuz ready, Br'er Lion he say, in his modest way, befo' he wuz axed, 'Ef it all de same to you, Mister Fox, I'll take a slice of de w'ite meat;' and Br'er Eagle remark, quite servigrous like: 'Dahk meat good enuf for me, if I kin git enny.' But Br'er Fox he make apology and say: 'Ve'y so'y, gemmens, but the onliest dish on de bill o' fa'r to-day is Oatmeal. He'p youselves, gemmens. I had an American goose fo' my luncheon jess befo' I comed in.' "

The eloquent representative from Darkest Georgia was followed by a Canadian gentleman who spoke in the Acadian patois, with which, unhappily, neither the speaker nor his hearers seemed to be acquainted.

To relieve the embarrassment, the chairman, giving a hitch to his newest dialect costume, inquired in his most tarry voice if any lubber aboard would be kind enough to crawl over the cross-trees and lend a hand at splicing the keelson in plain Anglo-American lingo.

Thereupon arose Mr. J. Townsend Fadden, of Manhattan Island, and, expectorating genteelly over his left shoulder, said:

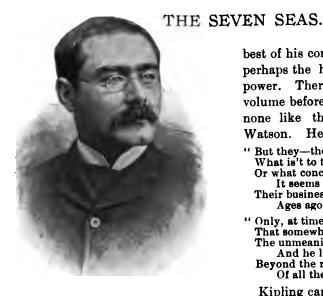
"Wot t'ell! I move dat we adjourns till dese foreign ducks has time to buy a primary-school primer and larn to read dead-easy words of one dinky little syllable. If any gent don't like de motion, let him come down here and say so. I won't do a ting to him."

But nobody seconding the motion or accepting the courteous invitation, the chairman read a letter from Mr. George Merrydeath, during which Mr. Fadden fell asleep, and Dr. Drumtochty asked in vain for a a translation into Gaelic or any other known modern tongue.

Mr. Merrydeath wrote: "While not failing in any lack, but rather the contrary, of enthusiasm in a matter which, beyond peradventure, must appeal to every lover, whether or not, or, rather, because thereof, or otherwise, of the lingual links in the chain that binds without fettering, the two great branches of a common, and yet uncommon, race, I feel it only my duty, and a sacred duty, to say so in unmistakable language."

The unanimous verdict of those present is that if any more meetings are to be held, it will be necessary to engage the services of an interpreter. The "common tongue of Shakespeare and of Milton" needs moistening to make it of any use in an International Authors' Peace Convention; and experience proves that Scotch whiskey and water are not adequate to the purpose. The former must be drunk with a glossary, and the latter is altogether thinner than blood.—James Jeffrey Roche, in N. Y. Life.





RUDYARD KIPLING .- From Photograph.

HE author of this volume of poems has been bailed as "The Unchallenged Laureate of Greater Britain." We have also been told that his poetry is of the brass band variety, but if it be true as reported, that his publishers sold of the new book 25,000 copies on the first day, there is evidence that a good many of us are fond of brass bands. Flutes and soft recorders are well enough, but there are times when the rattle of drums is what we need; and even sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal have been known to afford relief from the tedium of ballads on books, poems to poets, tea-table triolets and landscape sonnets.

Candidly, I think there is some justice in the brass-band criticism, and a friend has told me that "Kipling cuts to the very heart of things—with a butcher knife." But if he does get there, to the heart of things and of men, and I think he does, are we not bound to confess that this is the main desideratum in all literature, and to crown him accordingly?

After all though, crowning is the work of time; and if we compare him with the best of his contemporaries, we pay him perhaps the highest compliment in our power. There are smooth verses in the volume before me, and simple ones, but

none like the following from William Watson. He is speaking of miners:

But they—their day and night are one. What is't to them that rivulets run, Or what concern of theirs the sun? It seems as though

Their business with these things was done Ages ago:

"Only, at times, each dulled heart feels
That somewhere, sealed with hopeless seals,
The unmeaning heaven about him reels,
And he lies hurled
Revond the roar of all the wheels

Beyond the roar of all the wheels Of all the world."

Kipling cannot do that; but hear him in the "Song of the Banjo," or rather hear the Banjo, the companion and solace of pioneers and adventurers of every clime, "the war-drum of the white man round the world."

" In desire of many marvels over sea,

Where the new-raised tropic city sweats and roars,

I have sailed with Young Ulysses from the quay

Till the anchor rumbled down on stranger shores."

"By the bitter road the Younger Son must tread,

Ere he win to hearth and saddle of his own,—

'Mid the riot of the shearers at the shed,
In the silence of the herder's hut alone—
In the twilight, on a bucket upside down,
Hear me babble what the weakest won't

confess—
I am Memory and Torment—I am Town!
I am all that ever went with evening dress!"

I doubt of Kipling has time to read his fellow poets of the magazines, but Watson has, for we find him fond of such words as "immelodious," and he becomes "literary" when Kipling would be archaic or slangy. Kipling has more dash than Watson, knows more of men and infinitely more of the detail and circumstance of rough life over the globe. He knows machinery too, and parades his knowledge through the mouth of McAndrews, the ship engineer, whose "pur-

rin' dynamos' are more concrete and perhaps as good as "all the wheels of all the world." There are doubtless more points of contrast than resemblance between the two writers. I shall not say which I regard as superior to the other; but I think we can safely couple them together as the two foremost English poets of the day, counting Swinburne out and apologizing to the present Laureate.

Crossing the seas to America, we think at once of Bret Harte. The resemblance between him and Kipling may not extend further than to the coincidence that each portrays rough, immoral characters, each indulges in dialect more or less, and each is occasionally coarse. In comparing them I confess to a long standing partiality for Bret Harte. In burlesque humor he is Kipling's superior, and he can be dainty and pathetic in a way that the latter has not time to emulate. He lacks Kipling's broad view and his copiousness. I do not use the last word in a bad sense. Byron was copious, and Scott and Shakespeare. Tennyson was not, though he worked long and accomplished much. Browning was.

Kipling is not a realist, but he is strictly modern, his strictness leading him to neglect one strong human trait, a reverence for things past. He describes things as he sees them, and declares they are romantic-which they are. He likes local color, but he does not confine himself to a single parish, and he rather avoids pious, humdrum people. He is going to describe the whole earth, for it will all be England's some time, and each colony is to have fair play. He is a citizen of the world, the English world. Born of British parents in the city of Bombay, familiar with army life and jungle adventure, familiar with ships, a wanderer over seas, a sojourner in London, husband of an American woman and a resident of Vermont, he has seen much that he describes. He is proud of his native city:

"So thank I God my birth Fell not in isles aside,-Waste headlands of the earth Or warring tribes untried.

He is prouder of the imperial destiny of England, perhaps we might say of the English speaking races, for though he does not include us in terms he does so in spirit. He has his flings at us, to be sure; the American is blatant, vain, illogical, disreputable, unkempt; humorous, of course, though often out of season. He has his good points—is hospitable, childlike in momentary joy; he "scoffs at sword and crown," he "greets the embarrassed Gods," and, while vexed at misinterpretation, "turns a keen, untroubled face home, to the instant need of things." We are, in short, "men in a world of men," and belong, in a sense, to the company of stalwart sons, the nations of English speech, whom England, the "Gray Mother," is made thus to address:

"Truly ye come of The Blood; slower to bless than to ban;

Little used to lie down at the bidding of any man.

Look, I have made ye a place and opened wide the doors,

That ye may talk together, your Barons and Councillors—

That ye may talk together, brother to brother's face,
Thus for the good of your peoples—thus for the Pride of the Race.

Also we will make promise, so long as The

Blood endures, I shall know that your good is mine; ye shall feel that my strength is yours

In the day of Armageddon, at the last great fight of all, That Our House stand together and the pil-

lars do not fall.

We may not desire an offensive alliance with Great Britain, we may not approve her foreign policy, we need not criticise our Senators for carefully revising an indefinite and defective treaty; but few of us can fail to admire the wonderful upbuilding of that empire whose foothold is on every continent, whose flag is on every sea, whose sons have peopled the waste places of the earth, and whose domination anywhere means law and trade and civilization, and eventually the freedom and happiness of man. May we not hope in the name of this freedom that The House may stand and the pillars endure?

Meanwhile let us not forget that the world is alive, that now is the time of great achievements, that now is the day of romance; let us shake hands with McAndrews, jolly the "young recruit," even peep in at the Sergeant's wedding; let us sail the Seven Seas and feel a little of what the song expresses:

"For to admire and for to see
For to be old this world so wide—
It never done no good to me,
But I can't drop it if I tried."

EDWARD BATES.

#### RED TAPE IN FOREIGN LIBRARIES.

HE Pratt Institute monthly gives an amusing account of an American woman traveling in England, who was much surprised to find how hedged round with difficulties was the privilege of using the Reading-room of the British Museum. An English gentleman, and a well-known author, told her how great were the annoyances she would encounter in getting access to the books without influential letters of introduction. "Why, I am a member of the Authors' club," he said, "and well-known to the attendants in the entrance hall and the men at the door of the Reading-room; I have lived in London all my life; and yet, only a short time ago, when I happened to forget my ticket of admission to the Reading-room, I was not allowed to enter. There is no use in your going down to the Reading room this morning and hoping to get in-you must make application by letter, stating clearly that you are over twenty-one years of age, and why you apply for the use of the Library. You must mail this to the Principal Librarian, together with a carefully-written letter of recommendation from a well-known householder (who gives his name and address), stating that upon his personal knowledge, he is sure you are a fit person to be admitted to the use of the Library. Perhaps within a week you will get a printed note asking you to call at the office of the Principal Librarian for a personal interview. If this interview be satisfactory, you will get a permit (good for six months) to use the Reading-room. There is no other way."

I drew a long breath when all this red tape was unrolled, humbly thanked the author for his valuable advice, and with an American woman's natural perversity resolved to go straight down to the British Museum that afternoon and try my luck without a letter of introduction.

It is very gratifying to our national amour propre to learn that before the word American all barriers melted away, and in half an hour our compatriot was seated within the sacred precincts.

THE last three years have seen the erection of three great libraries in America, which are the noblest results our civilization can yet show.

THE Newberry Library, in Chicago, cost for its main wing only, nearly a million dollars; the Boston Public Library cost, exclusive of site, \$2,368,000, and the Congressional Library, in Washington, also, without paying for a site, cost \$6,000,000. Twenty-three American sculptors and twenty American painters have been employed in the decoration of the last named building. A most interesting account of this beautiful library is to be found in the Century for March.

Paris has six great free libraries. In the Bibliotheque Nationale of that city, readers sometimes wear muzzles to prevent inhaling the fine dust from old manuscripts and books. Of smaller free libraries, the number in Paris would nearly reach the hundred mark.



Jons sen tul

P. Hameston

## A CHARMING BOOK.

N reading the Hamerton autobiography we are at first disappointed that it was not more spontaneously written. If it had been, however, it would not have so well expressed a man in whose early years spontaneity had been smothered by a father's unfatherly treatment. Only in direct companionship with Nature could the boy give vent to self-expression. His greatest happiness was to get away by himself and read Scott's poems. "Of all the influences that had sway over me in those days and for long afterwards, the influence of Scott was by far the strongest. A boy cannot make a better choice."

If his boyhood and youth had been different, his maturity would not have been what we find it. Yet what an interesting sturdy manhood it was! There was its modesty, for instance, its reserve, its freedom from garrulity, its inability to "gush," its Saxon dread of Gallic exuberance. Far better, there was its hearty scorn of the superficial. There was its intellectual self-respect, its virile self-poise, its instinctive gentlemanliness.

With his marriage Hamerton's autobiography ceases. This is a pity, for only then did he begin really to live. The far richer material of his career falls to the charming, clever, and more spontaneous pen of Mrs. Hamerton, who displays as astonishing command of English as her husband did of French. At first we regret the change from the direct manner of the first person singular, but, after reading a few chapters of the "Memoir," are completely won over to a true woman's true account of her husband. In every sentence there is sanity, lucidity, truth; but there is also a love-song therein. On every page she responds to what Hamerton wrote, not so long ago, in giving a jewel-casket to her:

She will put them here in the casket, the ultramarine and the gold,
And, if such a thing might be, I would give them to her twice over,
Once in my youthful hope, and now again when I'm old,
But alike in youth and in age with the heart and the soul of a lover.

First of all we learn about the Hamerton home-life at Loch Awe, Scotland, and later at Sens, Pré Charmoy, and Boulogne-sur-Seine, France. She gives us a picture of the entire Hamerton—" painted with all his warts on," as a great man once commanded—but she also relegates her own feelings unhesitatingly to the background, generally describing his alone. We have a delicious page on Hamerton's perverseness in posting up the sign "English Visitors to this House are Earnestly Requested Not to Stay after 7 o'clock P. M."

One reason why this "Autobiography and Memoir" will be popular is that readers want to know about the conception and varying success of those somewhat unequal but charming books, "Etchers and Etching," "A Painter's Camp," "Round My House," "Modern Frenchmen," "Wenderholme," "The Life of Turner," "The Intellectual Life," "The Graphic Arts," "Human Intercourse," "Landscape," "The Saône," "French and English," "Painting in France," etc. These were mostly criticisms of art and life. They are generally born in adversity and poverty. Yet, however much the physical nerves might have been unstrung, Hamerton's mental fiber was vigorous enough never to subordinate the intellectual to the emotional. His every book shows that he had not

only the Englishman's cool head; he had also the artist's dry light.

More than most books this memoir pictures for us a singularly united life, full of struggles nobly borne because of unfailing trust and love. erton once said to Rajon, "If you take other people's opinions about the choice of a wife, you are not yet ripe for matrimony. No man ought to get married unless he feels that he cannot help itthat he cannot live happily without the companionship of a particular woman." This is a grateful change from earlier sentiments. The love which had triumphed over difficulties presented by differences of country, language, opposition of family and friends, was only strengthened by adversity. For it is when we come to the tragic things-Hamerton's

nervous and cerebral disorders, his attempt to jump from a train, the son's suicide, etc.—that the test of Mrs. Hamerton's nature places this book alongside those best ones which recount the lives of devoted and heroic women. And Hamerton's innate nobility becomes broader and better and richer as we go on. The history of this marriage-harmony, with its consequent character-development. makes the volume as choice a contribution as any to recent literature. However delightful to have intimate glimpses of the best people, however instructive the revelations of book-authorship, we must, after all, applaud the fact that these things have not been allowed to interrupt the work's main purpose—a study of character. - Outlook.

### A WORTHY AMERICAN.

N the four volumes of the memorial edition of the writings of Severn Teackle Wallis, who died in Baltimore in 1894, we have the record and expression of a pure and noble life of which all Americans may well be proud, and which should be of special interest to members of the American Bar. In an address to the lawyers of Maryland he said, "I rejoice that we can still welcome you to a profession which, stripped of all false pretences and exaggerations, is worthy of your best faculties, your highest qualities, your complete and earnest self-dedication and devotion. Its influences are as wide as society. duties are arduous, elevated, delicate and Its honors and rewards, responsible. when fairly sought and earned, may fill the measure of a great ambition. You can make all knowledge tributary to it, and yet not transcend its compass. You cannot be too wise, too learned, or too virtuous for it."

A successful lawyer, noted for wisdom

and eloquence, he found time for occasional excursions in the field of literature. Intensely patriotic, and always taking an active interest in politics, "he never sought political preferment, and never held political office except when its acceptance involved personal risk and suffering, and proved the passport to a prison."

The first volume of this edition is a collection of reviews, addresses, lectures and poems; the second volume contains selections from Mr. Wallis' political writings; the third and fourth volumes are a reprint of his two books on Spain, which were for many years almost out of print. Glimpses of Spain was published in 1849, and Spain, her institutions, politics and public men, a sketch, in 1853. The latter book was written after a second visit to Spain, which he made as Commissioner sent by the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report upon the title to public lands in Florida, as affected by Spanish grants made during the negotiations with America in 1819. Although he calls it "a sketch," it contained in a small compass the best account of Spanish politics at that time, and of the then existing constitution of the monarchy within the reach of English readers.

The Blessed Hand, which we quote, is a specimen of his simple, unaffected, musical verse:

For you and me, who love the light Of God's uncloistered day, It were, indeed, a dreary lot, To shut ourselves away From every glad and sunny thing And pleasant sight and sound, And pass, from out a silent cell, Into the silent ground.

Not so the good monk, Anselm, thought, For, in his cloister's shade,
The cheerful faith that lit his heart
Its own sweet sunshine made;
And in its glow he prayed and wrote,
From matin-song till even,
And trusted, in the Book of Life,
To read his name in Heaven.

What holy books his gentle art
Filled full of saintly lore!
What pages, brightened by his hand,
The splendid missals bore!
What blossoms, almost fragrant, twined
Around each blessed name,
And how his Saviour's cross and crown
Shone out from cloud and flame!

But, unto clerk as unto clown,
One summons comes, alway,
And Brother Anselm heard the call,
At vesper-chime, one day.
His busy pen was in his hand,
His parchment by his side—

He bent him o'er the half-writ prayer, Kissed Jesus' name, and died!

They laid him where a window's blaze Flashed o'er the graven stone, And seemed to touch his simple name With pencil like his own; And there he slept, and, one by one, His brethren died the while, And trooping years went by and trod His name from off the aisle.

And lifting up the pavement, then,
An Abbot's couch to spread,
They let the jeweled sunshine in
Where once lay Anselm's head.
No crumbling bone was there, no trace
Of human dust that told,
But, all alone, a warm right hand
Lay, fresh, upon the mould.

It was not stiff, as dead men's are,
But, with a tender clasp,
It seemed to hold an unseen hand
Within its living grasp;
And ere the trembling monks could turn
To hide their dazzled eyes,
It rose, as with a sound of wings,
Right up into the skies!

Oh loving, open hands, that give;
Soft hands, the tear that dry;
Oh patient hands, that toil to bless;
How can ye ever die!
Ten thousand vows from yearning hearts
To Heaven's own gates shall soar,
And bear you up, as Anselm's hand
Those unseen angels bore!

Kind hands! oh never near to you
May come the woes ye heal!
Oh never may the hearts ye guard
The griefs ye comfort, feel!
May He, in whose sweet name ye build,
So crown the work ye rear,
That ye may never clasped be,
In one unanswered prayer!



## ADDITIONS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

4b

### MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Bigelow, J. Mystery of sleep. 4a
Binet, A. Alterations of personality. 4a

Maudsley, H. Body and mind.

#### ETHICS.

Maurice, J. F. D. Social morality. 5 Complete bachelor; manners for men. 51

This book is by a well-known New York club-man, an acknowledged authority on all questions of etiquette. There are chapters on the etiquette of club life, the etiquette of various pastimes, such as golf, wheeling, driving-riding and yachting, and chapters on men's dress and on clothes, the care and cost of replenishing a wardrobe, as well as others giving suggestions for all kinds of bachelor entertainments and stag parties, the rules of conduct to be observed by men at dinners, theatre parties, dances, balls, weddings, funerals, receptions, and all other functions.

#### RELIGION.

Christian monthly spectator. v. 1-10. Ref. 6b

Christian quarterly spectator. v. 1-10. 1829-38. Ref. 6b

Coit, J. O. Religion of manhood.

A brilliant, speculative intellectual grappling with the mission of dark things and the ministry of mystery and evil. Mr. Coit makes his address to the speculative reason.

—N. Y. Independent.

Cope, E. D. Theology of evolution. 11a Gayley, C. M., ed. Classic myths in Eng. lit. 15

Maclaren, J. Cure of souls. 6p

Lyman Beecher lectures on preaching at Yale University, 1896.

Page, W. M. New light from old eclipses; or, Chronology corrected and the four Gospels harmonized.

## ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Dodd, C. Church history of England. 5v. 12a

Froude, J. A. Lectures on the Council of Trent. 12a

Y. M. C. A. Handbook. Ref. 12c

#### THEOSOPHY.

Class 13d1.

Dewey, J. H. Pathway of the spirit.

—Way, the truth and the life.

#### SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

Barnard, J. H. History and civil government of Missouri. 26

An attempt at a systematic presentation of the principles of local government.

Follett, M. P. The Speaker of the House of Representatives. 26

Miss M. P. Follett has made a really notable contribution to the study of the growth of American government institutions with a thoroughness and philosophic grasp of her subject that will make her book indispensable to every future student of Congressional government. She has collected her facts with indefatigable industry, and grouped them with an admirable sense of proportion and of historic perspective; she has shown the reason and necessity for the growth of the power of the speaker with singular clear-sightedness and skill.—Theodore Roosevelt in the Amer. Hist. Review.

Keasbey, L. M. Nicaragua canal and the Monroe doctrine. 26a

Walker, T. Introduction to Amer. law.

Clear and simple rather than profound and erudite.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Morrison, W. D. Juvenile offenders. 29c New earth. v. 1-6. 1889-95. Ref. 29

A monthly periodical devoted to the study and illustration of social and religious questions. Current numbers in the Read-

ing Room.

O'Rell, M., pseud. English pharisees,
Fr. crocodiles, etc. 29d

Strong, J. New era.

29

#### SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM.

Class 291.

Blissard, W. Ethics of usury and interest.

Mill, J. S. Socialism.

Morris, W. William Morris, poet, artist, socialist; a sel. fr. his writings.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class 30.

Bamberger, L. Politische Schriften.

Blunden, G. H. Local taxation and finance.

Equitable taxation.

Six essays in answer to the question What changes are necessary to secure an equitable

distribution of taxation? by W. E. Weyl, R. Luce, B. Hall, J. W. Graham, J. W. Cabot and W. H. Cowles.

Hyndman, H. M. Commercial crises of the 19th century.

Palgrave, R. H. I., ed. Dictionary of political economy. v.2. F-M. Ref.

#### FINANCE.

Class 30d.

Clare, G. A B C of the foreign exchanges. Fonda, A. I. Honest money.

"I have deduced the requirements for an honest money, shown the faults of our present system in the light of these requirements, and have outlined a system that seems to meet the requirements and to correct existing faults."

History of banking in all the leading nations. 4v. Ref.

The second volume of this great work contains three treatises. The first, on the History of banking in Great Britain, is by H. D. Macleod, and the comparative importance of the subject makes it not unreasonable that it should occupy two-thirds of the volume. So far as the facts of English banking history are concerned, perhaps no more competent narrator than Mr. Macleod could have been employed.

#### EDUCATION.

Canton, W. W. V. her book. 31d3k

The most charming book of its kind since
"Graham's Golden Age."—Literary World.

Compayre, G. Intellectual and moral development of the child. pt. 1. 31d3

Froebel, F. Student's Froebel; by W. H. Herford. 31d3k

I like the book as an introduction to the larger work from which it is adapted. I hope soon to have the pleasure of ordering copies for use in my training classes.—Miss Fannibelle Curtin, Normal School, New Britain, Conn.

Hauff, W. Wirtshaus im Spessart. 33e1

Rein, G. W., ed. Encylcopaedisches Handbuch der Pädagogik. 2v. Ref. 31b

Spalding, J. L., Bp. of Peoria. Means and ends of education.

Thomas Carlyle says that the best effect of any book is to arouse the readers to self-activity. If such effect be taken as the test of a book, Bishop Spalding's "Means and ends of education" may be set down as one possessed of very high merit. It is a book which no one can read without feeling spurred on to grander aims and greater efforts.—The New World.

Strong, F. L. All the year round; a nature reader.

Whitney, Mrs. A. D. (T.) Friendly letters to girl friends.

Her host of readers may rest assured both of the attractiveness and the saving common sense of these letters, and a multitude of girls and their mothers will be deeply grateful for their practical helpfulness, wise advice, useful suggestions, tonic spirit and energizing air. They treat topics on which most girls need judicious counsel, and their noble, friendly, motherly tone is most delightful and inspiring.

#### METHODS AND PRACTICE.

Class 31d2.

Aiken, C. Methods of mind-training, concentrated attention and memory.

Howe, E. G. Systematic science teaching. McMurry, C. A. Elements of general method.

A simple explanation of Herbart's leading principles.

——Special method in geography for 3d and 4th grades.

Designed to outline and illustrate a plan for the study of geography.

——Special method in the reading of Eng. classics in the common school.

"If all our teachers in the common schools should read with thoughtful appreciation ten or a dozen of the best books in this series it would surely improve our schools by twenty-five per cent."

#### FRENCH READERS.

Class 33d1.

Belfond, J., ed. Histoires choisies. 1st ser.

---Histoires choisies. 2d ser.

Dumas, A. D. L'évasion du Duc de Beaufort.

Fontaine, C., ed. Fleurs de France. Short stories.

### NATURAL SCIENCES AND USEFUL ARTS.

Bowie, A. J., jr. Practical treatise on hydraulic mining in Cal. 63a

Description of the use and construction of ditches, flumes, wrought-iron pipes and dams, flow of water on heavy grades, and its applicability under high pressure to mining.

Collet, N. Water softening and purification. 40f

The softening and clarification of hard and dirty waters.

Gifford, J. B. Elementary lessons in physics.

Kelley, J. D. J. Ship's company and other sea people. 62c

A comprehensive account of all forms of navigation, describing the life of seamen and giving the rules by which they are governed.

Leland, C. G. Manual of mending and repairing, 59

Wright, L. Practical pigeon keeper. 63b

#### ELECTRICITY.

Bedell, F. Principles of the transformer.

This book contains chapters on transformer systems of distribution, the design and construction of transformers, constant current and constant potential transformers, the simple theory and the general theory of transformers, the effects of hysteresis and foncault currents.

Crocker, F. B. Electric lighting. Lockwood, T. D. Practical information for telephonists. 438

Takes up various appliances and explains their use in simple language.

Merrill, E. A. Electric lighting specifications.

Nipher, F. E. Electricity and magnetism.

A mathematical treatise with profuse numerical examples for advanced under-graduate students.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

Furneaux, W. S. Butterflies and moths, British.

This beautiful volume is characterized by accuracy and thoroughness of scientific description. There are, in addition, 12 exceedingly beautiful page colored plates, respecting some 120 species. It is a book for every collector, whether amateur or professional entomologist.—Public Opinion.

Hertwig, R. General principles of zoology.

It contains the most comprehensive, readable and critical summary of the main generalizations of zoological science now accessible to our students in the English lan-guage.—S. A. Forbes.

Shaler, N. S., and Davis, W. M. Illustrations of the earth's surface; gla-Ref. 46g ciers.

## MEDICINE.

Keeley, L. E. Non-heredity of inebri-

Kilner, W. B. Compendium of modern pharmacy. 2v.

Murrell, W. Massotherapeutics; Massage as a mode of treatment. 57 The scientific aspect of the subject.

Scovil, E. R. Preparation for motherhood. 57d

Tucker, G. Mother, baby and nursery. 57**d** 

The object of the author in presenting this work is to furnish a practical summary of the infant's hygiene and physical develop-ment. The aim of the book is to be a guide to mothers, particularly young and inex-perienced ones. It purposes to teach and help a mother to understand her babe, to feed it properly, to place it in healthful sur-roundings, and to watch its growth and development with intelligence, and thus relieve in a measure the undue anxiety and nervous uncertainty of a new mother. The book is not intended in any measure to take the place of a physician, but rather to aid the physician in teaching the mother to care properly for her babe when well, that she may better nurse it when sick.

## EXERCISES AND RECREATIONS.

Class 57e.

Camp, W., and Deland, L. F. Football. 57e This is the most scientific and complete work ever compiled in the field of American sport. Its authors are widely known whereever American Rugby football is played. No two men are better fitted to expound No two men are better nitted to expound the principles of the game. They have devoted to the preparation of this volume the labors of more than a year. By constant analysis and comparison, guided by different experiences, they give to the public the result of a valuable union and interchange of ideas in the present work. of ideas in the present work.

Young, F. K., and Howell, E. C. Minor tactics of chess. 57e

By authors whose ability, it must be understood, is beyond question.-London Literary World.

#### MANUFACTURES.

Class 61c.

Siebel, J. E. Compendium of mechanical refrigeration.

For the practical use of ice manufacturers. cold storage men, brewers, etc.

Tayler, A. J. W. Refrigerating and ice-making machinery.

A descriptive treatise for the use of persons employing refrigerating and ice-making installations and others.

## FINE ARTS.

Burn, R. Roman literature in relation to Roman art. 65 65c

Heath, R. F. Albrecht Duerer.

Keane, A. H., ed. and tr. Early Teutonic, Italian and French masters. 65c Krehbiel, H. E. How to listen to music.

In all the extensive literature of music there is no book that supplies just the kind of information that Mr. Krehbiel's does; that tells in plain, untechnical language how to enjoy music intelligently; that explains simply and clearly the elements of music, the content of music, and describes and analyzes the various musical forms. The book is thoroughly popular in style, and is addressed to that extensive class of music lovers who have had no special training and no means of obtaining more than a superficial enjoyment of music.

Owen, A. C. Art school of mediaeval Christendom. 65

Weston, J. L. Legends of the Wagner drama. 65f

There exists no work in English from which the student of Wagner's art, the theatre-goer, or the general reader interested in mediaeval romance can obtain accurate information respecting the legends upon which Wagner based his musical dreams, their origin, mythical significance, development in mediaeval literature, and the manner in which Wagner reshaped and animated them. The present work supplies this want.

#### ARCHITECTURE.

Class 65a.

Bloxam, M. H. Companion to the principles of ecclesiastical architecture.

----Principles of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. 2v.

Mathews, C. T. Story of architecture.

This compact yet comprehensive history of architecture offers a study of the effects of civilization upon architecture as a necessity and an art.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY.

Class 65d.

Blaney, H. P. Photogravure.

Elmendorf, D. L. Lantern slides.

Estabrooke, E. M. Ferrotype and how to make it. 10th ed.

This is the standard work on this subject, and will be read with profit by all who desire to make ferrotypes.

Harrison, W. J. Photography for all.

Ourdan, J. P. Art of retouching.

Robinson, H. P. Art photography in short chapters.

A camera and lens are not alone necessary for the production of a good picture. A knowledge of composition and lighting is indispensable, and in this book H. P. Robinson gives the best of advice.

Rumohr, C. F. v. Hans Holbein der jüngere in seinen Verhältniss zum deutschen Formschittwesen.

## HISTORIES OF POETRY AND CRITICISMS.

Class 66a.

Jones, R. Growth of the Idylls of the king.

Valuable as showing what immense pains Lord Tennyson took. His after thoughts, in diction, were usually for the better and the extraordinary care and trouble which he took, the pains with which he "beat his music out," are now apparent.—Andrew Lang.

Molineux, M. A. Phrase book fr. the poetical and dramatic works of Browning.

Ref.

A noteworthy addition to Browning literature. An eminently satisfactory book.

Owen, J. Five great skeptical dramas of history.

Contents. — Job. — Prometheus bound. — Hamlet. — Magico prodigioso (Calderon). — Faust.

A brief reflection may serve to suggest that these dramas, starting from the same standpoint, and resembling each other's plot and evolution so closely, must needs possess matter of exceeding interest for all thinkers and schools of thought.

#### POETRY.

Ambrosius, J. Gedichte.

68g

See review elsewhere.

Bunner, H. C. Poems.

67a

Crane, S. Black riders; and other lines. 67a

Gilfillan, G., ed. The poetical works of Johnson, Parnell, Gray and Smollett.

Moulton, C. W., comp. In my lady's name.

A collection of poems by various authors, addressed to various fair ladies.

Spalding, J. L., Bp. of Peoria, tr. Songs chiefly fr. the Ger. 67

Stedman, E. C. Victorian anthology. 67

## GERMAN DRAMA.

Class 68gl.

Hauptmann, G. Biberpelz.

Einsame Menschen.

----Vor Sonnenaufgang.

Sudermann, H. Glueck im Winkel.

Wilbrandt, A. Meister von Palmyra.

An imaginative drama whose theme is the desire for immortality, and the hypothesis of the transmigration of souls.

## ENGLISH NOVELS AND TRANS-LATIONS.

Class 69b.

Balzac, H. de. Deputy of Arcis.

The time is 1839, and the story introduces characters already met in other volumes of "The comedy of human life." This volume belongs to "Scenes from political life," and was left unfinished by Balzac at his death; M. C. Rabou, editor of the Revue de Paris, completing it from his notes.

Barr, Mrs. A. E. (H.) Knight of the

In this story Mrs. Barr returns to sailors and sailor life, in which subject she is so much at home. It is a story of the North Sea.

Boldrewood, R. Sealskin cloak.

Bourget, P. Tragic idyl.

Brainerd, T. H. Robert Atterbury.

A story of how a man and woman who do not think it right to marry because of inherited disease, form a plan of living by which they can be together.

Buchanan, R. W. Effie Hetherington.

The dialogue is bright, the situations are dramatic, and there is not a dull page in the book from the beginning to the epilogue which closes it.—Boston Advertiser.

Clark, I. Victory of Ezry Gardner.

The story of a shy man who thought himself a coward, but wins the admiration of his fellow-townsmen by saving a man from drowning. Scene, an island off the New England coast.—Mass. Lib. Club.

Cogswell, F. H. Regicides.

A story of Puritan New England, dealing with actual historical characters and events, the action centering in the flight and pursuit of Generals Whalley and Goffe, signers of the death-warrant of Charles the First.

Couch, A. T. Q. Ia.

Bold, tender, and unique. No story was ever more fearlessly and more thoughtfully aimed at the very heart of life.

Croker, B. M. Family likeness.

----Mr. Jervis.

---Third person.

----- "To let."

Davis, Mrs. R. B. (H.) Frances Waldeaux.

Davis, H. R. In sight of the goddess.

A study of social and political life in Washington, D. C.

Duchess, pseud. A lonely maid.

Fernald, C. B. Cat and the cherub; and other stories.

Fletcher, J. S. Life in Arcadia.

Savors of apple blossoms and pastoral whisperings. It is a little treasure-house of delightful short stories exquisitely told.

Green, A. K. That affair next door.

Harris, J. C. Sister Jane.

A new departure for the author of Uncle Remus.

Heimburg, W. pseud. My heart's darling.

——Tale of an old castle.

Hope, A., pseud. Phroso.

Another exciting story from Mr. Hawkins' pen.

Kovalevsky, S. (K.) Vera Vorontzoff.

Le Gallienne, R. Quest of the golden girl.

Meredith, K. M. C. Green gates.

. An admirably told story, with every page pregnant with bright remarks and with a vein of humor running throughout.

Merriman, H. S. Flotsam.

The scene of this thoroughly interesting book is laid at the time of the great Indian mutiny of 1857, and the chapters devoted to that terrible episode in the history of English rule in India are among the most interesting in the volume, the capture of Delhi in particular being graphically described.

----Grey lady.

Mitchell, J. A. That first affair.

Muehlbach, L., pseud. A conspiracy of the Carbonari.

Oliphant, Mrs. M. O. (W.) Unjust steward.

Peronne. Veil of liberty.

Pool, M. L. In a dike shanty.

Entertaining sketches of life on the marshes of Marshfield, Mass., reminding one of Sarah Orne Jewett's stories.

Read, O. Arkansas planter.

Rogers, R. C. Old Dorset.

Steel, F. A. On the face of the waters.

We have read Mrs. Steel's book with everincreasing surprise and admiration. It is the most wonderful picture. We know that none who lived through the Mutiny will lay it down without a gasp of admiration, and believe that the same emotion will be felt by thousands to whom the scenes depicted are but lurid phantasmagoria.—Spectator.

Stuart, Mrs. R. M. Solomon Crow's Christmas pockets.

Travers, G. Fellow travelers.

Miss Travers interests us in her characters directly she shows them to us; the interest enhances all through and the curtain drops before we are in the least danger of being bored by them.

Ulbach, L. Steel hammers.

Wildenbruech, E. von. Noble blood, a Prussian cadet story; and A West Point parallel, by C. King.

# GERMAN NOVELS AND TRANSLATIONS.

Class 69c.

Dahn, F. Chlodovech.

Dernberg, F. In den Fesseln der Schuld.

Ebner von Eschenbach, M., Freiin.

----Miterlebtes.

——Rittmeister Brand; [und] Bertram Vogelweid.

Ebers, G. M. In Schmiedefeuer.

Feilmann, J. Onkel Johns Prinzipien.

A humorously told story of a brave German and his English wife whose unsuccessful attempts to Anglicize him are very funny. The little book has also an earnest side and will doubtless win many friends.

Fontane, T. Effi Briest.

Frapan, I. Bekannte Geschichter.

Ilse Frapan is a realist of the realists. Her novels are not of love but of duty, and yet she possesses what most of her sisters lack: humor. It is perhaps feeble, but one wonders and rejoices over the unexpected blossom.

---Querkoepfe.

---Zu Wasser und zu Lande.

Friedman, F. Hemmschuh.

A charming book from beginning to end, showing striking thought with great delicacy of treatment.

Gottschall, K. R. v. Im Banne des schwarzen Adlers.

Heimburg, W., pseud. Mamsell Unnütz. Kretzer, M. Buchhalterin.

This story of a young woman book-keeper gives the author opportunity to introduce the subject of women wage earners and shows how important at the present moment is this phase of the social question. There is sufficient humor to prevent dullness.

Stories of every-day life, mostly of sad coloring. The celebrated delineator of manners and morals is at his best in these last stories.

Kurz, I. Italienische Erzaehlungen.

With strong, almost masculine pen, the writer paints for us these pictures of sunny Italy, and in each she proves her talent.

Oswald, E., pseud. Pave, der Sünder; eine Geschichte aus Dalmatien.

The scene is laid in Dalmatia at the opening of the present century. Pave's mother has vowed him to the church and though he becomes a monk his whole being cries out for the life of a warrior.

Perfall, A., Fretherr von. Schuechter-

Stockl, H. Unterm Weihnachtsbaum.

——Christmas stories.

Sudermann, H. Iolanthes Hochzeit.

This story yields nothing in its seriousness of psychological analysis to the earlier and longer novels. It leaves as deep an impression and a pleasanter memory.—Wells' Modern German Lit.

Wilbrandt, A. Herman Ifinger.

One of the most thoughtful novels of recent years.—Well's Modern German Lit.

Wolff, J. Schwarze Weib.

Zingeler, K. T. Zollern-Nürnberg.

A book which offers to the enthusiasm of youth as much information and enjoyment as to those of riper years and larger outlook.

#### FRENCH NOVELS.

Class 69e.

Champfleury, J. H. Le violon de Faience.

The hero is initiated into the mysteries of collecting by an old friend, who begs him to find specimens among the old houses of his home, Nevers. The hero becomes fascinated himself and conceals from his friend a treasure he finds, le violon de faience.

Flagy, pseud. Coeur d'or.

The story is decidedly out of the common. It may not be generally known that "Flagy" is the nom de plume of the aged widow of the Comte de Mirabeau, the daughter of Colonel de Gonneville.

## JUVENILE LITERATURE (ENG-LISH)

Class 70.

Blakely, E. S. Fairy starlight and the dolls.

Brooks, D. Stories of the red children.

Brooks, E. S. True story of Abraham Lincoln.

Champney, Mrs. E. J. (W.) Witch Winnie.

----Witch Winnie at Versailles.

---Witch Winnie in Paris.

—Witch Winnie's mystery.

----Witch Winnie's studio.

Chodzko, A. Fairy tales of the Slav peasants and herdsmen.

Deland, E. D. In the old Herrick house; and other stories.

Francillon, R. E. Gods and heroes.

Harris, J. C. Georgia from the invasion of DeSoto.

Henty, G. A. At Agincourt.

---On the Irrawaddy.

——With Cochrane the dauntless.

Johnson, Mrs. C. Her college days.

Lamb, C. and M. Mrs. Leicester's school.

This volume is addressed to children but may well be enjoyed by older people.

Laurie, A. Schoolboy days in France.

Molesworth, Mrs. M. L.(S.) Carved lions.
——Philippa.

----White turrets.

Otis, J. With Lafayette at Yorktown.
—Wrecked on Spider Island.

Partt, M. L. Stories from Shake-speare.

Rolfe, W. J. Shakespeare, the boy.

Dr. Rolfe, in "Shakespeare, the boy," has reconstructed, with marvelous patience and skill belonging only to a thorough Shakespearean scholar, the youthful life of the great dramatist. As is well known, the objective material open to Dr. Rolfe was very slight indeed, but from scores of allusions in the plays themselves the author has been able to work out most satisfactorily an account of what the boy Shakespeare must have seen and known. Some of these articles originally appeared in "The youth's companion" but very much new matter has been added. The book is written for the reading of boys, but will interest older people. It is well illustrated.

Saunders, M. Charles and his lamb.

Seawell, M. E. Virginia cavalier.

Stockton, F. R. Captain Chap.

New Jersey from the discovery of Scheyichbi to recent times.

Stowe, Mrs. H. E. (B.) Stories and sketches for the young.

Stuart, Mrs. R. M. Sonny.

Tait, J. S. Wayne and his friends.

Thompson, J. M. Ocala boy.

Trowbridge, J. T. Lottery ticket.

Verne, J. Facing the flag.

—To the sun?

Wilson, C. D., and Reeves, J. R. Bible boys and girls.

Yechton, B. We ten; or, The story of the roses.

## JUVENILE LITERATURE (FRENCH) Class 70f.

Bruno, G. Tour de la France par deux enfants.

Tells of the tramp of two French boys from Phalsbourg to their uncle in Marseilles, at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, because they are too patriotic to live in German territory.

Genin, pseud. Petit tailleur Bouton.

How the little tailor rescues his nephew from the Prussians during one of their raids upon the village.

## JUVENILE LITERATURE (GERMAN) Class 70g.

Hauff, W. Maerchen.

Petersen, M. Prinzessin Ilse.

## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Dawson, W. J. Makers of modern English. 77b

Dobson, H. A. Eighteenth century vignettes. 3d ser. 75b

Freeman, Sir W. Letters on several occasions. Ref. 71

Johnston, A. American orations. v. 2.

Wells, B. W. Modern French literature.

An interesting and valuable contribution to our accounts of French literature.—Public Opinion.

#### QUOTATIONS, HUMOR.

Ballestrem de Castellengro, E., Grafin. Komtesse Käthe. 720

Nye, E. W. Guest at the Ludlow. 72c Wood, K. B. Quotations for occasions.

Ref. 72d

The book contains about twenty-five hundred quotations, covering all parts of a dinner menu, including about every possible course and dish, with toasts for the ladies, the judiciary, the press, etc., and special selections for men's dinners, wedding breakfasts, musical programmes, dances, suppers, afternoon teas, card parties, bicycle, golf and tennis meets, notices of club dues, etc.

#### RHETORIC AND ELOCUTION.

Bates, A. Talks on writing English.

This is not a formal treatise, but a familiar and animated explanation, full of apt illustrations of the principles of effective expression.

Brookings, W. Du B., and Ringwalt, R. C. eds. Briefs for debate.

"The basis of the work has been a collection of some two hundred briefs prepared during the past ten years by students in Harvard University, under the direction of instructors. Of these briefs the most useful and interesting have been selected; the material has been carefully worked over, and the bibliographies enlarged and verified. A number of new topics, as well as a list of questions suitable for debate, have been added; and the whole has been made uniform in treatment."

Brown, I. H. Popular speaker. No. 1. 730 Corson, H. Voice and spiritual educa-

Its purpose is to emphasize the importance of vocal culture not to impart elocutionary instruction.

Curry, S. S. Imagination and dramatic instinct. 73b

#### AMERICAN ESSAYISTS.

Class 75a.

Henley, W. E. Views and reviews.

Nadal, E. S. Essays at home and elsewhere.

Warner, C. D. Relations of literature to life.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Class 78b.

Channing, E., and Hart, A. B. Guide to the study of American history. Ref. Typothetæ of the city of N. Y. Library. Catalogue of the books Ref.

## TRAVELS AND DESCRIPTION.

Illustrated guide of St. Louis. Ref. 83c Morris, I. N. With the trade winds. 83f Tupper, H. A., jr. Armenia; its present crisis and past hist.

## TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

Dennie, J. Rome of to-day and yester-

Brings together the results of a wide range of special reading and of a prolonged leisurely examination of "the ruins of ancient Rome."

Fischer, P. D. Betrachtungen eines in Deutschland reisenden Deutschen. 84e

Those interested in things German will read with pleasure and profit this little book. The author, who holds one of the higher positions in the imperial postal service, has had for many years exceptional opportuni-ties for a thorough acquaintance with all parts of the empire, and, being a man of experience, culture, and good powers of observation, he has derived from his official courses, and investigations an unreveal journeys and investigations an unusual amount of information concerning the country and the people of to-day.

Jaccaci, A. F. On the trail of Don 84c Quixote.

Taylor, H. C. C. Land of the castanet. 84c

#### HISTORY.

Aubrey, W. H. S. Rise and growth of the English nation.

Brown, J. Pilgrim fathers of New England. 91a

Charpentier, G., and Fasquelle, E., eds. Un siécle de modes feminine, 1794-1894. 96d

Earle, A. M. Curious punishments of 96 bygone days.

92C Halsted, M. Story of Cuba.

Sutherland, G. G. L. G., 1st Duke of. Dispatches. 04C

Vandam, A. D. Undercurrents of the second empire. **Q4C** 

Ward, M. A. Old colony days.

Gives in small compass the results of labor in a wide and fruitful field. Is indexed.

## ANCIENT HISTORY.

Anderson, R. E. Story of extinct civilizations of the east.

Holm, A. History of Greece. v. 3. 90a Deals with a period of Greek history which derives its special interest from the muchcontested importance of a few prominent

Taylor, H. O. Ancient ideals. 8qc

## UNITED STATES HISTORY: STATES.

Earle, Mrs. A. M. Colonial days in old New York.

Mrs. Earle here describes the daily life, the habits, the dress, occupations, furniture, domestic economy, the characteristic customs of Dutch times in old New York.

Pennsylvania magazine of hist. and biog. v. 1-9. 1877–85. Ref. 91d Smith, Z. F. History of Kentucky. 91d

An authentic and full narrative history from its earliest discovery, settlements, explorations, and antiquities; its pioneer life and experiences; the conquest of the Northwest from the British by General Clark in 1773; the Spanish and French intrigues to detach Kentucky from the Union and set up a Trans-Montane empire; the repulses of Kentucky by Congress for eight years, and after nine conventions in her efforts to enter the Union; the Burr conspiracy; the Revolution of 1798; Kentucky in the war of 1812-15; the great issues and party conflicts led by Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson; Kentucky in the war with Mexico; in the Civil war, 1861-65; unique position of neutrality and its issue; its political, social and industrial progress; its educational and religious development; its military events and achievements, and biographic mention of its historic characters; men and history of post bellum period.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Dictionary of National biography. v. 49. Robinson-Russell. Ref. 97a

McKay, F. E., and Wingate, C. E. L., eds. Famous American actors of to-day. 97

Stearns, F. P. Sketches from Concord and Appledore. 97

#### INDIVIDUAL BIOGRAPHY.

Class 97b.

Barrie, J. M. Margaret Ogilvy [Barrie]. Baechtold, J. Gottfried Kellers Leben. v. 3.

Buelow, H. G. von. Briefe und Schriften. v. 3.

Clarke, Mrs. M. V. (N.) My long life.

Mrs. Clarke, the author of "Concordance to Shakespeare," and many other books, was a daughter of the celebrated musician Vincent Novello. Her recollections include so many of the notable literary and musical people of the last century that every page is interesting. Both Charles Lamb and Leigh Hunt she knew intimately. Her story is told in a charming and artless manner.

Darwin, F. Charles Darwin.

Eastwick, R. W. Master mariner.

Ford, P. L. True George Washington.

Frankenberg, F., Graf. Kriegstagebucher.

Count Frankenberg has shared largely in the great movements of political and military development since 1866. He stands near Bismarck and is in the best sense of the word a German patriot.

Guizot, F. P. G. Life of Oliver Cromwell. Krasinska, F., countess. Journal.

Such a glimpse into the heart of a sweet young maid one seldom gets. The young Polish girl of barely sixteen begins her re-

cord in 1759, while she is still living in the home nest at the castle of Maleszow with her parents. Her story is a romantic one, and its interest is enhanced by the knowledge that she was a beauty in her day. The journal is written with a charming freshness and simplicity of language, and the dreams of ambition that are innocently revealed do not hide an affectionate and trusting nature.

—San Francisco Argonaut.

La Rochejaquelein, M. S. V. de D., Marquise de. Memoires. 2v.

Lothrop, T. K. William Henry Seward. (American statesmenser.)

A valuable addition to a strong series of biographies which have won a very remarkable degree of popular favor.

Lowell, T. C. Joan of Arc [Darc].

Massie, D. M. Nathaniel Massie, a pioneer of Ohio.

A sketch from his life and selections from his correspondence. This conflict between St. Clair and Massie was in fact a struggle between the Federalists and the Republicans over the Northwest Territory; the story of the former has been frequently told—as in Burnet's Notes, the St. Clair Papers and Cutler's Memoirs—but the case of the latter has never been fully and fairly stated until in this work, which gives not only an account of the early settlements of the Virginians in Ohio, but also of their successful struggles for political supremacy.

Mole, E. King's hussar.

Ogilvie, J. S. Life and speeches of William McKinley.

Owen, R. Life of Richard Owen. 2v.

Perey, L., pseud. Une princesse Romaine au 17e siècle, Marie Mancini Colonna.

A remarkably vivid picture of the highest social life in France and Italy during the latter half of the seventeenth century.

Strauss, D. F. Ausgewachlte Briefe. Tarbell, I. M. Madame Roland.

By a skillful use of her varied sources of information Miss Tarbell has thrown much new light upon the career of a noted woman, and has produced a book rich in insight from beginning to end—one which, for accurate statement and discerning criticism, is likely to remain long the standard biography of Madame Roland.

——and Davis, J. M. Early life of Lincoln.

This was published in McClure.

Van Alstine, Mrs. J. Charlotte Corday. Wilson, W. George Washington.

## PERIODICALS.

Antiquary. v. 1-31. 1880-95. Ref. 93a National review. 1855-1864. Ref. 100b

## MECHANIC ARTS AND TRADES.

HE following list has been formed from the classes of mechanical and sanitary engineering, useful arts and trades and mechanic arts and trades, and will be found a valuable reference list for those interested in these subjects.

The number at the head of the class should be used in calling for books under that heading, except in the few cases where the individual number follows the title.

"Ref." following the title means that it is for reference only and cannot be taken from the Library. "S. S." means special security. Books thus marked can be drawn by leaving a deposit, or by offering such other security as may be satisfactory to the Librarian.

The Library has recently ordered about \$200 worth of books on electricity, when these are received a reading list on this subject will be published. In the meantime recommendations of useful books on electricity, as well as suggestions for additions to the following classes are solicited from engineers and mechanics.

As will be observed our sets of certain periodicals and local reports in this list are very incomplete. Persons having missing numbers will put them to the best possible use by donating them to the Library where they will be accessible to the public.

#### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

#### CLASS 40b.

- Adams, H. Handbook for mechanical engineers. 2d ed. 1891.
- Babcock & Wilcox Co. "Dampf" dessen Erzeugung und Verwendung, nebst Katalog der Fabrikate der Co. 26e Aufl. 1893. Ref.
- ——Steam, its generation and use. 28th ed. 1894. Ref.
- La vapeur sa production et son emploi. 27e ed. 1893. Ref.
- Baker, T. Treatise on the mathematical theory of the steam engine. 3d ed. 1865.
- Ball, Sir R. S. Experimental mechanics. 1871.
- Barr, W. M. A practical treatise on high pressure steam boilers. 1880.
- Pumping machinery: a practical hand-book relating to the construction and management of steam and power pumping machines. 1893. S. S.
- Bourne, J. A catechism of the steam engine; with instructions for the manufacture of engines of every class. New ed. 1864.
- ---Same. 1875.
- —A treatise on the steam engine. 7th ed. 1866. Ref.
- Bowie, A. J., jr. A practical treatise on hydraulic mining in Col. 5th ed. 1895. 63a

- Buel, R. H. Safety-valves. 1875.
- Burn, R. S., ed. Mechanics and mechanism; elementary essays and examples. 1853.
- —The steam engine user; being descriptions and illustrations of the stationary steam engine in its various forms, together with descriptions of heat prime movers other than the steam engine, by various writers. 1894.
- Byrne, O. ed. A dictionary of machines, mechanics, engine-work, and engineering. 1850-51. 2v. Ref.
- ——Mechanics; their principles and practical applications. [c1853.]
- Carnegie Steel Co. Pocket companion containing useful information and tables appertaining to the use of steel as manufactured by the Co.; ed. by F. H. Kindl. 1893.
- Clark, D. K. The steam engine. 1892. 2v. Ref.
- Colburn, Z. The locomotive engine. New ed. 1854.
- ----Same. 1864.
- ---Steam boiler explosions. 1860.
- Collet, H. Water softening and purification. 1895. 40f.
- Cooper, J. H. A treatise on the use of belting for the transmission of power. 2d ed. 1883.

- Cromwell, J. H. A treatise on toothed gearing. 4th ed. 1894.
- Davidson, E. A. Drawing for machinists and engineers. n.d.
- Donaldson, W. Transmission of power by fluid pressure: air and water. 1888.
- Donkin, B., jr. A text-book on gas, oil, and air engines; or, Internal combustion motors without boiler. 1894.
- Edwards, E. The American steam engineer, theoretical and practical. 1888.
- Evers, H. Steam and the locomotive engine. 1873.
- —Steam and the steam engine. 1873. Forney, M. N. Catechism of the locomo-
- tive. n.t.p.

  Francis, J. B. Lowell hydraulic experi-
- ments. 3d ed. 1871. S. S. Goodeve, T. M. The elements of mech-
- anism. 2d ed. 1871.

  ——A manual of mechanics. n.d.
- Grimshaw, R. The engine runner's catechism; a sequel to The steam engine catechism. 1891.
- —The steam engine catechism. 5th ed. 1887.
- ——Supplement to The steam engine catechism. 1886.
- Hemenway, F. F. Indicator practice and steam-engine economy. 1886.
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- Isherwood, B. F. Experimental researches in steam engineering. 1863-65.65. 2 v. S. S.
- Jacquin, A. A. Nouvel album des chemins de fer. n.d. 40a
- Johnson, F. R. Stresses in girder and roof trusses for both dead and live loads by simple multiplication; with stress constants for 100 cases. 1894.
- Johnson, J. B., and others. The theory and practice of modern framed structures designed for the use of schools and for engineers in professional practice. 2d ed. 1894. S. S. 40
- Kelt, T., comp. The mechanic's text-book and engineer's pocket guide; added valuable hints to the young mechanic, by J. Frost. 1849.
- The mechanic's text-book and engineer's practical guide. 1872.
- Kennedy, A. B. W. The mechanics of machinery. 1886. S. S.

- King, W. H. Lessons and practical notes on steam, the steam engine, propellers, etc.; rev. by J. W. King. 2d ed. 1862.
- Kittredge, A. O. comp. The metal worker: essays on house heating by steam, hot water and hot air. 1891.
- Lanza, G. Applied mechanics. 6th ed. 1893. S. S.
- Lardner, D. A rudimentary treatise on the steam engine for beginners. 1848.
- The steam engine explained and illustrated with add. and notes by J. Renwick. 6th Amer. fr. 5th Lond. ed. 1856.
- Ledoux, C. Ice making machines; tr. fr. the Fr. 1879.
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- Marks, W. D. The relative proportions of the steam engine. 3d ed. 1887.
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- Moore, R. Landing arrangements for a car-ferry on the Miss. n.t.p. (Amer. Soc. of Civ. Engineers. Trans. Vol. 13, Aug. 1884.) (In Pamphlets. v. 620. Ref. 40a)
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- Peck, W. G. Elements of mechanics; treated by means of the differential and integral calculus. [c1859.]
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- Banner, E. G. Wholesome houses; a handbook of domestic sanitation and ventilation. New ed. 1882.
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- Billings, J. S. The principles of ventilation and heating and their practical application. 2d ed. 1884.
- Brown, G. P. Sewer-gas and its dangers. 1881.
- Buchan, W. P. Plumbing; a text-book to the practice of the art of the plumber. 2d ed. 1880.
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- —The sanitary drainage of houses and towns. 1876.
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## USEFUL ARTS AND TRADES. Class 59.

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- ——Digest of plows with attach ments, patented in the U. S., 1789-1883. 2 v. Ref.
- ——Digest of seeding machines and implements patented in the U.S., 1800-1878.

  Ref.
- ——Supplement 1-2, to Allen's digest of seeding machines. 2 v. 1879-85.

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## ON THE FACE OF THE WATERS.

HE record of the Indian Mutiny is one of the pages of history which few of us can read without a quickening of the pulses and a tightening at the throat. It is easy to see now that the English made many mistakes in their treatment of the natives, most of them due to that inability to put themselves in other people's places, which is the chief reason why they have always held their own. No matter how much we may learn about eastern castes and customs, it is hard for one of western blood to imagine that defilement worse than death may be firmly held to lurk in the chance contact of one healthy man with another, or even in the touching of a harm less bit of animal flesh. Very probably the growing disaffection and dis-

content throughout the northwestern provinces would have found some other pretext for an outbreak; but authorities agree that, if the native soldiers had not been required, through sheer official ignorance and obstinacy, to handle cartridges which they believed to be smeared with beef-tallow, the hideous tragedies of Campore and Lucknow might have been averted.

Many narratives of the Mutiny have been written, some of which are extremely interesting, as, for instance, the Reminiscences of Sergeant Forbes Mitchell, published a couple of years ago; but Mrs.



MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

Steel's new novel is the best attempt made so far to weave fiction into the grim facts. It has been said that those who have lived through a great war in their own country, even if they were children while it went on, can never be quite the same as other people. To them the steady roll of a drum, the keen note of a bugle. the even tramp of men marching together, must always rouse that quick instinctive thrill of association which is quite distinct from will. In reading Mrs. Steel, we have the same sense of nearness and reality. Although she is not old enough to remember the events of which she

writes, she has lived where they took place, and has heard much about them from both sides. The opening chapter of the book shows at once the difference between East and West. On the grassy river-bank outside the city of Lucknow, the birds and beasts composing the menagerie of the lately deposed King of Oude are being sold by auction, and Major Erlton and little Mrs. Gissing stop as they ride by, to see the show. He buys a white cockatoo for her, in spite of the fierce competition of an old native priest, and she, out of sheer contrariety, insists on giving it to Mrs. Erlton, who drives past on her way to church. The bird, which appears often again in the story, has been taught to give a Mohammedan religious war cry, and the resentment for its loss which is felt by the old ascetic, who had only loaned it to the King, makes him hate the English tyrants even more than before.

The characters of Alice Gissing and Kate Erlton are admirably contrasted. At first one seems wholly admirable, and the other entirely the reverse, and yet, as the story develops, we are made to see that, noble as Mrs. Erlton is, she is also somewhat unsympathetic, and that Mrs. Gissing, with all her many faults, has a courage and generosity which in some degree atone for them. The peculiar recklessness which always seems to underlie the social life of Europeans in India is brought out with a light and sure touch, and also their clinging attachment to the far-away country which is always home. After the first few chapters the scene is shifted to Delhi and we are brought into the court of its old king, the last of the Moghuls, who is a mere tool in the hands of his unscrupulous wife and her followers. Here the air is thick with plots and intrigues, so that it is not always quite easy to keep hold of the thread of the story, and the platonic attachment of Prince Abool Bukr to the young widow, Newasi, does not seem consistent with what we have been told of oriental manners. It is, of course, perfectly natural that Mrs. Steel should want to show us a life of which she knows a good deal, and most of us absolutely nothing, but the way in which the eastern mind works must always remain inscrutable to the western intelligence. Many of the descriptions are extremely well done, as, for instance, that of a sort of pantomime miracle-play, which is one of the native amusements provided by Mrs. Erlton for a Christmas festival.

Any clever writer might be able to turn out good descriptions of Indian palaces, but no one to whom it had not been absolutely familiar could so reproduce this little scene of everyday life. But before long there is no more thought of merrymaking, and the shadow of tragedy fills all the stage, although in the end the characters in which we are meant to take most interest come out into the sunlight again. The account of the siege of Delhi is very good, and the author shows artistic restraint in keeping the interest of the story there, instead of telling us what happened at Cawnpore and Lucknow, while the final assault has much more swing to it than we are accustomed to find in fights described by women. - The

List of novels in the Library treating of the Indian Mutiny:

Class	No.
Chesney. The Dilemma.	69b
Cotes. Story of Sonny Sahib.	70
Croker. Mr. Jervis.	69b
Gray. In the heart of the storm.	69b
Henty. Rujub the juggler.	70
——In times of peril.	70
Kingsley. Stretton.	69b
Lawrence. Maurice Dering.	69b

## SIMILAR CASES.

There was once a little animal, no bigger than a fox.

And on five toes he scampered over tertiary rocks.

They called him Eohippus, and they called him very small,

And they thought him of no value when they thought of him at all;

For the lumpish Dinoceres and Coryphodant slow

Were the heavy aristocracy in the days of long

ago. Said the little Echippus, "I am going to be a Horse!

And on my middle-finger-nails to run my earthly course!

I'm going to have a flowing tail! I'm going to have a mane!

I'm going to stand fourteen hands high on the psychozoic plain!'

The Coryphodant was horrifled, and Dinoceras shocked;

And they chased young Eohippus, but he skipped away and mocked.

Then they laughed enormous laughter, and

they groaned enormous groans, And they bade young Eohippus "Go and view

his father's bones."
Said they, "You always were as low and small as now we see.

And therefore it is evident you're always going to be!'

"What! "What! Be a great, tall, handsome beast with hoofs to gallop on!
Why, you'd have to change your nature!"

said the Loxolophodon.

Then they fancied him disposed of, and retired

with gait serene;
That was the way they argued in "the Early Eocene."

#### П.

There was once an Anthopoidal Ape, far smarter than the rest,

And everything that they could do he always

did the best;
So they naturally disliked him, and they gave him shoulders cool,

And when they had to mention him, they said he was a fool.

Cried this pretentious Ape one day, "I'm going to be a Man!

And stand upright, and hunt and fight, and conquer all I can! I'm going to cut down forest trees to make

my houses higher!
I'm going to kill the Mastodon! I'm going to

make a fire! Loud screamed the Anthropoidal Apes with

laughter loud and gay;

Then tried to catch the boastful one, but he always got away.

So they yelled at him in chorus, which he minded not a whit;
And they pelted him with cocoanuts, which didn't seem to hit;
And then they gave him reasons which they thought of much avail

To prove how his preposterous attempt was

sure to fail.
Said the sages, "In the first place the thing can not be done!

And second, if it could be, it would not be any fun!

And third, and most conclusive, and admitting

no reply, You would have to change your nature! We should like to see you try!'

They chuckled then triumphantly, these lean

and hairy shapes; For these things passed as arguments—with the Anthropoidal Apes.

#### III.

There was once a Neolithic Man, an enterprising wight,

Who made his simple instruments unusually bright.

Unusually clever he, unusually brave,

And he sketched delightful mammoths on the border of his cave.

To his Neolithic neighbors who were startled

and surprised, Said he, "My friends, in course of time, we shall be civilized!

We are going to live in cities and build churches and make laws!

We are going to eat three times a day without the natural cause!

We're going to turn life upside down about a thing called Gold! We're going to want the earth, and take as

much as we can hold! We're going to wear a pile of stuff outside our

proper skins; We're going to have Diseases! and Accomplishments!! and Sins!!!"

Then they all rose up in fury against this boastful friend;

For prehistoric patience comes quickly to an

end. Said one, "This is chimerical! Utopian! absurd!"

Said another, "What a stupid life! Too dull, upon my word!"
Cried all, "Before such things can come, you

idiotic child,

You must alter Human Nature!" and they all

sat back and smiled.

Thought they, "An answer to that last it will be hard to find!"

It was a clinching argument—to the Neolithic Mind!

CHARLOTTE PARKINS STETSON.

Once there was a Public Library that long was small and poor; That felt it was its duty deprivations to en-

dure.

One day it felt within its shell the growing wings expand,
It heard the voice of Progress that echoed through the land.
It said, "I will no longer in this way be con-

fined:

I am going to grow and carry food to every

hungry mind.

I am going to be the brightest gem within the civic crown;

I am going to add new lustre to my city's fair renown.

I am going to teach the young idea the straightest way to shoot; To show the scientific man how next to evo-

lute;

To gild the drudgery of all with fiction's magic

page;
To give to all the lessons of every by-gone age;
To sow in restless minds, where idleness but mischief breeds,

Of the Good, the True, the Beautiful, the fertile, springing seeds.

Of course some will be found to say, "One does not have to read;

Taxes already are too high, retrenchment's what we need.

Although a dollar spent on you comes back a hundred-fold

In wiser men, in better laws, still—don't ask for our gold."

These might have passed for arguments in an unenlightened age, But liberal St. Louis has surely passed that

stage.

#### PICK-UPS.

TAKING THE CHANCES .- The General: "I've brought you a new book, Aunt Emily, by the new French Academician. I'm told it's very good, but I've not read it myself, so I'm not sure its quite-aquite correct, you know." Aunt Emily: "My dear boy, I'm ninety-six, and I'll risk it."-From Du Maurier's "English Society."

A Scotch visitor to the Carlyles in Cheyne Row was much struck with the sound-proof room which the sage had contrived for himself in the attic, lighted from the top, and where no sight or sound from the outside could penetrate. certes, this is fine," cried the old friend, with unconscious sarcasm. "Here ye may write and study all the rest of your life, and no human being be one bit the wiser."—Household Words.

ORDER LISTS AS THEY ARE SENT FROM JERUSALEM.—The following inquiry, dated Jerusalem, Palestine, Nov. 10, 1896, was recently received by a New York bookseller: "Dear Sir-I beg have you the kindness me to send one specification from your book couch at the same time me to communicate if you to possess or can procure the directory of America, Africa and Australia and how much is the Price for every?"—Pub. Weekly.

EMILE ERCKMANN, the noted collaborator with Chatrian in many novels and plays, is not dead, as is generally supposed, but is living in retirement in the village of Luneville, near his native place. His 65th birthday was celebrated recently by the municipality. He is said to have a volume in press on a psychological subject.

THE following are among some books asked for by public library readers, taken from the librarian's record of queer blunders: "Poetical Poems, by Lalla Roohk;" "Black Beauty, a little book by Zola;" "The Stinking Minister;" "The Stuck-up Minister;" "From Jessie to Ernest;" "A book describing place where they keep leopards on Sandwich Islands;" "Round the Red Lamp Chimney;" "Are there any Manxmans in?" "Dicken's Tootpick Papers;" "Any book telling where sheet iron is mined;" "Opening of the Chestnut (Burr);" "Abraham's Nights."--Lib. Journal.

FROM a sales catalog: Stirling, James H. Text-Book to Kant. The Critique of Poor Reason. 8vo. N. Y. 1882.—Lib. Journal.



## JOHANNA AMBROSIUS.

THE interest so widely aroused in the poems of the German peasant woman, Johanna Voigt-Ambrosius, might easily be classed at first thought with the many passing sensations that, in an end-of-the-century mood, claim the momentary attention of the literary world. But there are traits in

her work that happily remove her from such associations. Belonging as she does to the humblest social rank, her utterances have nevertheless not appealed to the unrest of the socialistic element, nor to the morbid pessimism of the Ibsen school of writers, any more than to the dreamers of an ideal democracy who follow Tolstoy. They have struck a deep responsive note in intelligent readers of all ranks, from royalty and the literary critic to the practical people of every-day occupations. They are the simple but strong outpourings of a woman's heart, whose life is that of humble, strenuous toil, and whose social atmosphere is that of the restricted life of the North German peasant.

Johanna Ambrosius, the daughter of a poor mechanic, was born in the parish of Lengwethen, and lives in the retired village of Gross-Wersmeninken, near to the Russian border, in East Prussia. Her life as a child was as careless and happy as was consistent with her rude and arduous duties in house and field and stable. Like all German children, she acquired the solid elements of primary education up to her eleventh year in the public school, and her mind awakening to a sense of unrest in the dull routine of her home life, she sought a wider freedom in going out to menial service. From this she returned dissatisfied, only in her twentieth year to give her hand in marriage to a poor and honest peasant, and to accept, with her husband, the lot of poverty and the hardest toil. Her laborious life proved too great a strain for her physical strength. Proudly and uncomplainingly as she bore her selfelected fate, she became, says her older sister, Martha, "a physical wreck, because she was the slave of poverty and want. Her only thought was for her two children, to be permitted to live for them, to work for them. To work with her body reduced to a skeleton! To every entreaty that she would take care of herself and spare herself, her only answer was a weary smile."

In the midst of her homely toil this woman seems to have found her literary inspiration in the few books her father possessed, and in reading the popular German magazine, the *Gartenlaube*. Like Ada Negri, the Italian factory girl, whose

poems have made a stir in recent Italian letters, and to whom Herman Grim compares her, Johanna found the newspaper and the popular magazine hergateway into the ideal world. Deeply stirred with the poetic emotions which have for ages brooded in the silent recesses of the soul of the German woman, she was slow in giving public utterance to "the thoughts and feelings of a lonely girl and a lonely woman;" and when the time came, as Ada Negri sought the newspapers as the medium of her expression, so Johanna turned to her one literary opportunity, the Gartenlaube. It was here and in the journal Von Haus zu Haus that her first verses saw the light, and were discovered by him who has become her strong literary friend and appreciative critic; Professor Karl Weiss-Schrattenthal, of Pressburg. It was by his aid that the first collection of her poems was published at the Christmas season of 1894, the edition bearing a lengthy and enthusiastic preface of his own. In March of the following year a fourth edition appeared, and the issue has steadily increased, until the sale has reached a very large number, and the little volume has begun to awaken a deep interest in readers outside of Ger-The publication, by Messrs. manv. Roberts Brothers, of Miss Safford's translations of these poems, is from the twentysixth edition, and will be welcomed with interest by American readers and students of contemporary literature. The following striking comparison is drawn by Herman Grim in a recent essay:

"In the lives of Ada Negri and Johanna Ambrosius I see embodied historical elements which require measurement and formulation. They grew up alone; they were of lowly station. They speak such pure speech. They are poor women; they do not hate those whose lot is more fortunate. Ada Negri sprang from the restless mass of men who throng the factories. . . . The roar and shriek and pound of machinery filled her ear. Johanna bowed her young back to work in the fields ever the same. . . The images and feelings of the moment are given an impetuous power by the Italian, the young force and vigor of something aggressively warlike. In Johanna Ambrosius greater intellectual power prevails,

and the quiet strength of the German soul. Ada with clenched fists bursts straight through the thicket which surrounds her; Johanns, with weary feet, seeks a practicable path in the selva oscura di nostra vita. Both contrive to make their poems nestle in our memories, never to be banished thence."

It is this touching and signal trait of "not hating those whose lot is more fortunate" that, I believe, gives especial dignity and moral worth to the verses of this new peasant poet. We have become so accustomed in these days to woman's painful struggle for recognition and restless complaint against real or seeming injuries, that it is refreshing to read the utterances of a woman's soul whose noble poetic inspirations lift her above all consciousness of rivalry or of sex limitations, and even above the stern hardships of poverty and social obscurity into the pure atmosphere of beauty and of love. Her verses are the spontaneous and unstudied outpouring of deep sympathy with all human kind, and especially with those who suffer. Her poetry is not the voice of complaint. Truly the child of sorrow and pain, it springs from these not as morbidly imagined or borrowed from other's complaints, but as the burden of her own life. And yet it is not without its notes of pure joy in nature, and of a never-failing trust in the goodness of God and in the final happy solution in a brighter world of all the sad problems of this. It is this intense reality of experience which in a more cultured writer would be liable to criticism, as tinging her verses with too much personality, that in fact proves her title to the rank of poet. She has met truly the conditions of Goethe's test:

"Who has not wept through nights of sleepless hours,

He knows, he knows you not, ye Heavenly Powers."

That there is throughout her writing evidence of morbid mental states, a longing for the rest that death shall bring, and a kind of hugging of grief as itself a boon richer than joy, cannot be denied;

and the light and comfort that religion brings to her are those of stoic resignation rather than of a deep spiritual faith. Her song of faith is born of the remembered religious traditions of the past rather than of the inspirations of the newer time, such as have found voice in Tennyson and the Brownings and in the great New England poets. But with all their limitations we have thankfully to note the absence of the dreary pessimism that besets so large a share of the poetry of the day in our own and other lands, and if Johanna Ambrosius sings in the minor key so largely, it is from no silly sentimentality or affectation, but because she is singing of what life has truly been to her and what she knows it must be to many others. Much may be forgiven to one who has fulfilled so faithfully the measure of the poet's duty as described in her own words:

> When, daily labour terminating, Sleep doth thee to its arms entice, He groans in flerce throes of creating, And strives for the lost Paradise.

His breast is filled with eager yearning,
Nor peace nor rest doth he e'er find;
With all men's tears his eyes are burning,
He bears the burdens of mankind.

Deep into beauty's fountain diving,
He seeks the noblest treasure there;
In heartfelt prayers forever striving
With God to grant ye flow'rets fair.

Not for himself he asketh blessing; Content is he if, in his song, He bringeth aught for your refreshing: For gold or thanks he doth not long.

With his heart's blood he dyes the roses, His hot tears blanch the lilies pale; The smallest leaf which here reposes Doth from his heavy sighs exhale.\*

The relation of pain and poetry in her own life is briefly told in the poem entitled "My Muse:"

#### MY MUSE.\*

Once I lived from day to day, Nor joy nor sorrow felt; Scarcely knew myself, so like Were all with whom I dwelt.

<sup>\*</sup> From Miss Safford's translations. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

But as this I realised,
And 'gan o'er it to fret,
Yawned my heart as if weary:
Something may happen yet.

Some one tapped lightly. "Enter,"
I called, almost dismayed.
"What! Is it you, my old friend,
Pain? Hast thou hither strayed?"

"Yes, my child," softly stroking
My cheeks the while he spake:
"Tell me, for whom with longing
So great doth thy heart ache?"

"For my Muse, who once taught me To sing full many a song. Without a single visit For months I've waited long.

"Now sit thee down beside me;
Else shall I be alone.
We two have talked together
Oft while the pale moon shone."

So he sat down beside me,
Kissing me o'er and o'er;
E'en as the first he gave me,
I found my songs once more.

"Let the Muse farther wander, If only thee I have! A smile of secret meaning Rests on his lips so grave.

"Take back that sentence hasty, For, lo! your Muse am I; Always have I been faithful." I kissed him tenderly.

An example of strong, passionate utterance one finds in the poem "Ah, Bind my Hands:"

### AH, BIND MY HANDS.\*

Ah, bind my outstretched hands, I pray, With heavy fetters chaining, Or they might else on my breast lay A loved head, rest attaining.

And wall up, too, this heart of mine, In closest dungeon keeping; Already through the windows sbine Love's bright flames upward leaping.

Oh, make me deaf! Oh, make me blind!
No glimpse of joy receiving!
'Tis hard for the forsaken child
To bear her sore heart's grieving.

And among the lyrics of love in "Thy Kiss:"

### THY KISS.+

The kiss which rested on thy lips
For mine own I have captured;
Whatever haps I care not now!
I sing like bird enraptured.

† Ibid.

To whom the gods their beaker give Should make no long delaying, Or they fair fortune's glass might break, Their holy wrath displaying.

E'en should death's icy form now lie Beside me, my couch sharing, The lips which once to thine were pressed Will greet him, bright smiles wearing.

The poet's responsiveness to nature's moods is shown in the tender verses:

#### A SUMMER NIGHT.\*

Her soft, cool arms extending, Night comes anew; Fields, woods, and meadows clasping Her heart unto;

With mantle light enwrapping
Each tree and bush,
While murmuring tones the world
To dreams doth hush.

The earth hath now forgotten Day's misery; Mine eyes I lift in longing Toward the sky.

I see a wee bird soaring
In sunset's glow:
Ah! would my heart, so weary,
With it might go!

Besides the interest that these poems have awakened in the old world, even to the degree of procuring for the author an annuity from the Empress of Germany sufficient to shield her henceforth from extreme want, it has seemed to me that they bring to us in America a new and perhaps much-needed revelation, that the poetic gift and, indeed, a high order of living, are things independent of any external conditions, whether high or low, whether in servile or in imperial ranks. The familiar picture drawn by returned American tourists, with all the high color of a righteous indignation and pride of citizenship in this enlightened land, of the degradation of the peasantry of Germany, and especially of the hopeless outlook for women doomed to an unlettered life, to the slavery of the kitchen, the plough and the stall, will certainly lose something of its power for such as shall read these noble and tender verses. For, coming as these do from even the rudest and most laborious conditions of human

<sup>\*</sup> From Miss Safford's translations.

<sup>\*</sup> From Miss Stafford's translations.

life, yet with their sweetness and highborn beauty they have not failed to win the ear of princes and of professors.

The lesson all this teaches us is not that menial toil and hardship are a desirable lot for women in any country, but that there is a power in the poetic gift in a true woman's soul which is capable of lifting her above all conditions which earth may create, and of placing her among the great ones whom all shall love and honor, because of the boon of beauty and solace she has brought them. These gifts of genius and high planes of living are not to be bought with money, even though wages are higher, nor with bril-

liant intellectual training in lands where schools and colleges for women abound, nor with political or social influence even in those communities which offer the most advanced "opportunities for women." Something more than these are needed to make the poet who shall interpret the hearts of his people and time, and the rare work and distinguished success of the German peasant may serve as a gentle but eloquent reminder, lest aspiring souls among us should be placing their dependence on wrong sources for achieving great results, whether for literature or for social progress.-Frank Sewall in The Bookman.

### BOOK NOTES.

Quo Vadis is a great historic novel. Rome, in the time of Nero, is a subject at once to inspire and appall an ordinary novelist. The Polish master of fiction, Henryk Sienkiewicz, is not an ordinary writer, hardly to be judged by ordinary rules. His trilogy of Polish historical novels fairly throb with vitality, with originality, with a kind of almost Homeric energy, while his "Without Dogma," with its psychological fineness, proves his wonderful versatility. Quo Vadis presents, in a series of brilliant and rapidly moving pictures, the decay of the old Roman civilization (splendid still with all its degradation), and the birth of the Christian Rome. An author who dares to make use of Nero, St. Peter and St. Paul as, one may say, minor characters; who succeeds in throwing the intense passion of a love-story into the foreground without diminishing the interest in the wild sweep of political, religious and social forces, that make the period perhaps the most terrible in human history; who throws out on his great canvas with equal distinctness the figures of emperor and slave, of pure Christian maiden and smiling Epicurean Roman, of apostle and paid torturer; who can depict with equal fervor and imaginative sincerity the shamelessness and magnificence of Nero's feast, and the faithful gathering of humble Christians in the dark outskirts of Rome, listening with ecstacy to Peter's words—such a man is rightly to be excused for certain excesses of realism, which to a writer of less genius would be fatal. The character of Petronius alone is a work of the highest art. In power and effectiveness this book is without a rival in recent fiction

Оптьоок.

"In Margaret Ogilvy we come upon a most original, humorous elegy of tender sobs and laughter, which I think few among us could listen to unrespondingly. This history of a mother's tender pride in her gifted son, of his love for her, is happily a very old one, but it is so newly and sweetly told that as one reads, it seems almost like a discovery. It is like a tune sounding from a long way off, and appealing to our hearts with a sweet ripple of accompanying filial laughter and motherly humor withal."—Anne Thackeray Ritchie in The Bookman.

Nowadays the solution of the feminine conundrum is a less hopeless task than formerly for the bewildered and slightly irritated male; and the present year has given birth to at least two books which throw much light upon the subject.

Of these the most remarkable is the "Ascent of Woman," by Mrs. Roy Devereaux. It is, to begin with, a distinctly clever book. It contains much shrewd observation, while the style is polished and epigrammatic to a fault, and replete with the curiosa felicitas of decadentism. But it is less with the manner than with some of the matter of these essays that I am now concerned, as much in them will be news to a great many people. They originally bore the title of "Dies Dominæ," and they are dedicated to "The most dear vision of Her that shall be." Signs, I think, are not wanting that the dies dominae will dawn before very long, and in that case "She that shall be" will most probably appear as "She-who-must -be-obeyed." The authoress does not profess to dispel the cloud of mystery which envelops her subject, but she does raise for our benefit a corner of the veil which shrouds the Great Arcanum of the feminine soul. The picture thus revealed is a curious one, and she is aware that her method of presenting it is likely to arouse the resentment of her fellowwomen; but she is prepared to face the consequences. There is so much to be said about woman which has never yet been said, that the truth that is in her must out; and, like Lucifer, the lightbringer, she feels bound to fulfil her mission of illuminating a people that now sit in the darkness of ignorance concerning the psychology of feminism.

BLACKWOOD.

The Literary World says of Professor Wilson's book on George Washington: "This is not a history of its times, except as the times are seen through the man, nor is it exactly a biography, except as a man's

life is to be discerned through his character. It is more like a finely-wrought miniature, a portrait in mosaic, a stained-glass window, any one of those uncommon works of art in which fidelity to fact and truth is set off with rare and choice effect in color and radiance and warmth, with a sort of jeweled beauty, an opalescence, which means more than literary materials and processes. It is a bright and fascinating picture, all of it: the surveyor's days, the soldier's days, the statesman's days, the patriot's days; days of publicity and action, of privacy and repose; and it is good in these times of ours to have attention recalled to such examples of quietness and purity, of honor and devotion as are furnished in this book."

During the past month in England Marie Corelli's Murder of Delicia, Ian Maclaren's Kate Carnegie and Kipling's Seven Seas have taken the lead. Other authorities claim that Mrs. Steel's Indian Mutiny novel, On the Face of the Waters, has sold far in advance of other books.

This little soul of a book glorified with love, "Margaret Ogilvy, by Her Son," is Mr. Barrie's most beautiful way of accounting for himself. It is not precisely a biography on the one hand, nor a work of fiction on the other. It lives in the borderland, between imagination and fact. It is a contagious book, too delicately rendered by a sincere and gentle spirit not to seem more simple to imitate than it is. Truth has threaded its every word with something that keeps it sacred and artistic both. "Margaret Ogilvy" is sure to stand by itself. It has the purity of a real experience.— The Month.

Ian Maclaren's books are to be translated into French. It is a little difficult for admirers of Jamie and Drumsheugh to imagine their remarks done into colloquial French.

It is with surprise and regret that we see standing uncalled for on our shelves a book which has met with the recognition that it deserves in our eastern cities, and which has made its author one of the literary lions of London. We refer to Mr. Kenneth Grahame's Golden Age, which should appeal to all lovers of quiet humor and delicate fancy, and to all who care to leave behind the dull limitations of every-day life and dwell again for an hour in the boundless fields of Arcadia, where all things are possible if not probable. If any grown person can see things through the child's imagination, Mr. Grahame can. Although a middle-aged man he is a newcomer in the ranks of authors. His serious occupation in life is being assistant cashier in the Bank of England.

The Library Journal says of Harper's dictionary of classical literature and antiquities: "The purpose of the book is to give the student, in a concise and intelligent form, the essential facts concerning those questions that oftenest arise in the study of the life, the literature, the religion and the art of classical antiquity."

Helen Campbell's Household Economics is a book to make housekeepers and homemakers reflect. Although not going into detail she treats of the house in every department, from the foundation of the cellar walls to cleaning the lamps, and always with great good sense. She hails the dawn of a new era in housekeeping, when cooking and cleaning and washing will be regarded as sciences, and women will learn to do more work with their brains and, consequently, less with their hands. She speaks with fine scorn of "even the intelligent housekeeper, who still talks about 'luck with her sponge cake.' Luck! There is no such word in science, and to make sponge cake is a scientific process."

A collection of books of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman was sold in St. Louis last week for \$30. It consisted of about fifty volumes of army records, regimental histories, court-martial records, and a general assortment of war literature. The sale was made by Thomas Dooley, a carpenter, who did work for Gen. Sherman while the latter had his headquarters in St. Louis as the Commander of the United States Army. According to Mr. Dooley, Mr. Sherman gave him the books just before he left St. Louis. The carpenter kept them until a short time ago, when he packed the library in four large boxes. He then sold the outfit to a book-dealer for On examination the book-dealer found a number of valuable pieces of literature, and a large proportion of the books contained the autographs of men of renown. There were testimonials from U. S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, Phil. Sheridan, and others, besides any number of books presented to Gen. Sherman by the authors. Many books otherwise worthless were made valuable by the autograph of the General himself. A large number of persons have examined the collection, and negotiations have been opened with several G. A R. posts and similar organizations looking to the sale of the collection or a part of it.—Publ. Weekly.

The Publishers' Weekly says: "An item of interest relates to Parkman's 'The Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian War after the Conquest of Canada.' This work, which was pronounced by Prof. John Fiske 'one of the most brilliant and fascinating books that has ever been written by any historian since the days of Herodotus,' has had the great honor paid to it of being printed in quarto volumes for the use of the blind. The printing of large volumes in raised letters is a matter entailing great care and expense. Only a few works are considered of sufficient value to warrant the expenditure."

The Library has just added a new edition of this interesting book to its collection.

#### HOW TO USE THE LIBRARY.

The following is a concise summary of the most important rules and directions that should be understood by those who wish to use the Library. A copy of "Rules and Reader's Guide" may be had on application.

#### LIBRARY HOURS.

June to August, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. September to May, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 9 p. m.

### THE LIBRARY IS FREE:

To all residents of St. Louis.
To all property holders in the city.
To all persons permanently employed in the city.

#### (1.) HOW TO GET A TICKET.

Each person wishing a membership in the Library must apply at the registration desk. Every one who is not a property holder or a life member in the Public School Library must have the signature of a property holder or a business man as guaranty. Guarantor's blanks may be obtained at the registration desk or at the delivery stations.

### (2.) HOW TO GET BOOKS.

Give your reader's card with a LIST OF BOOKS WANTED to the receiving clerk. In a few minutes your name will be called at the ISSUE DESK and your book handed to you. For further information see "INFORMATION DESK" or "ASSISTANT IN CHARGE."

#### (3.) HOW TO RENEW BOOKS.

(a) Give your book to the receiving clerk and TELL HIM YOU WISH IT RENEWED. Your book will be handed to you in a short time at the issue desk, or, (b) give your card and the author and title of the book to be renewed, and the date it will be due, to the clerk. Your card will be returned to you at the issue desk. (c) If you wish to renew by mail, send your card with the name of author, title of the book and when due. Enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for the return of your card. (d) In renewing through Delivery Stations, book and card must come to the Library. Book will be returned immediately. For further information see "Information DESK" or "ASSISTANT IN CHARGE."

If you don't see what you want, ask for it and DON'T GO AWAY UNSATISFIED.

Don't ask questions at the issue or receiving desks. Go to the Information Desk or to the Assistant in Charge.

Keep your card in the book pocket, and cross off your list the titles of books you do not want.

Listen for your name at the issue desk, and if you send for books BE SURE YOUR MESSENGER KNOWS THE NAME ON THE CARD.

#### DELIVERY STATIONS.

### Station Keepers Receive no Compensation but the Custom of those that use the Stations.

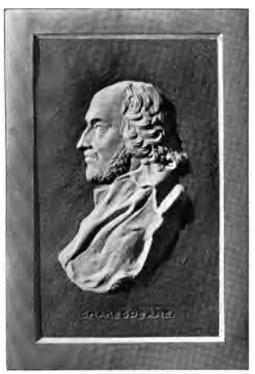
DE	LIVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.	13.	
ı.	Garrison and Easton AvesGarrison Pharmacy.	14.	L. F. Waibel. Pestalozzi and Salina Streets Kaltwasser Drug Co.
2.	Grand and St. Louis Aves Layton Drug Co.	15.	3300 Meramec Street
3.	Grand Ave and Natural Bridge Road, A. J. Hoenny,	23.	R. C. Reilly Keokuk and Broadway
4.	Newstead Ave and Natural Bridge Road, Layton Drug Co.	25.	Hemm & Vitt. Nebraska and Lafayette Aves
5.	East Grand Ave and 20th Street T. H. Wurmb.	26.	R. Sassman Union Station
6.	Salisbury and 11th Streets T. H. Wurmb.		C. H. Love.
7.	Madison and 14th StsPauley's Pharmacy Co.		DELIVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
28.	Cheltenham		
29.	Goehring's Pharmacy. Benton and 22d Sts	16.	New Manchester Road and Tower Grove Ave
	J. A. Fritz.		Lehman Bros.
30.	2610 Cass Ave	17.	Olive St. and Vandeventer Ave F. H. Swift.
I	ELIVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.	18.	Arcade Pharmacy (Cabanne) O. E. Suppiger.
8.	Gravois Road and Arsenal Street B. Jost.	19.	Easton and Semple AvesE. A. Bernius.
9.	Bates and Virginia Aves	20.	Easton Ave and 46th St
10.	Park Ave and 20th Street	21.	Finney and Taylor Aves
II.	6602 Michigan Ave Frank Reber.	22.	Grand and Finney Aves F. C. Garthoffner.
12.	Broadway and Lami Street	27.	Grand and Lindell Aves

### THE DAVENANT BUST OF SHAKESPEARE.

By A. H. WALL (late Librarian of the Shakespeare Memorial).

This antiquated bust of the poet is after a painting by either Joseph Taylor or Richard Burbage. The former died a very old man in 1654, and the latter in 1618, and it is most probable that it was from the former that Davenant received the original painting after which the bust was modeled.

Sir William Davenant, the poet's godson, was born in Oxford 1605. He was created Knight of the Bath by King James in 1615. In 1637 he became Poet



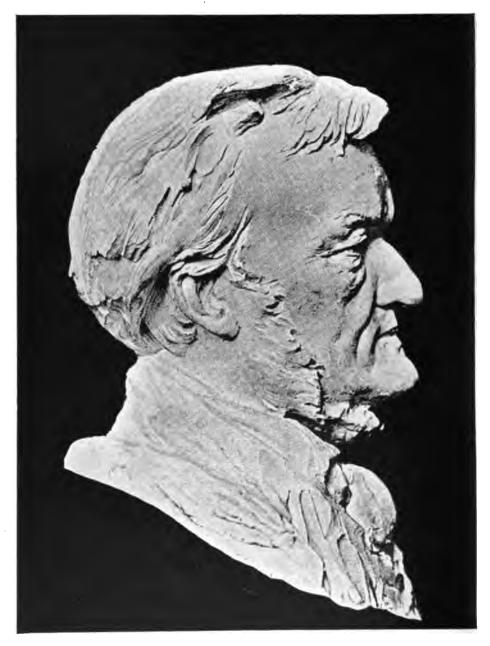
Base-Relief Reproduction of the Davenant Bust.

Laureate. He was knighted for valor in 1643, and was compelled to fly from England. He determined to seek a home in New England, but was captured on the sea, and imprisoned, first in the Isle of Wight, afterwards in the Tower of London, with very little prospect of escaping death. He faced his fate manfully; wrote poetry in prison, and, thanks probably to

the influence of Milton, obtained his liberty, and began to give operatic entertainments in Charterhouse Square.

When the King had his own again, prosperity once more shone out upon the impoverished cavalier. He erected a new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields upon a plan and scale of greatness that has ever since prevailed in London theatres, but which was then novel. Its doors were first opened to the public in 1662, with a new play written for the occasion by himself, and entitled, "The Siege of Rhodes," with painted scenery and novel and mechanical appliances after the fashion of theatres in France. Over the two principal entrances were placed in niches a couple of terra-cotta busts, one representing Ben Jonson, the other Shakespeare.

The Duke's Theatre (named after James, duke of York, the brother of Charles the Second), stood in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. When Sir William removed his company from it to the new Dorset Garden Theatre, it was still occupied by the Laureate who died under its roof, and continued to be a theatre until after its builder's death, when it was altered and converted into a barrack for soldiers. In 1737 it became a pottery warehouse. In 1845, when what remained of it was taken down to make room for extending the Royal College of Physicians, the father-in-law of Professor Owen saved the bust of Shakespeare from being thrown down and destroyed, as that of Jonson had been. Both the entrances and the busts over them had been bricked up, and it was in removing the concealing wall that the workmen, ignorant of what they were doing, pitched down the first bust as they would have done the other, had it not been rescued by a mere chance. now in the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon.



Unfinished bust of
RICHARD WAGNER

Last work of Lorenz Gedon, in possession of
Fredrich Schoen, of Worms.

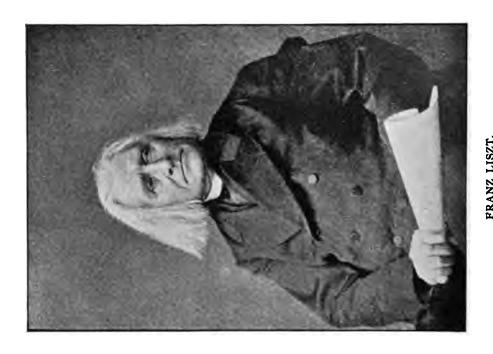


JOHAN SEBASTIAN BACH.

From a painting by L. Sichlong. Engraved by C. Cook.



WOLGANG AMADEERS MOZART. From an engraving.



FRANZ LISZT.
Reproduction of a photograph taken by Langsdorf
on the composer's 70th birthday.



GEORGE FREDERI.K HANDEL. From an engraving by Thompson.



FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.
Reproduction of a portrait by Leighton, and engraved by C. Cook.



From an engraving after an oil painting by Schimon, painted in 1819.



From a steel engraving in the "Penitential Psalms" set by Lassa, in the Royal State Library at Munich.



HECTOR BERLIOZ.
Reproduction of a portrait by A. Gilbert, after a painting by G. Courbet.



Reproduction of a photograph from life, by



JOHANN STRAUSS. From a photograph from life.

### The Davenant Bust of Shakespeare.

very admirer and student of Shakespeare should possess a beautiful copy of the Davenant bust of the poet. This

bas-relief is by The Pational Chemi=graph Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and was modeled after photographs taken under permission of the committee in charge of the Shakespeare Memorial at Strat=ford=on=Avon. The bas-relief is 7x10 inches in size, the figure being a pure white cameo on a dark background, and has been pronounced by connoisseurs an object of true art. It is well adapted for framing, and would be an artistic addition to home, studio or library in every clime where Shakespeare is hon=ored. Price by mail, prepaid, 25 cents.

for full description and reproduction of bust, see page 65 of this number.

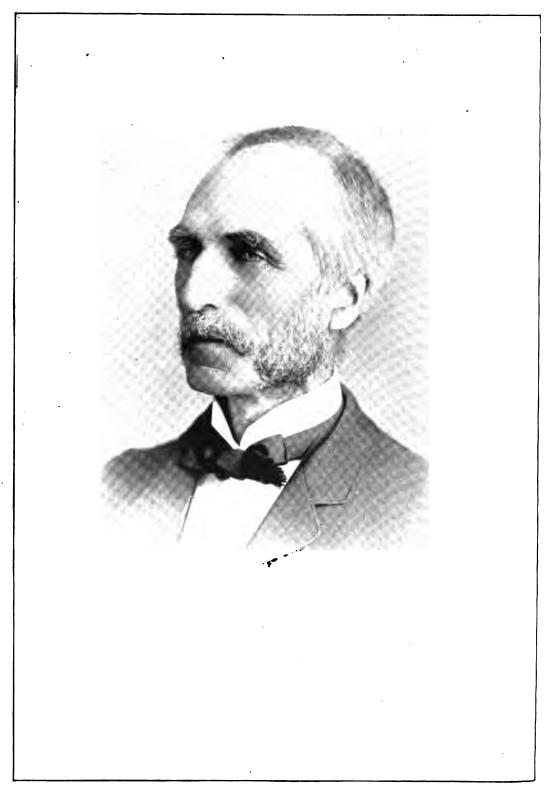


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GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. I..

### . . The . .

## Public Library Magazine

A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

Vol. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1897.

No. 2.

### WOMEN'S CLUBS IN ST. LOUIS.

the "Wednesday Club" was inaugurated, or, more correctly speaking, evolved from a small class which had been in existence for some time, and meeting from house to house of its mem-

bers for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the style, thought and aims of Shelley. From thistiny acorn has sprung the huge oak, the "Wednesday Club," with its divers sections, like stout, healthy branches, reaching out far and wide, and grasping in their firm embrace most of the principal topics and methods of study and culture. Its membership, now numbering 275,

with scores yet on the waiting list, bears witness to its substantial success as a system of education. This, however, is not the most gratifying evidence of the good, helpful work of the "Wednesday Club." We must look for that in the stimulus and impetus to organized study among

women, which has been largely the result of its efforts and example. Previously to its inception there had undeniably existed small clubs, neighborhood coteries, and an occasional large class under the guidance of a professor in some special field of litera-

cial field of literature; but I think we may with justice and accuracy point to the "Wednesday" as the "Sorosis" of St. Louis, the mother or pioneer club.

Inspired by her success and rapid growth, clubs, classes and circles, ad infinitum, have started up in all directions, on every conceivable topic. Music, poetry, fiction, history, art, science, current items, and even the-



MRS. E. C. STERLING, First President of the Wednesday Club.

ology, have all found earnest and enthusiastic votaries in their following. Women seem, with one accord, to have resolved on proving to the St. Louis world the falsity of Voltaire's famous bon mot, that "Ideas are like beards—women and young men have none," and the injustice of the more

serious assertion of Lessing, that "The woman who thinks is like the man who puts on rouge, ridiculous." As Madame de Maintenon said of devotion



MRS. E. C CUSHMAN,
Present President of the Wednesday Club.

during the latter days of Louis XIV, "Literature has become the fashion," and in consequence there is connected with it some superficiality and some pretense, but most of the students are steadily, and with honest, serious purpose, climbing the tedious ascent which leads to broad-minded, practical knowledge, and this means usefulness.

I think the influence which, next to the Wednesday Club, has been most potent in exciting this lively interest in study among women, has been exerted by the Greek Ethics Club, conducted by Mr. W. L. Sheldon. It has been in existence for six years or thereabouts, has steadily increased in numbers, with proportional interest in the work and Each winter Mr. Sheldonsubjects. whose cordial, genial interest, as well as rare literary attainments, renders him eminently qualified for the position—has made out a programme of study. This season has been devoted to George Eliot, and much good work has been accomplished. The pleasure and benefit derived

from such an undertaking as the Greek Ethics Class can scarcely be approximated, because its influence will reach into the future and bear fruit when the present participators shall have long passed away and gone to join that "choir invisible, which makes the gladness of the world."

Not to know of Mrs. Learned and her work would be to argue oneself unknown. Her classes, on various topics of literature, have been held in the parlor of the Unity Church for the past four winters. This season's lectures were on the "Famous Essayists," were largely attended, and more than repaid the members. Mrs. Learned has an extremely pleasing manner, united with keen, discriminating thought, and fluent, easy style. She could not fail to be stimulating and helpful to those fortunate enough to be among her hearers.

Miss Simonds has for several winters



MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE, Ex-President of the Wednesday Club.

conducted a class in Current Topics with great success. Her members are most loyal in their attendance, and seem to be imbued by her with alert interest in the news and "on dits" of the political and literary spheres, and not only that, but with a desire to know more of the past, which has begotten the present, and thus her class is taught to appreciate that continuity of history which is so necessary for a well-informed mind. Miss Simonds is admirably equipped for her work and entirely deserving of the success which she has earned. Mrs. Johnston's Chart Clubs embrace an immense variety of subjects, and that she has systematized them and kept them in fine working order—neglecting none, but maintaining

extraordinary a n degree of interest and enthusiasm in all-is certainly evidence of talent and remarkable versatility. The Chart Clubs deal with history, art and politics, as well as topics of lighter and more evanescent character, and hold their sessions in the drawingrooms of members.

Mrs. Griffith has confined herself to Greek History and Literature, and, though she has

been in St. Louis so short a time, has achieved great and encouraging success, and has several full classes. The subject is one of undying interest, and Mrs. Griffith's handling of it shows that she must have spent years in its study.

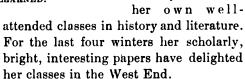
These are the principal paid classes, but in regard to clubs formed for mutual improvement, their name is legion, and it would require folios to give even a brief account of their subjects and methods of study. We cannot wonder that the jealous exclusiveness, the sense of age-long prerogative of the "Idea"

common to the sterner sex has taken alarm at the change over the spirit of gentle mothers, wives and sisters, and that many jeux d'esprit and some malevolent sarcasm have been hurled at the "New Woman," but let us hope that the outcome of our "Renaissance" will prove so conclusive in its benefits to homes, hearths and hearts that the opposition of that unselfish portion of humanity may be melted into thin air, and that "they who came to scoff may remain to pray." It seems to me that, in order to bring a bout this consummation

devoutly to be wished, all ambitious women would do well to remember that "They are as sick who surfeit with too much as they that starve with nothing," and that "It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean."

Julia Hofman.

In this article on the Women's Clubs of St. Lonis Mrs. Hofman has omitted any mention of her own well-



We should like in our June number to give some account of the work of the smaller clubs in the city during the past winter, and we hope the various leaders and secretaries of these bodies will send us the data required. Next October we will publish programmes of their work for the winter of 1897-98 for all the clubs that wish us to do so.



MRS. L. W. LEARNED.

### POLITICS IN A LIBRARY.

RYE were about evenly divided be-McKinley and Bryan, that is to say the members of the force who had votes. Several of the boys were under age and at least half the employees belonged to the disfranchised sex. We were all more or less concerned in the campaign however, and many were the arguments and statistics bandied back and forth. Still no one was converted. and the reason why was not far to seek. Some of us were possessed of bank accounts and could draw checks for ten, twenty, even fifty dollars, with a fair chance of their being honored. These were the Wall street sympathizers: so we called them, and they were secretly a little proud of the designation. The rest of us were Bryan men, silverites, patriots. We were willing to sacrifice the appreciation of our salaries to the good of the country. It was whispered about that we had squandered our savings, if we ever had any, on a trip to the Library Conference, and were now in debt to our respective tailors. In justice to my tailor be it said that such insinuations in my case were false. They could not have originated among those who know me by sight, and must have been supplied by the campaign managers of McKinley.

I said we were about evenly divided. In fact it was a tie, and the country was in danger of not being saved at all when someone bethought him of Tom, the janitor. Tom had a vote. Indeed, Tom had a casting vote, and he soon began to realize his importance. He was nevertheless docile. The two factions worked on him in turn. In turn he was Democrat and Republican. "It's jes this way," he said, "the black man knows his own business. He ain't no partisan reformer;

he ain't got nothin' comin' to him; he don't never expect to be president; and conshuquently he's for silver, and he can't vote nohow against the Republican ticket." This was not altogether satisfactory.

The Democrats, therefore, determined to widen the basis of representation. They counted in the younger boys and found they had a majority of one, giving Tom to the Republicans. Of course the boys couldn't vote this year for Bryan, but they could help elect his successor in 1900. About this time we took on a new messenger boy. His name was German when you wrote it out and English when you pronounced it. The Republicans saw it written and counted on him, but. lo, he was a Democrat! His reception was cold at their hands. They were as disappointed in him as the silver men in Mr. Cleveland. That made two majority against the Republicans and we looked for revolutionary tactics.

They came—in a proposition to extend the suffrage to women. We had to accept Hadn't Bryan addressed a meeting of women at Minneapolis? Wasn't he gaining popularity through the doubtful report that he intended to reorganize the Supreme Court, giving half the seats to women? They ought to be with us we thought, but I remembered that the Republican had been characterized as the more aristocratic party and I had my doubts. They were justified: the ladies were eight to six against us and we were glad it was no worse. That made a tie again, and Miss N- was on her vacation.

Miss N——'s vacation had been extended, much to my private disappointment, for she used to work in the morning

at the catalogue by the door, and I saw her the first thing when I entered. I saw her later at her desk and thus greeted her twice. She was opposed, however, to a double good morning, and when I did surprise her into it, the pleasure was marred by the thought that she had utterly forgotten the first salutation. I had for some time been counting the weeks till her return, but I suddenly found myself not alone in that occupation. The whole force became interested in her movements. "Where is she?" the boys asked of "The Bosom Friend," that is the young lady who always corresponded with the others. She was "down South." "Traveling?" "Well, yes, but staying mostly with her relations." "What relations?" We thought she was from the East; an orphan too, poor thing, but very brave, and such pink cheeks! "Well, you see, her sister married down South." "A very bad precedent," I thought to myself.

When she arrived, we found that she had not studied the political situation. She knew the men talked a great deal about it, and that was all. She had photographs of her trip, of her relations, and of one or two gentlemen friends which she said were not at all good. They were such nice funny people down South, so kind, and they never got up in the morning. They all thought her cold because she couldn't gush. She seemed glad to be back, glad to see everyone, glad to work. She worried less than before, had no more blue spells, said good morning to you most any time of the day, walked with a more elastic step, even tripped like a child once or twice to my knowledge. She was evidently in better health.

At the same time she seemed to have developed a sense of humor I appeared to amuse her a good deal, and she encouraged in mytalk the elaborate nonsense which she had once so properly scorned. I told her I was a seer in motley, just to hear her laugh. I said I could see she had

a secret grief. She laughed more and more, and then asked me to analyze her, to read her soul. I promptly declined. I was afraid she would read mine.

She was argued with by both sides on the financial question. I took special pains with her myself. It seemed she owned a little house somewhere in Connecticut, and she wanted to know what effect free silver would have on real estate. "Enhance the price," I said, and proved That seemed to clinch the matter. I felt that she was a Democrat. I might have reported her as such to the jealous factions below, but somehow I kept it to myself. One day soon after this I sorted the mail and took up to her a letter. I had seen the hand-writing several times since her return, but the regular correspondent had a roving postmark. He seemed to live all over the South, especially in Georgia. I hate regular correspond-

I don't know how I found it out, or whether I just imagined it, but I had an impression that Miss N-was disturbed over that letter. She asked me once if I didn't think some people would be thrown out of employment in case Bryan was elected. I demonstrated the absurdity of such an idea, but she didn't seem wholly satisfied. I might be right, but a man at her boarding-place, an elderly gentleman, held the opposite opinion. He didn't explain but he was very cultured and nice, and called her by her first name because he had boarded there so long before she came it seemed quite natural. She knew besides of a gentleman down South, a traveling man, whose house had informed him that in case Bryan was elected they would in all probability be be obliged to narrow their territory and curtail their force. I thought the old gentleman was very familiar and had taken a mean advantage but I said noth-What I might have said of the political methods of certain wholesalers was crowded from my mind by thoughts

of that letter. Those letters I should say, for they came every day or so now and the postmarks were never the same. "Must be a traveling man," I thought to myself, and considered I had made a brilliant guess.

I thought Miss N- grew a little nervous as the days went by. She worried again. Sometimes she would not look up as I passed. Sometimes she would interview me on the subject of Southern manners, knowing my people had come from that section. She wanted to know if Southerners gushed over you even after they had known you a long I told her they did not in my own She took to acquiring information along the strangest lines. I found on her desk a comparative index of legislation, open at the subject of marriage and divorce. I thought nothing of it till she asked me where to find the Statutes of Georgia, and wouldn't tell me why she wanted them. I was surprised one day when she suddenly asked me if I was really, truly a Bryan man. "And do you really think he has a chance to win?" she said. "Every chance in the world," I replied. "Oh, I hope he don't," she exclaimed, and I went away feeling that the career of an anarchist was all that remained to a man in my situation.

Finally election day came and I stayed down to watch the returns. I shall not dwell upon painful details. I shall merely state, for the benefit of those who do not watch the newspapers, that McKinley was elected, Wm. McKinley, of Ohio. It rained too that night, and the whole thing was a mistake.

Next morning I paid a bet bright and early and walked into the library braced to stand whatever guying should fall to my share. I must say the victors were lenient in that respect. For the most part they refrained from expressions of pity. Miss N—— did not even smile or allude to the election at all, but I could see she was satisfied and I made some

silly remark about her beauty, which she did not resent.

Returns from the rural districts came in all morning. Our windows commanded a view of the newspaper bulletins a block away, around which a crowd was still gathered. We could not read the bulletins and all we could see was the insolent rooster and the picture of McKinley. The Republicans were still claiming Texas and we hadn't the nerve to dispute it, when along in the afternoon we heard a great clamor of voices on the street, mad shouts for Bryan, beating of drums and a general hubbub which caused us all to drop our work.

"Look over at the Star," shouted someone down the speaking tube, but we were already bunched at the south window, standing on the lunch tables and straining to catch a glimpse of the crowd, which surged up Olive street, velled derisively at the emblems of Republican victory in the Star window and covered the face of McKinley with a large portrait of Bryan, which they had borne in triumph before their procession. Special dispatches to a local newspaper indicated that late returns from the doubtful states would give the victory to Bryan. doubted some, but were wild with delight nevertheless. We shook hands and executed a war dance on the spot. Democrats did so I mean. The Republicans one and all bore weighty and serious brows.

I turned and saw Miss N—— coming hastily down the aisle. "What is it all about?" she said. "Bryan's elected after all," I replied. "See his picture." She looked, and then seemed to wilt where she stood. She leaned against the table pale and sick. I stood by and would have supported her, but her weakness was momentary, and when she would not look again at the crowd, I accompanied her back to her desk, assuring her of what I had only too good reason to fear, that the Bryan news was misleading.

"O, I hope so," she said, in a tone that evinced, as I thought, very little regard for my feelings in the matter. But then women are always that way.

The campaign was over, the stakes were lost and won. The factions began to fraternize again, and Miss N—— was very placid. I think she was married in December. I think the old gentleman gave her a parting present. I know the ladies made a spread in the catalogue room and toasted her future state. I have forgotten the name of her husband.

Tom asked me a few days after her departure if she was "done married yet." "Yes," I said, "didn't she tell you good-bye?" "Yes, suh, she spoke to me. She say she mighty sorry to leave the library, but law! I knowed that wan't so." It was just what I thought when

she said the same thing to me. And yet the library is a pleasant place to those who like it. Things go on there still in the same old beaten way of - friendship; I think that is the quotation. Finding we could not read the bulletins a block off, one of the boys brought down a field glass in preparation for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. By stationing him at the window and establishing a line of carriers, all departments were kept in constant touch with the progress of events at Carson. We knew of Corbett's defeat almost as soon as he himself did and probably before Senator Ingalls had adjusted his eyeglasses and transferred his attention from Mrs. Fitzsimmons to her illustrious husband.

EDWARD BATES.

### BROOKSIDE LOGIC.

As the brook caught the blossoms she cast, Such a wonder gazed out of her face! Why, the water was all running past, Yet the brook never budged from its place.

Oh, the magic of what was so clear!

I explained. And enlightened her? Nay—
"Why but, father, I couldn't stay here
If I always was running away!"

From W. V., Her Book. By William Canton.

The grace of friendship – mind and heart Linked with their fellow-heart and mind; The gains of science, gifts of art; The sense of one-ness with our kind; The thirst to know and understand,— A large and liberal discontent: These are the goods in life's rich hand, The things that are more excellent.

William Watson.

# PUBLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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FRED'K M. CRUNDEN, Librarian, Editor.
HELEN TUTT, Associate Editor.
A. B. BENESCH, Business Manager.

Vol. IV.

MAY, 1897.

No. 2

All around the room my silent servants wait,— My friends in every season, bright and dim. Angels and seraphim

Come down and murmur to me, sweet and low, And spirits of the skies all come and go Early and late;

From the old world's divine and distant date, From the sublimer few,

Down to the poet who but yester-eve Sang sweet and made us grieve, All come, assembling here in order due.

BARRY CORNWALL.

### A PAYING INVESTMENT.

OF THE 45,000 persons now using our Public Library, at least 20,000 are under seventeen years of age. These young people are supplementing and continuing their education at a public cost of \$1 a year each. In other words, by expending \$1 a year on each pupil, the city doubles the value of the public school education, which costs \$15 to \$20 per pupil.

If you were about to buy a suit of clothes for \$15, and were offered one twice as handsome and serviceable for \$16, would you hesitate about paying the extra dollar? The one extra dollar put into the Library doubles the value of the public school education for which you are paying \$15 to \$20.

Stanley Jevons says "In omitting that small expenditure in a universal system of libraries which would enable young men and women to keep up the three R's' and continue their education,

we spend £97 and stingily withhold the £3 really needed to make the rest of the £100 effective."

The Public Library not only supplements the education of the school as soon as the child is able to read, but it is also the only means of self-education for the thousands who are forced to leave school at the age of twelve or thirteen to earn a living. These children will one day constitute the bulk of our population. No one questions the necessity of educating them up to the age of thirteen at a cost of \$15 per pupil. Can anyone doubt the wisdom of helping them to continue their education at a cost of \$1 a year thereafter? Is it not the best investment a community can make?

### "Praise from Sir. Hubert Stanley,"

A well known literary man sends the following paragraph to the "NEW YORK WORLD."

"The question of getting literary monthlies, independent of subsidies from book publishers, is being solved in St. Louis where the 'Public Library Bulletin' has just been converted into 'The Public Library Magazine,' as handsome a publication as we have seen from any press, well illustrated and filled with the matter literary patrons and general readers want. It has no fiction and no 'negative' criticisms of the smart or slashing kind, but it is devoted wholly to giving instruction that is valuable and helpful to all. It is issued by the Library Board and it marks a distinct advance in periodical literature. Photoengraving and other improvements of the last few years have made it possible."

Owing to the length of our other book lists this month, on subjects of special interest at this time, the promised list of reading for young people is necessarily postponed until another number.

#### TRY AGAIN.

The vote of April 6 postponed for two years the laying of the corner-stone of a library building in St. Louis. Owing to the provision of the law requiring an affirmative vote from two-thirds of all persons voting at the election, the proposition for a tax for a library building was defeated, though it obtained a majority of 35,000 of all the votes cast for or against it. Out of a total vote of 91,542, the ballots marked "Yes" numbered 54,818; those marked "No," 19,606, while 17,118 voters neglected to scratch either the "Yes" or the "No." fair to assume that if these had voted at all, at least the same proportion would have voted for the tax; this would have given more than the necessary two-thirds of all votes cast at the election.

A complete analysis of the vote by wards is appended. In brief, 81 per cent of those voting at the election voted for or against the tax; 19 per cent failed to express their preference; the affirmative votes formed 60 per cent of the total vote, lacking 63 per cent of the number necessary to carry. Of the 74,424 ballots that indicated choice on the library question, 74 per cent were for and 26 per cent against the tax. Out of the total vote, 60 per cent were for, 21 per cent against and 19 per cent neutral. As was feared, the indifferent or forgetful voters caused the defeat. The largest ratio of favorable votes came from the wards in the central part of the city, where the Library has had the best opportunity to make itself felt. The heaviest adverse vote was in the outlying wards-north, south, northwest and southwest, where it is most difficult to make the library serviceable. The extreme western ward, the Twentyeighth, gave a vote of five to one in favor of the proposition; and it is worthy of note that the wards where the majority of our largest tax-payers live gave large majorities for the special tax.

The defeat was not inglorious, and points the way to success at the next trial.

Total No. Ballots Cast at Election.	For the Tax.	Against Tax.	Not Voting on Tax.
Wards. Totals.	Totals. Per ct.	Totals. Per ct.	Totals. Perct.
12544	149858	31213	73429
22233	153568	23612	46220
32650	175066	35814	54220
42254	119653	34816	71031
53168	177255	82231	574 14
63233	182556	66021	74823
7 3191	151947	96931	70322
84359	232253	1213_ 29	82418
94070	213952	107326	85822
102803	163759	56221	59922
114905	254851	163235	72514
122967	162658	84026	50116
133068	155850	83829	67221
142403	143059	34014	633 - 27
151972	124663	326 27	40120
163446	186954	96429	61317
172203	147767	28814	43819
183942	211953	107328	75019
192737	193070	38614	421 16
202814	211275	35913	34312
212925	205370	49618	37612
22 2652	197674	33313	34313
233609	221261	91424	48315
24 2745	1855 65	475 20	41515
253152	178556	66421	70323
266112	374461	1285 22	108317
274431	2424 -54	106025	94721
284954	366273	77517	51710
Totals, 91,542	54,81860	19,606 21	17,11819

Total number of ballots cast at election91,542
Total number votes cast in favor of proposition54,818
The proposition required f of the entire vote cast at election which was61,028
The total vote cast for tax54,818
Number of additional votes necessary to carry proposition

DR. WM. T. HARRIS has lately given the Library a little book which we prize highly. It is a scrap-book of the proceedings of the Board of Public Schools from May, 1857, to March, 1858, kept by Mr. Ira Divoll, Superintendent of the Public Schools, who was the first promoter of the Public School Library. Other similar scrap-books are promised us by Dr. Harris.

#### A NOTE OF THANKS.

The large majority for the library building tax was due to the united support of the organs of public opinion in St. Louis. With one or two exceptions, every paper in the city—English and German, daily and weekly—gave active support to the measure, and thereby created a preponderating public sentiment in its favor. It was favorably mentioned in a number of pulpits, and at least two pastors delivered a set discourse on the subject, and urged their congregations not to forget to vote for the tax.

The Directors of the Library desire to extend to the press and the pulpit, to the Trades and Labor Union, the Building Trades Council and other labor organizations, to the Board of Election Commissioners, to the party leaders and the mayoralty candidates, to City Counselor Marshall, to ex-Mayor Walbridge, and to numerous individuals who gave active aid, their hearty thanks for the earnest and effective coöperation they received in the discharge of this public work, which it became their duty to perform as representatives of the educational interests of St. Louis.

THE LIBRARY has never had a more acceptable tribute than that paid to it by Father Tuohy, rector of St. Patrick's parish, in his able sermon preached the Sunday preceding the election. His remarks were so good throughout that it is difficult to select, but we give one quotation, which we commend to the serious attention of teachers and school directors:

"Thank God for books, when you consider what some books have done for the world and what they are doing; how they keep up our hope, awaken new courage and faith, soothe pain, give an ideal life to those whose homes are hard and cold, bind together distant ages and foreign lands, create new worlds of beauty, bring down truths from heaven—we

cannot but give eternal blessings for this gift, and pray that it may be wider and wider distributed.

"Most of the people finish their schooling at the age of 14 to 16. The Public Library enables them, if they have acquired at all the love of books, to add to and in many cases fairly complete their education. If they have not acquired this love of books it speaks badly for the system of schooling which they did have until their fourteenth or sixteenth year. It has been well said that the best test of a system of education is whether it creates and continues in those receiving it a taste for books and reading. The bulk of people nowadays have such taste. The only reason they do not indulge it is the opportunity is not always afforded them by those who could direct them."

The Month notes several gifts which have recently been made to the Boston Public Library. One is a fund of \$10,000, the income of which is to be used in buying rare editions of prose and verse. to form a Longfellow Memorial collection; the gift of Miss Artz, a Chicago woman. A second donation is a handsome mahogany library table, formerly belonging to George Ticknor, accompanied by seventytwo folio volumes of old engravings, from the Ticknor family. The third is the beginning of a collection of books and manuscripts by and about Walt. Whitman, presented by Dr. Bucke of London. Ontario, an old friend of the poet's. Verily, to him that hath shall be given. The Boston Public Library is already so rich that it seems a pity to have such remote places as Ontario and Illinois contributing to its wealth; but those who bestow valuable gifts naturally like to see them placed in a handsome setting. Perhaps when St. Louis gives herself a beautiful library building we shall be the recipients of such offerings.

## GUESSES AT THE RIDDLE OF EXISTENCE AND OTHER ESSAYS ON KINDRED SUBJECTS.

By GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L. The MacMillan Company, New York,

\*HE most remarkable thing, perhaps, about this book is its authorship. Goldwin Smith is a graduate of Oxford, where he took first-class honors in classics and won two or three prizes for composition of various kinds, as well as a Fellowship at Oriel. He was Regius Professor of Modern History in the great English university, and has taken a prominent and active part in the higher educational work in England and America. He is one of the best known of living English writers on political and social subjects, and also one of the most popular. Yet he has written a book which no man of his position, antecedents and affiliations would or could have written fifty or even twenty-five years ago. ' Had he entertained the same views then that he does now he would have carefully kept them to himself, for their publication must have seriously injured his reputation and his prospects in life. That he is willing to do so now is unmistakable indication of the radical change in public opinion on theological questions, and shows how fast and how far that opinion has traveled in the latter half of the nineteenth cen-Dr. Smith is not likely to suffer the slightest inconvenience, professional or social, from a proclamation of heresy which, if put forth when he was a young man, might have been fatal.

The title is taken from the first of five essays, two of which have appeared in the *North American Review* and one in the *Forum*. The others are on the following themes: "The Church and the Old Testament," "Is There Another

Life?" "The Miraculous Element in Christianity," and "Morality and The-There is nothing really new in any of them, but old views are presented. in a new form and with that peculiar clearness and force for which Dr. Smith is noted. His meaning is quite unmistakable, but it is not given in a way that should offend those who differ with him. "It is hoped," he says, "that nothing in these pages will be found fairly open to the charge of irreverence or of want of tenderness in dealing with the creed which is still that of men who are the salt of the earth." One who really desires to know what thinkers of the high class to which Dr. Smith undoubtedly belongs believe or disbelieve in regard to the creed of Christendom, can obtain a sufficiency of such knowledge in this small volume without going further and probably faring worse. The author says: "The spirit in which these pages are penned is not that of Agnosticism, if Agnosticism imports despair of spiritual truth, but that of free and hopeful inquiry, the way for which it is necessary to clear by removing the wreck of that upon which we can found our faith Dr. Smith, perhaps, would no more." not accept the statement, but in the process of removal illustrated in these essays he has practically placed himself upon the ground occupied by a not less distinguished man, the late Mark Pattison, who finally reached the conclusion that "All religions are only efforts of the human spirit to come to an understanding with that Unseen Power whose pressure it feels, but whose motives are a riddle." Consequently to both of them Christianity, as it is commonly taught and accepted, is but one of these "efforts," with no more superhuman authority than the rest. Yet all religions the world has yet seen have claimed superhuman authority, and there is little reason to suppose that if new religions are to arise hereafter they will repudiate this natural if not necessary claim, unless, indeed, they are content to do without dogma and sanction the utmost freedom of thought.

Unlike many, if not the most, of those who have given their reasons for abandoning the old faith, Dr. Smith seems to feel no regrets and certainly shows not the slightest emotion. His criticism is as cold as it is clear; it could not have less sympathetic feeling if the subject were education or political economy instead of the religion which voices the hopes and aspirations of so large a number of his fellowmen. In his case, evidently, the head has been developed at the expense of the heart. Even the unique personality of the Founder of Christianity awakens no enthusiasm, and he dismisses it in these few words: "The halo of miracle is worthy of the figure. there is a Supreme Being, and if He is anywhere manifest in human history, it is here." John Stuart Mill, a much greater man, and one to whom, from earliest childhood, Christianity had been merely one among the many religions of the world, is not afraid or ashamed to pay this noble tribute:

"About the life and sayings of Jesus there is a stamp of personal originality, combined with a profundity of insight which, if we abandon the idle expectation of finding scientific precision where something very different was aimed at, must place the Prophet of Nazareth, even in the estimation of those who have no belief in His inspiration, in the very first rank of the men of sublime genius of

whom our species can boast. When this pre-eminent genius is combined with the qualities of probably the greatest moral reformer and martyr to that mission who ever existed upon earth, religion cannot be said to have made a bad choice in pitching on this man as the ideal representative and guide of humanity, nor even now would it be easy, even for an unbeliever, to find a better illustration of the rule of virtue from the abstract into the concrete, than to endeavor so to live that Christ would approve our life."

However valuable in some respects Dr. Smith's book may be to those who are fitted to read it intelligently and impartially, it is entirely safe to say that it will convert no one who was not more than half converted before. It is, however, free from one feature which may well be spared: the author does not think it necessary to recommend "a new religion" in place of the one whose foundations—in his opinion—are hopelessly undermined.

A. B.

The Library has recently come into possession of a set of The Inland Magazine, afterwards called Central Magazine, published in St. Louis from 1872 to 1875. There are four numbers missing which it will be impossible to replace unless individuals who may have them should confer a benefit on the Library by donating them to us. They are the first three numbers of The Inland Monthly Magazine, and No. 6 of Vol. 6 of the Central Magazine. As a local publication the Library is desirous of having the complete set, and there is also an interest in the fact that all the work of the magazine was done by women.

### WILLIAM WATSON'S POEMS.

Y nothing is England so glorious as by her poetry," said a great critic of our own time. He was probably right. He might have added that in two particulars the Anglo-Saxons were supreme among modern peoples: in their poetry and in their unrivalled genius for civil government. To be certain of this we must look back over the centuries. We shall then behold many poetical interregnums so called and some of long duration: we shall behold many political confusions issuing usually in illogical compromises and tending apparently to the ultimate defeat of justice and the ruin of those who battled in her cause this we shall see; but beyond all this, transcending all this, inexplicable, mysterious as the stirring of sap in spring or the bursting into life of seeds long buried and forgotten, we shall be aware of a perpetual rejuvenescence out of decay, of a tendency upward even from the lowest point of failure, vital exhaustion and seeming death. The spirit of God will move again on the waters, the nation will awake to the voice of a new singer; or in the realm of politics new forces will gather strength, the people will know, the people will care, the nation will again have a conscience, and apathy and cynicism in high places will cease.

The present time is very generally spoken of as a period of poetical eclipse. As one by one the great lights of the past generation went out, we heard innumerable voices from reviews and newspapers proclaiming twilight; and when Tennyson was taken from us we were tempted to exclaim, "The odds is gone, and there is nothing left remarkable beneath the visiting moon." Such hasty expressions are usually wrong. Swinburne was left

when the great Laureate departed, and in America, though we lost Lowell and Whittier and Holmes almost, as it seemed, at a blow, we still had Thomas Bailey Aldrich, as graceful and true a poet as can be named from among the greatest in our literature.

Nevertheless, it is true that we are not so rich in poetical names as we were; and we should be prepared to welcome gladly any new poet who has proved himself. We should do this none the less gladly if he happens to be an Englishman. We accept DuMaurier and Ian Maclaren with ridiculous enthusiasm. Why not accept a poet also, even though he does write our common language without dialect and without slang.

William Watson has been recognized for some time at home. We cannot do him that service. He has been praised in most of the English reviews; but that in itself fixes upon us no obligation to admire him or to read him. In calling attention to his work I am influenced solely by the feeling that "Here is something good: why shouldn't we enjoy it? Surely we ought to have the best."

Watson's reputation has been won slowly. He is not the poet of a year. He writes slowly and writes little. Three small volumes, perhaps two hundred pages in all, comprise most of his works in verse. But he is conscientious. There is very little bad work. He is a disciple of Wordsworth, but more eclectic than his master. He has read Shelley and Keats and Tennyson-I mean with discernible consequences to his art. He is perhaps a little too faithful to established literary He would rather laugh by precept and shed tears by the good old rule than to do either awkwardly. In point of fact, he seldom laughs at all. Perhaps he cannot. Perhaps his hard struggle up the ladder of fame has left him no time to joke. He may come to it bye and bye, as Tennyson did at threescore and ten. In the meantime let us remember he is English.

The poet has at times a mannerism palpably bookish, and extending to a too frequent use of "literary" words. I do not care for "desecration's wave" or "a stintless muse;" I do not like "dulcifluous," and I think such words as 'neath, 'scaped, 'mid, are too often in evidence. It is perhaps unnecessary to say of a follower of Wordsworth that he is not dramatic. He may, like Tennyson, come to that also bye and bye.

These are his obvious faults, and these seem to be his limitations. He is a young man, and is likely to outgrow and falsify any present estimate of his powers. We come now to the illustration of his positive merits. They outnumber and cover his defects. As a Wordsworthian, he naturally looks with scorn on the ordinary amatory poet, but if he gives us many more snatches like this we shall forgive him:

"Thy voice from inmost dreamland calls; The wastes of sleep thou makest fair; Bright o'er the ridge of darkness falls The cataract of thy hair.

The morn renews its golden birth;
Thou with the vanquished night dost fade;
And leav'st the ponderable earth
Less real than thy shade."

Is it too much to say that this is in the best spirit of the master? Hear also his brief description of a storm:

"Under the dark and piny steep
We watched the storm crash by;
We saw the bright brand leap and leap
Out of the shattered sky."

He is not a specialist, or a realist in the narrow sense. The universal note in his verse is not restricted by the occasion which calls it forth. His muse is not urban or daintily artificial like that of Austin Dobson, "And 'tis for her a sweet despair
To watch that courtly step and air."

He clings as a rule to the simpler forms of stanza, but is fond of sonnets, and most of his sonnets bear more or less upon public affairs. He has several upon the Soudanese expedition of 1885. We thus see he has been doing very good work for a matter of twelve years. Truly, art is long!

The following lines from one of the sonnets on General Gordon have in themselves an accent almost of greatness. The battle has been and passed:

"Arab, Egyptian, English—by the sword Cloven, or pierced with spears, or bulletmown—

In equal fate they sleep: their dust is grown A portion of the flery sands abhorred."

The author's latest book is entitled "The Year of Shame." It is a passionate remonstrance against the policy of the Powers, which allows a continuance of Armenian butcheries, unbearable misgovernment of the fairest portions of Eastern Europe, and all the unspeakable atrocities of the Turk. To Russia, to France, he appeals; even to America, for he deplores the war talk of last year, and calls upon us to help rather than hinder England in her mission of smiting the cruel and succoring the oppressed. He conceives that England herself has disregarded her duty and broken her pledges. He calls upon her to rise and put away her shame; he calls upon those in power:

"You in high places; you that drive the steeds Of Empire; you that say unto our hosts 'Go thither;' and they go."

He decries the weak repudiators of responsibility who ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" He pours his scorn upon all time-servers and mock patriots; he loves his England; he would see her right, brave, generous, great in the best sense; and he speaks to the consciences of all good men that they make a stand now for humanity and honor. To Glad-

stone, whose reputation as a friend of the Greeks dates beyond the memory of the present generation, he addresses a sonnet which I cannot refrain from quoting in full:

"Speak once again with that great note of thine.

Hero withdrawn from Senates and their sound Unto thy home by Cambria's northern bound, Speak once again, and wake a world supine.

Not always, not in all things was it mine
To follow where thou led'st: but who hath found

Another man so shod with fire, so crowned With thunder, and so armed with wrath di-

Lift up thy voice once more! The nation's heart

Is cold as Anatolia's mountain snows.

Oh, from these alien paths of base repose
Call back thy England, ere thou too depart—
Ere, on some secret mission thou too start,
With silent footsteps, whither no man knows."

We all know that he did lift up his voice. He needed not to be urged. But others have no doubt been awakened by the voice of the poet, which is not silent and will not be while the bloody drama progresses. When a short time since the little Hellenic kingdom spoke defiance to the Powers, we thought we heard once more a breath of that eloquence which of old

"Shook the arsenal and fulmined over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne."

Be sure the poet was not silent then. In anger against the concert of Powers he hailed the brave people and wrote:

"Who are these would bind thy hands? Knaves and dastards, none beside. All the just in all the lands Hail the blest and sanctified."

Perhaps the following poem quoted in full is as simply impressive as anything in the book. If Europe has not indeed lost all sense of moral responsibility, the united cry of people, poet, statesman and king ought not to go unheeded.

EUROPE AT THE PLAY.

O languid audience, met to see The last act of the tragedy On that terrific stage afar,
Where burning towns the footlights are—
O listless Europe, day by day
Callously sitting out the play!

So sat, with loveless count'nance cold,
Round the arena, Rome of old.
Pain, and the ebb of life's red tide,
So, with a calm regard, she eyed,
Her gorgeous vesture, million-pearled,
Splashed with the blood of half the world.

High was her glory's noon! As yet
She had not dreamed her sun could set!
As yet she had not dreamed how soon
Shadows should vex her glory's noon.
Another's pangs she counted nought;
Of human hearts she took no thought;
But God, at nightfall, in her ear
Thundered His thought exceeding clear.

Perchance in tempest and in blight,
On Europe, too, shall fall the night!
She sees the victim overborne,
By worse than ravening lions torn.
She sees, she hears, with soul unstirred,
And lifts no hand, and speaks no word,
But vaunts a brow like theirs who deem
Men's wrongs a phrase, men's rights a
dream.

Yet haply she shall learn, too late, In some blind hurricane of Fate, How fierily alive the things She held as fool's imaginings, And, though circuitous and obscure, The feet of Nemesis how sure.

Surely, when such things are written from time to time among us we cannot say that our poetry is dead. Some of us indeed believe this to be the dawning of a great era of poetry in America and England. Our poets to come will need a liberal dower of simplicity, sensuousness and passion, especially the last. We have now affectations of all three. They will need constructive ability, but that we always needed. Passion or force, Byronic force, is the main thing wanting. This we must look for, and this I think we shall find in some measure in Rudyard Kipling; while in William Watson we have a true, strong singer, who cares for his art and from whom we may justly expect very great things in the future.

THOMAS FLEMING.

### STUDIEN ZUR LITTERATUR DER GEGENWART.

NEW book by Adolf Stern, entitled "Studies in Contemporaneous Literature," has just been published. The book appears in very attractive form, good, clear print, and every chapter is accompanied by a portrait of the author reviewed.



HENRIK IBSEN.

Adolf Stern is already favorably known as the author of a general history of literature; and in this new work, as in the former one, appears the same conservative, objective spirit of criticism. As he says in the introduction: "These studies have grown out of the desire to make clear to myself and others the worth, the development, the peculiarity of the living and late poets. I need not assure you that they are based on warm sympathy for the literature of the present, as also on the conviction that nothing is gained by treating contemptuously the ripened or still fermenting literary efforts of our day, even less than by that kind of exalted



ALPHONSE DAUDET.

criticism which claims for the latest poetic efforts that they eclipse and render worthless all that was written before 1870."

The work is written in German, and naturally it is more especially the contemporaneous German literature that is passed in review, although a few of the more prominent authors of other countries, such as Daudet in France, Tolstoy



GUSTAV FREYTAG

in Russia, Ibsen in Norway, et al., are very carefully characterized, and a number of their works are critically and exhaustively treated.

Of the thirteen German authors, we find that nearly all began their career as lyric poets; some passed from this to the writing of dramas, and a great many became novelists, proving what Grimm said, that the novel was the natural form of expression to-day. The Germans very



HERMANN SUDERMANN.

characteristically speak of the novel as poetic prose; and the artistic requirements for it, as regards content and form, are as severe as those of any other literary production.

In an exceedingly interesting manner our author follows the external life, the temperamental peculiarities, the spiritual development of the different authors, showing their works to be the logical outcome of given conditions. One cannot lay aside the book without having gained renewed respect for a nation whose soul life is so rich and varied, and whose representative men struggle so earnestly to solve the problems of life and true art.

The perusal of the book must surely arouse in every one the desire to become better acquainted with the works of such



COUNT LEO TOLSTOY.

authors as Storm, Fontane, Keller and others; and it is confidently recommended as a very fruitful and at the same time thoroughly enjoyable book to all students of modern life and literature.

JULIA KRUG.

PROBLEMS OF MODERN DEMOCRACY. By Edwin Lawrence Godkin.

Before the period at which these essays begin (1865) it was not clearly perceived that democratic institutions represented a changed condition in the whole social and economic world. We recognize now that democracy is a natural product of modern society, just as an absolute hereditary monarchy was of English life at the time of the Conquest, or as slavery was in the primitive world.

Mr. Godkin is a follower of Mill, as everyone must be who is worth listening to at all, but his method is in some respects more sure than Mill's. Among American writers he may be regarded as a legitimate successor of the authors of The Federalist. He has, however, qualifications entirely his own.

Certain causes have hitherto tended to obscure Mr. Godkin's authoritative position as a publicist and a writer upon government. They are involved in the history and circumstances of the time, which have fostered the temporary popularity of writers of a totally different and, as we believe, of a vastly inferior stamp. Anyone who will read the economical essays contained in this volume will have no difficulty in perceiving that they run counter to the philosophical fashion of the day. Their author would be put down as belonging to what is now called the "older" economical school, - that is, the school of Smith, Mill, Ricardo, and Malthus, the founders of economic science. On the one side he would fall under the ban of the "new" or historic economists, who think that they have discovered that the method of inquiry pursued by those writers was in part false or narrow; and on the other hand, under that of the speculative socialists, who, detesting political economy as originally taught, endeavor to solve what they believe to be the problems of modern society by various panaceas, which are really day dreams. Both the new political economy and socialistic speculations have had an extraordinary vogue during the last twenty years.

It can hardly be expected that those upon whose teachings a critic pronounces adverse judgment will be eager to testify to his competence. If he is right, they are sadly wrong, and accordingly much of Mr. Godkin's warning against false political and economic teaching has fallen upon inattentive ears. Between the true and false teachers in these matters it is very hard for the public at large to decide, except by the test of experience. "By their fruits ye shall know them " applies to economists and publicists as well as to Modesty forbids Mr. Godkin to others. mention the important fact that the movement for the reform of the civil service (the success of which he cites as a signal illustration of the danger of denying that a democratic society has "the capacity and determination to remedy its own defects") was due originally to his own unremitting efforts, in the teeth of ridicule and abuse on all sides. Looking back thirty years, we can say now that the foresight which detected in this reform the key to a great democratic advance was a no less signal illustration of the author's constructive political wisdom. In one of his essays he says that he is not an enthusiast for any form of government, because he regards government as an extremely serious kind of business, the problems of which cannot be solved by This is one of those stateenthusiasm. ments which mark out the essential character of the position he holds.

If Mr. Godkin's work be examined as a whole, it will be seen that there is not a distinctive principle underlying the independent movement of his period for which he has not found its best and most forcible expression, and not an impulse to action that has not received impetus, and in many cases, life from him.—Atlantic Monthly.

WHEN WILLIAM IV WAS KING. By John Ashton.

This is no ordinary history of the period, but deals mainly with matters which a work of that description either ignores or treats in the slightest possible It narrates the little every-day things that form the chief topics of conversation and make up the bulk of news in the daily papers. Although the period was only sixty years ago, it seems whole centuries remote from the present day in many of the minutiæ of social life. Railways were just beginning to be built, steam navigation was in its infancy, and modern science and art were as yet undeveloped. It was a time of general agricultural depression, and "Captain Swing" was the terror of the farmers. Riots were frequent in city and country.

The Duke of Wellington was mobbed and stoned in 1830 and again in 1832, when the King also was stoned and the Queen was hissed. Parliamentary reform was demanded, but obtained only after a long struggle. Social reforms were also agitated. The condition of children in factories, where they had to work fifteen or even eighteen hours a day, was exposed, and the evil at last corrected by the Factories Act. In 1831 and 1832 the cholera carried off 59,457 persons in the kingdom; and the popular suspicion that the bodies of the victims were used for dissection led to riots in which the houses of surgeons, and the hospitals were attacked.

A great variety of other subjects are similarly discussed and illustrated—the food and the table customs, the clubs, theatres and other amusements, the posting arrangements, mail-coaches and stagecoaches, the omnibuses and cabs, the duelling, the smuggling, the flogging in the army and navy, the schools-it was the time when Dotheboys Hall was in its glory,—the newspapers—a copy of The Times cost seven-pence, the stamp duty being nearly four-pence,—the painters, sculptors and literary men, and a multitude of other matters that we cannot take space to enumerate. Among the illustrations are many showing the feminine fashions of successive years. whole, the volume is an extremely interesting and valuable supplement to the formal histories of the period, depicting the social life, manners and customs in a singularly graphic and impressive manner.—Critic.

THE CENTURY OF LOUIS XIV; ITS ART, ITS IDEAS. By Emile Bourgeois.

While Voltaire was at the court of Frederick the Great, 1750-53, he wrote and published a compact little volume called "Le Siècle de Louis XIV," which M. Bourgeois has made in these latter days the basis of a magnificent tome. He takes the Great

Century from the frame in which it was placed by Voltaire in order to restore its values and perspective and make it comprehensible to our age, which so delights to be put in sympathy with the great men and events of the past. The restoration is very skilful, and we cannot regret the new lines and hues which M. Bourgeois' erudition has enabled him to add.

He drops, as probably Voltaire would have been pleased to do, the preliminary chapters recounting chiefly the campaign of the great Condé, and retains of the war records only the sad story of internecine strife consequent on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The illustrations are of the widest possible range, including reproduction of the works of painters, sculptors and engravers from public and private collections, and even such popular prints, drawings for almanacs, caricatures and fashion plates as may fully show the round of life of the grand siecle.

The century is not inappropriately named after Louis XIV, even when it is studied, as in later chapters, in Italy, Germany and England, since through his great minister, Colbert, the Grand Monarque kept his touch upon the great men of all He loved splendor, magnifi-Europe. cence, profusion in everything. turned his taste into a maxim from policy, and wholly inspired his court with it. Where Voltaire has perhaps softened too much the shadows of this picture, M. Bourgeois makes use of the stinging verities of La Bruyère and Saint-Simon, which certainly escape that impeachment. On the one hand we read of the proud and lofty gallantry which belong to the Spanish mind and manner (brought to the French court by Anne of Austria), united in exquisite courtesy with "the grace, gentleness, and becoming freedom which exist in France alone," of the dress, broidered gold upon gold and set. with gems; of the balls and masques and pageants and appartements, or king's reunions, where the King and Queen laid

aside their greatness to take part in the play. On the other hand we read the masterly description of Saint-Simon of the ways of these courtiers who came to this royal hotel (Versailles) by the king's orders to people it and to lose their fortunes, their dignity and their independence there; of the cold in those magnificent halls, where wine froze at the banquets, and of the "court like an edifice built of marble," by which it is meant that it was composed of men who were very hard, but highly polished. "It is

a country," he adds, "where joy is visible but false, and grief is hidden but real." We see, too, the play at these appartements, "with its violent anger, oaths, despair," and consequent theft. from which even the diamond buckle on the King's hat was not secure.

One receives the most vivid impression of the subject; and, taken in connection with the illustrations and the emendations of M. Bourgeois, the reader will find the book simply fascinating.—Independent.

### BOOK NOTES.

The Osterhout Library News-Letter speaks in most favorable terms of The Great Round World, which we have recently added to our own Reading Room list. It is a children's paper, published weekly, which gives the most important news of the week in an intelligible, simple way, so that children can understand and enjoy it. It is thought that it will be valuable in connection with school work on topics of the day. There are so few really good juvenile periodicals that all librarians and many parents will welcome anything new and good in this department.

"MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN MAKES COUNTLESS THOUSANDS MOURN."

The world does move, if slowly, and while we still see in border warfare the frontiersman or soldier, with generations of civilization and training behind him, let slip all his traditions of justice and gentleness and emulate and surpass the cruelty and barbarity of the savage he is trying to dispossess, still such things can no longer be done in a corner, and there are powerful voices raised in condemnation of the deeds that are done in the name of law and order.

Helen Hunt in her Ramona plead the cause of the American Indians; William Watson for two years has striven to pierce the callous selfishness of Europe by his passionate appeals in behalf of Armenia; Richard Harding Davis has described the situation in Cuba in a way that makes one think of another noted Spanish campaign—that against the revolt in the Netherlands; and now comes



OLIVE SCHREINER

Olive Schreiner's Trooper Peter Halket to show all men what is done in South Africa, in the greed for land and gold, under the English and Dutch rule. Indignant protest against cruelty from man to man, or man to beast, is heard in every book Miss Schreiner has written. This feeling is the groundwork of the pessimism of her absorbing, hopeless Story of an African Farm, it is the basis of the sadness of her beautiful Dreams, and it is the raison d'etre of Trooper Peter Halket.

This book, The Story of an African farm, and Miss Schreiner's admirable essays, Stray Thoughts on South Africa, published in the Fortnightly Review, give the most vivid pictures and accurate studies of South African life yet written.

It is curious to trace the changes in the religious feeling of Miss Schreiner's successive books. In all of them she is seeking after God; in the last one she seems to have found the solution of her doubts.

The profound inwardness, the austere sincerity of Etienne Pivert de Senancour's principal work, *Obermann*, the delicate feeling for nature which it exhibits, and the melancholy eloquence of many passages of it, have attracted and charmed some of the most remarkable spirits of this century, such as George Sand and Sainte-Beuve, and will probably always find a certain number of spirits whom they touch and interest.

The influence of Rousseau, and certain affinities with more famous and fortunate authors of his own day—Chateaubriand and Madame de Staël—are everywhere visible in Senancour. But though, like these eminent personages, he may be called a sentimental writer, and though Obermann, a collection of letters from Switzerland treating almost entirely of nature and the human soul, may be called a work of sentiment, Senancour has a gravity and severity which dis-

tinguish him from all other writers of the sentimental school. The world is with him in his solitude far less than it is with them; of all writers he is the most perfectly isolated and the least attitudinizing. His chief work, too, has a value and power of its own, apart from these merits of its author. The stir of all the main forces, by which modern life is and has been impelled, lives in the letters of Obermann; the dissolving agencies of the eighteenth century, the fiery storm of the French Revolution, the first faint promise and dawn of that new world which our own time is but now fully bringing to light—all these are to be felt, almost to be touched, there. To me, indeed, it will always seem that the impressiveness of this production can hardly be rated too high.—Matthew Arnold.

Although the autobiography of John G. Paton has reached the fifth edition, it is not too late to call attention to it. It is of interest not only as a missionary work and the life of an exceptionally determined character, but as an entertaining picture of life on the New Hebrides when they were in their most barbaric stage. The experiences of Dr. Paton during his work among the natives are old in a natural, easy manner, at times pathetic and often humorous. The narrow escapes from his cannibal associates were so wonderful that the biography has been appropriately called a second Robinson Crusoe.

Mr. Swinburne has lost none of his vigor and power over words, and his last book, *The Tale of Balen* contains so many beautiful passages that one forgives him such lapses as "Drives wave on wave on wave to west" and "a gloomier gloom." All the freshness of youth and spring are in his opening stanzas.

In hawthorn-time the heart grows light, The world is sweet in sound and sight, Glad thoughts and birds take flower and flight, The heather kindles toward the light,
The whin is frankincense and flame.
And be it for strife or be it for love
The falcon quickens as the dove
When earth is touched from heaven above
With joy that knows no name.

And glad in spirit and sad in soul With dream and doubt of days that roll As waves that race and find no goal Rode on by bush and brake and bole

A northern child of earth and sea. The pride of life before him lay Radiant: the heavens of night and day Shone less than shone before his way, His ways and days to be.

And all his life of blood and breath Sang out within him; time and death Were even as words a dreamer saith When sleep within him slackeneth,

And light and life and spring were one.

The steed between his knees that sprang,
The moors and woods that shone and sang,
The hours where through the spring's breath
rang.

Seemed ageless as the sun.

Along the wandering ways of Tyne, By beech and birch and thorn that shine And laugh when life's requickening wine Makes night and noon and dawn divine,

And stirs in all the veins of spring,
And past the brightening banks of Tees,
He rode as one that breathes and sees
A sun more blithe, a merrier breeze,
A life that hails him king.

The King Arthur of this poem is not the piece of passionless perfection (to yield to Mr. Swinburne's own weakness) that Guinevere, in Tennyson's Idylls, found too lofty "for human nature's daily food," but is a very human character, who yields quite readily to anger and who is slow to forgive.

The very newest thing in poets is a young Japanese (recently discovered by Gelett Burgess, editor of *The Lark*), whose weird imaginings and riotous rhetoric have attracted the attention of literary critics. Yonehiro Noguchi is a slender lad of twenty years, with a fine, expressive face, large dark eyes and sensitive mouth; his only distinguishing Japanese characteristics being the scant eyelids,

the olive skin and the thatch of coarse black hair which typify the race. Living with Joaquin Miller, on his rocky hillside farm at Oakland, Cal., the young poet, both by environment and temperament, is a disciple of things weird and He is almost inaccessible to mystic. interviewers, and artists have tried in vain for an opportunity to sketch him. Restless, moody and sad as his own songs, he shrinks from notoriety for himself, though he is ambitious for the recognition of his work. His favorite haunt is a rocky dell high up in a canon among the redwoods. "I like it," said hespeaking of this place, where he does most of his work-"I like it much better than down in the sunshine; down there you feel happy, but up here more sad, and you can meditate and mature. Byand-by I will build a cabin, and maybe stay up here all the time." Educated in Tokio, the lad has spent the last three years in California. He is well-read, familiar with the great English poets and fond of American work.—Critic.

Mrs. Wright's *Tommy Anne* is a book calculated to interest children in nature, and grown folks, too, will find themselves catching the author's enthusiasm. As for Tommy Anne herself, she is bound to make friends wherever she is known. The more of such books as these, the better for the children. One *Tommy Anne* is worth a whole shelf of average juvenile literature.—*The Month*.

Vernon Lee's Renaissance fancies and studies is entirely on Italian art. I know there are those who do not rate Vernon Lee highly. To me she is delightful. She is often able to solve the historic question, "Why did this painter paint thus?" and the even more important question, "Ought I to admire his painting?" or "Why do I admire it, tho critics say I should not?" or "Why cannot I enthuse where so many have been

enthusiastic before?" Take for instance what she writes of the fascinating grace of Botticelli's ill-drawn figures. It is very acute criticism and good psychology. Or her clear and eloquent characterization of Italian Renaissance sculpture. admirable, and yet it justifies the title of the book, for it is full of what those who have not studied and enjoyed, and been puzzled by the charm of that marvellous sculpture will term "fancies." And I confess that in reading some of the other essays I have been inclined to say, "Very gracious fooling." But it is graceful and well worth reading.—C. A. Cutter in Library Journal.

School and Home makes favorable mention of Mrs. Dana's Plants and their Children, recommending it as one of the best books on botany for the hands of teachers and for children above the second grade.

It also commends Morse's First Book of Zoology, saying that it describes the characters of vertebrates in an interesting way.

Mr Keasbey is associate professor of Political Science at Bryn-Mawr College. In a volume of six hundred pages, ninetenths of which is historical, he gives a narrative account of the various dreams, schemes, plans, expeditions, explorations and enterprises of four centuries, relating to a commercial route across the Isthmus, the only important result of which, thus far, has been the Panama Railway. This sketch includes and is in great part made up of an account of the diplomatic negotiations and treaties between the countries chiefly interested, and especially of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. There is also a considerable collection of facts relating to the commercial aspect of the question.-The Nation.

Maurice Jokai, the Hungarian novelist, poet, journalist and assayist, is now about

seventy-seven years old, and has written 230 volumes, mostly fiction. His versatility, imagination and invention are extraordinary. His latest novel (we think) is The Green Book, and it is not only a remarkable production for a man of his age, but seems to us actually the best of his novels which have been done into English. The subject is the Russia of 1825, and the plot is one of political and revolutionary intrigue. A pure and pretty love story is interwoven. story never flags; the situations are often highly dramatic; there is a spice of fun; the call upon the emotions is never morbid or overstrained; there is nothing decadent and nothing stupid. The Russian poet Pushkin is the hero, and Alexander I is a leading character. Few novels of recent publication are better worth reading .- Outlook.

#### GILBERT PARKER.

It is perhaps not so generally known as it should be that Gilbert Parker, the young Canadian whose stories have delighted many of us since he began to be popular a few years ago, is a poet as well as a novelist. His verses are to be seen now and again in the magazines, and a little volume of sonnets called "A Lover's Diary" has found many readers and been through several editions. The following sonnet is among the best in the book:

I loved my Art. I loved it when the tide Was sweeping back my hopes upon the sand; When I had missed the hollow of God's hand Held over me, and there was none to guide. I set my face towards it, raising high My arm in token that I would be true To all great motives, though I sorely knew That there was one star wanting in my sky.

Touching the chords of many harmonies, I needed one to make them all complete. I heard it sound like thunder gathered seas, What time my soul knelt at my lady's feet. And there transfigured in her light I grew In stature to the work that poets do.

The public libraries springing up so rapidly in every nook and corner of the land furnish a good market for good standards at reasonable prices. In fact, the steady war waged by the librarians against trashy, unliterary books, and their unceasing labors to bring better literature into the hands of even the least promising leaders, are noticably helping to cultivate taste and make a market for books that are books.—Publishers' Weekly.

# THE BEST TWELVE AMERICAN STORIES.

On the thirtieth of last January The Critic offered a prize of fifteen dollars' worth of books to the persons sending in the best list of the best twelve American short stories. The Critic says that the idea was suggested by Mr. Wolcott Balestier, whose work promised that he himself would one day lead the ranks of American story writers, but after his death nothing was done in the matter until The Critic The Critic's definition of took it up. American authors is this: "By American authors we mean authors born in the United States, or of American parentage, or such as may have come here in childhood and made this country their permanent home. This would exclude Mrs. Burnett, who came here from England in childhood, but has gone to London of late years and made her home there, and Mr. Kipling, who came here after his writings had made him famous, and is not an American citizen, nor at present even a resident of America. On the other hand we should regard a story by Mr. Lafcadio Hearn as sufficiently American for our purpose." The polls were closed on March 31, and the decision announced in The Critic of April 10. Out of the lists received, the number falling a little below 500, that of Mr. J. W. George, of the St. Louis Public Library, was awarded the prize. This is his list:

"The Man without a Country," Edward Everett Hale.

"The Luck of Roaring Camp," Bret Harte.
"The Great Stone Face," Nathaniel Hawthorne.

"The Snow Image," Nathaniel Hawthorne. "The Gold Bug," Edgar Allan Poe.

"The Murders in the Rue Morgue," Edgar

Allan Poe.
"The Lady or the Tiger?" Frank R. Stockton.
"The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," Washington
Irving.

"Rip Van Winkle," Washington Irving. "Marse Chan," Thomas Nelson Page.

"Marjorie Daw," Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
"The Revolt of Mother," Mary E. Wilkins.

The following list by G. Adams, of

New York, is quoted as being the best in which only one story by a single author was given:

"Marjorie Daw," Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
"Love in Old Cloathes," H. C. Bunner.
"The Lady or the Tiger?" Frank R. Stockton.
"A Humble Romance," Mary E. Wilkins.
"The Gold Bug." Edgar Allan Poe.
"The Birthmark," Nathaniel Hawthorne.
"The Luck of Roaring Camp," Bret Harte.
"The Jumping Frog," Mark Twain.
"The Man Without a Country," Edward Everett Hale.

"Meh Lady," Thomas Nelson Page.
"Posson Jone," George W. Cable.
"Gallegher," Richard Harding Davis.

# THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL

ACADEMY.

The new President of the Royal Academy, Sir Edward Poynter, the son of an architect, Ambrose Poynter, was born in Paris in 1836. He was educated at Westminster School and Ipswich Grammar School, and after studying art two years in England, studied under Gleyre in Paris from 1856 to 1859. Was made an associate of the Royal Academy in 1869, a member of the Belgian Water-Colour Society in 1871, and was appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, London, in 1871. Was elected a Royal Academician in 1876. In 1894 Mr. Poynter was appointed Director of the National Gallery in succession to Sir F. Burton. For several years he was Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington. He is the author of Ten Lectures on Art, published in 1879.

Stevenson says of him: "He has made a deep study of art, both historical and practical. We may look forward to his impartiality, and we hope that, like Leighton, he will prove his appreciation of all kinds of good work. His picture, in the collection of the Chantrey Bequest, 'A Visit to Æsculapius,' is a refined and cultured essay in academic classicism, painted with a perfect comprehension and a manifest enjoyment of that style, going far to redeem its tendency to become a dull conventional exercise."

DE LIBRARY—AN INVITATION.
Say Chimmie wots d' matter,
T' goin down wit me,

An' takin out a book t' read;
Y' need'nt pay—its free,
An' say dey've got d' bulliest books
Dat ever y' did see.

Deres some dat tells of fighten, I tell y' dat is fun, An' all about dese fellows who Are just too brave t' run, An' how dey licked d' British when Dey fought wit' Washington.

Den dey've got dese funny books
Dat keeps y' on d' grin,
Y' laugh, an' laugh, an' laugh again,
As soon as y' begin,
Yes Chim I'd own a library if
I only had d' tin.

Dey've books too, about poor boys, Who are now way up in G, An' books dat tell of pretty girls, Queens of s'ciety; An' Chimmie y' bet your life dey were, Poor boys, like you an' me.

Well Chimmie wots d' matter,
Y' say dat y' will go?
Den come on, we'll go t'gether,
An' read d' best dey show.
An' Chimmie y' bet your life dat we
Will keep on. Ain't it so?
—E. J. McMahon.

The Library issue of books for home reading from November, 1895 to March, 1896, inclusive, was 216,482. The following year the corresponding months gave 267,499 as a total, showing an increase of 51,017 volumes.

A man of large business connections and experience in both Chicago and St. Louis said recently that workingmen were better paid for their work in St. Louis because there was less unskilled labor in this city and a more intelligent class of workingmen. It is to supply the needs of such energetic and progressive workingmen and artisans that the Public Library makes every effort to keep its collection of books on mechanics and the useful arts and trades up to the times.

# KEEP THIS COPY & .....FOR BINDING.

Bound volumes of the Sr. Louis
Public Library Magazine will possess a value scarcely to be reckoned in dollars and cents. Nowhere else will the books ever be catalogued in the full descriptive style shown in the pages issued supplemental to this periodical. The numbers can be substantially bound at very slight cost.

#### OUR DELIVERY STATIONS.

FEATURE of every progressive public library is its system of delivery stations. The public library is no longer a storehouse where books may be obtained by those who choose to call for them. It not only welcomes and invites readers to come to it, but it goes out to meet them; it carries books to their homes—or, at least, to their neighborhoods. lt must do so in order to become truly a free libraryfree to every resident, whether he live in the center or the suburbs of the city. Not every one can find time, not to mention car-fare, to go to the library every time he wants a book. Many will read if books are made easy of access, but will not go to any particular trouble to For these persons a system get them. of delivery stations makes the treasures of a public library available.

This involves additional expense; but it is an expenditure of the people's money for the people's convenience. It costs much less to send a box of 100 books to a given locality than to have 100 people pay a double car-fare to visit the library, to say nothing of time. But the advantages of the plan are obvious, and it is no longer an experiment.

The delivery system of our Library was inaugurated in May, 1895, the first station being established at Eleventh and Salisbury streets, in the drug store of Mr. Theo. H. Wurmb, the pioneer station manager in this city. The experiment was regarded with much interest by those concerned in library matters, and, as the people in the neighborhood showed a ready appreciation of the convenience, the Library was encouraged to establish other stations in other parts of the city. In every case they were placed

in drug stores; and when it became known among the profession that the stations were means of drawing trade, as well as keeping that already gained, applications were received by the Board of Directors from druggists all over the city, asking for stations at their places of business. Feeling that the success of the project was now assured, new stations were created as fast as a popular demand for them arose. It is now but a little over a year since the experiment was made, and we have a list of twentynine flourishing stations, issuing nearly a fourth of all the books given out for home reading. A glance at the list published on another page will show that they are placed in every part of the city, from the Water Tower on the north to the confines of Carondelet on the south, and almost out to the western city limits.

Although the managers of these stations receive no money for their services. it is considered that the arrangement is made on a commercial basis, the trade which is undoubtedly attracted to their stores by this means being their compensation. They are in all cases representative men in their profession, and their business sense has shown them the advantage of conducting their stations with intelligence and courtesy, so that their patrons will go away pleased and resolved to come again. This, with the fact that people are never slow to take advantage of a really good thing, explains the rapid growth of the system. A proof of this is the case of one station situated among the very poor. It is one of the largest in the city, and is daily growing. yet the registration lists show that previous to its establishment we had very few members from this neighborhood.

The children are the first to be reached among the poor, and through them the parents, who will read if they can get books without taking anything from the scanty means needed for the material wants of the family. Another reason for the general use of the stations, and one which is more apparent in those sections of the city where more prosperous conditions obtain, is the saving of the time and fatigue of a trip down town.

The simplicity of getting books through the stations is a great argument in its Everyone who goes to the main Library must necessarily wait his turn, and observe certain forms which are the alternative to chaos; but the most exacting cannot raise the cry of "red tape" about the methods in use at the stations. He returns his book with a list of books desired, and on a certain day, after a certain hour, may get the book, or books, requested within a few steps of his home. There is no detail of getting books or memberships that cannot be transacted through the stations without the necessity of a call at the main Library. There are probably thousands of card-holders

to-day who have never been inside of the Library, yet who draw books regularly from its shelves. Without the delivery stations these persons would never have been reached.

Perhaps the following figures will be the most convincing proof of the growth and popularity of the system: In January, 1896, the issue from the twentytwo stations then existing was 3,943 volumes. In April these figures were almost doubled. From April to September, always the dull period in the Library's year, the issue dropped, but not to a great extent, always keeping considerably in excess of the record of the initial month. During this time four new stations were added to the list, and in September three more were established, the issue for this month being 8,543 volumes, a gain of 1,600 over the previous highest record. Each following month has shown a steady increase, the records of the past March giving an issue of 17,395 volumes, a gain of over fifty per cent. over last September.

H. F. W.

# MEMBERS of THE.... ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY who wish to subscribe to the ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE, will kindly leave their orders at the Library, or one of the sub-stations, during this month, in order to facilitate the making up of the mailing lists. Members are allowed a special rate of 50 cents a year, which is one-half the regular subscription price.

#### HOW TO USE THE LIBRARY.

The following is a concise summary of the most important rules and directions that should be understood by those who wish to use the Library. A copy of "Rules and Reader's Guide" may be had on application.

#### LIBRARY HOURS.

June to August, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. September to May, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 9 p. m.

#### THE LIBRARY IS FREE:

To all residents of St. Louis.
To all property holders in the city.
To all persons permanently employed in the city.

#### (1.) HOW TO GET A TICKET.

Each person wishing a membership in the Library must apply at the registration desk. Every one who is not a property holder or a life member in the Public School Library must have the signature of a property holder or a business man as guaranty. Guarantor's blanks may be obtained at the registration desk or at the delivery stations.

#### (2.) HOW TO GET BOOKS.

Give your reader's card with a LIST OF BOOKS WANTED to the receiving clerk. In a few minutes your name will be called at the ISSUE DESK and your book handed to you. For further information see "INFORMATION DESK" or "ASSISTANT IN CHARGE."

#### (3.) HOW TO RENEW BOOKS.

(a) Give your book to the receiving clerk and TELL HIM YOU WISH IT RENEWED. Your book will be handed to you in a short time at the issue desk, or, (b) give your card and the author and title of the book to be renewed, and the date it will be due, to the clerk. Your card will be returned to you at the issue desk. (c) If you wish to renew by mail, send your card with the name of author, title of the book and when due. Enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for the return of your card. (d) In renewing through Delivery Stations, book and card must come to the Library. Book will be returned immediately. For further information see "Information Desk" or "Assistant in Charge."

If you don't see what you want, ask for it and DON'T GO AWAY UNSATISFIED.

Don't ask questions at the issue or receiving desks. Go to the Information Desk or to the Assistant in Charge.

Keep your card in the book pocket, and cross off your list the titles of books you do not want.

Listen for your name at the issue desk, and if you send for books BE SURE YOUR MESSENGER KNOWS THE NAME ON THE CARD.

#### DELIVERY STATIONS.

#### Station Keepers Receive no Compensation but the Custom of those that use the Stations.

DELIVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.  1. Garrison and Easton Aves	I. F. Waibel.  I. F. Waibel.  II. Pestalozzi and Salina Streets
G. H. J. Andreas.	Taylor Ave Pharmacy.
Frank Reber.	F. C. Garthoffner.
12. Broadway and Lami Street O. F. Heitmeyer.	27. Grand and Lindell AvesD. A. Byrne.



JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

#### A LIBRARY OF THE WORLD'S BEST LITERATURE.

Edited by C. D. Warner and others.

Too much cannot be said in praise of this work of forty-five large volumes. It is pre-eminently suitable for private libraries, and we have been interested in the report of our book-binder that he already has several copies of this expensive book to put into handsomer binding for private collections in the city. The extract on Bulwer which we print with its illustrations will give some idea of the make up of the book and kind of articles in it.

#### EDWARD BULWER-LYTTON.

(1803-1873)

By Julian Hawthorne.

THE patrician in literature is always an interesting spectacle. We are prone to regard his performance as a test of the worth of long descent and high breeding. If he does well, he vindicates the claims of his caste; if ill, we infer that inherited estates and blue blood are but surface advantages, leaving the effective brain unimproved, or even causing deterioration. But the argument is still open: and whether genius be the creature of circumstance or divinely independent, is a question which prejudice rather than evidence commonly decides.

Certainly literature tries men's souls. The charlatan must betray himself. Genius shines through all cerements. On the other hand, genius may be nourished, and the charlatan permeates all classes. The truth probably is that an aristocrat is quite as apt as a plebeian to be a good writer. Only since there are fewer of the former than of the latter, and since, unlike the last, the first are seldom forced to live by their brains, there are more plebeian than aristocratic names on the literary roll of honor. Admitting this, the instance of the writer known as "Bulwer" proves nothing one way or the other. At all events, not, Was he a genius because he was a patrician? but, Was he a genius at all? is the inquiry most germane to our present purpose.

On both father's and mother's side he was thoroughly well connected. The historic background of each family was honorable, and when the marriage of William Earle Bulwer with Elizabeth Barbara Lytton united them, it might be said that in their offspring England found her type.

Edward, being the youngest son, had little money, but he happened to have brains. He began existence delicate and precocious. Culture, with him, set in almost with what he would have termed the "consciousness of his own identity," and the process never intermitted: in fact, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, his spiritual and intellectual emancipation was hindered by many obstacles; for, an ailing child, he was petted by his mother, and such germs of intelligence (verses at seven years old and the like) as he betrayed were trumpeted as prodigies. He was spoilt so long before he was ripe that it is a marvel he ever ripened at all. Many years must pass before vanity could be replaced in him by manly ambition; a vein of silliness is traceable through his career almost to the end. He expatiated in the falsetto key; almost never do we hear in his voice that hearty bass note so dear to plain humanity. In his pilgrimage toward freedom he had to wrestle not



EDWARD BULWER-LYTTON.

only with flesh-and-blood mothers, uncles and wives, et id genus omne, but with the more subtle and vital ideas, superstitions and prejudices appertaining to his social station. His worst foes were not those of his household merely, but of his heart. The more arduous achievement of such a man is to see his real self and believe in it. There are so many misleading purplevelvet waistcoats, gold chains, superfine sentiments, and blue-blooded affiliations in the way, that the true nucleus of so much decoration becomes less accessible than the needle in the hav-stack. It is greatly to Bulwer's credit that he stuck valiantly to his quest, and nearly, if not quite, ran down his game at last. His intellectual record is one of constant progress, from childhood to age.

Whether his advance in other respects was as uniform does not much concern us. He was unhappy with his wife, and perhaps they even threw things at each other at table, the servants looking on. Nothing in his matrimonial relations so much became him as his conduct after their severance; he held his tongue like a man, in spite of the poor lady's shrieks and clapper-clawings. His whimsical, hair-splitting conscientiousness is less admirable. A healthy conscience does not whine—it creates.

His hectic letters to his mamma; his Byronic struttings and mouthings over the grave of his schoolgirl lady love; his eighteenth century comedy scene with Caroline Lamb; his starched-frill participation in the Fred Villiers duel at Boulogne—how silly and artificial is all this! There is no genuine feeling in it; he attires himself in tawdry sentiment, as in a flowered waistcoat. What a difference between him, at this period, and his contemporary, Benjamin Disraeli, who indeed committed similar inanities, but with a saturnine sense of humor cropping out at every turn which altered the whole complexion of the performance. We laugh at the one, but with the other.

Of course, however, there was a man hidden somewhere in Edward Bulwer's perfumed clothes and mincing attitudes. else the world had long since forgotten him. Amidst his dandyism, he learned how to speak well in debate and how to use his hands to guard his head; he paid his debts by honest hard work, and would not be dishonorably beholden to his mother or any one else. He posed as a blighted being, and invented black evening-dress; but he lived down the scorn of such men as Tennyson and Thackeray. and won their respect and friendship at last. He aimed high, according to his lights, meant well, and in the long run did well, too.

Literature, first seriously cultivated as a means of livelihood, outlasted his political ambitions, and his books are to-day his only claim to remembrance. They made a strong impression at the time they were written, and many are still read as much as ever by a generation born after his death. Their popularity is not of the catchpenny sort; thoughtful people read them, as well as the great drove of the undiscriminating. For they are the product of thought: they show workmanship; they have quality; they are carefully made. If the literary critic never finds occasion to put off the shoes from his feet as in the sacred presence of genius, he is constantly moved to recognize with a friendly nod the presence of sterling talent. He is even inclined to think that nobody else ever had so much talent as this little red-haired, blue-eyed, high-nosed, dandified Edward Bulwer; the mere mass of it lifts him at times to the levels where genius dwells, though he never quite shares their nectar and ambrosia. He, as it were, catches echoes of the talk of the Immortals-the turn of their phrase, the intonation of their utterance - and straightway reproduces it with the fidelity of the phonograph. But, as in the phonograph, we find something lacking, our minds accept the



NYDIA.

The Blind Flower-Girl of Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeti," reproduced by permission of "Library of the World's best Literature," from a painting by C. Von Bondenhauser.

report as genuine, but our ear affirms an unreality; this is reproduction, indeed, but not creation. Bulwer himself, when his fit is past, and his critical faculty re-awakens, probably knows as well as another that these labored and meritorious pages of his are not graven on the eternal adamant. But they are the best he can do, and perhaps there is none better of their kind. They have a right to be; for while genius may do harm as well as good, Bulwer never does harm, and in spite of sickly sentiment and sham philosophy, is uniformly instructive, amusing and edifying.

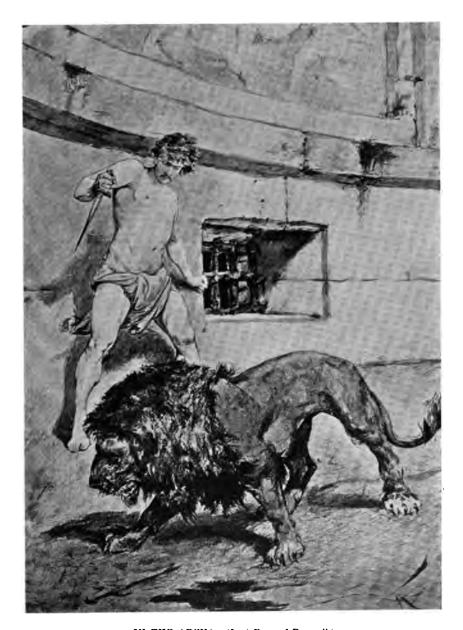
He was learned, and he put into his books all his learning, as well as all else that was his. They represent—artistically grouped, ingeniously lighted, with suitable accompaniments of music and illusion—the acquisitions of his intellect, the sympathies of his nature, and the achievements of his character.

He wrote in various styles, making deliberate experiments in one after another, and often hiding himself completely in anonymity. He was versatile, not deep. Robert Louis Stevenson also employs various styles; but with him the changes are intuitive—they are the subtle variations in touch and timbre which genius makes, in harmony with the subject treated. Stevenson could not have written "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" in the same tune and key as "Treasure Island;" and the music of "Marxheim" differs from both. The reason is organic; the writer is inspired by his theme, and it passes through his mind with a lilt and measure of its own. It makes its own style, just as a human spirit makes its own features and gait; and we know Stevenson through all his transformations only by dint of the exquisite distinction and felicity of word and phrase that always characterize him. Now, with Bulwer there is none of this lovely inevitable spontaneity. He costumes his tale arbitrarily, like a stage haberdasher, and invents a voice to deliver it withal. "The Last Days of Pompeii "shall be mouthed out grandiloquently; the incredibilities of "The Coming Race" shall wear the guise of naive and artless narrative; the humors of "The Caxtons" and "What Will He Do With It?" shall reflect the mood of the sagacious, affable man of the world, gossiping over the nuts and wine; the marvels of "Zanoni" and "A Strange Story" must be portrayed with a resonance and exaltation of diction fitted to their transcendental claims. But between the stark mechanism of the Englishman and the lithe, inspired felicity of the Scot, what a difference!

A sense of humor would have saved Bulwer from almost all of his faults, and have endowed him with several valuable virtues into the bargain, but it was not born in him, and with all his diligence he never could beget it.

Of all that he did, the most nearly satisfactory thing is one of the last. "Kenelm Chillingly." In style, persons and incidents it is alike charming: it subsides somewhat into the inevitable Bulwer sentimentality towards the enda silk purse cannot be made out of a sow's ear; but the miracle was never nearer being accomplished than in this instance. Here we see the thoroughly equipped man of letters doing with apparent ease what scarce five of his contemporaries could have done at all. The book is lightsome and graceful, yet it touches serious thoughts: most remarkable of all, it shows a suppleness of mind and freshness of feeling more to be expected in a youth of thirty than in a veteran of three score and ten. Bulwer never ceased to grow; and what is better still, to grow away from his faults and towards improvement.

But in comparing him with others, we must admit that he had better opportunities than most. His social station brought him in contact with the best people and most pregnant events of his time; and



IN THE ARENA. (Last Days of Pompeil.)

Reproduced by permission of "Library of the World's best Literature," from a drawing by Frank Kirchboch.

Glaucus had bent his limbs so as to give himself the firmest posture at the expected rush of the lion, with his small and shining weapon raised on high, in the faint hope that one well directed thrust (for he knew that he should have time but for one) might penetrate through the eye to the brain of his grim foe. But to the unutterable astonishment of all, the beast seems not even aware of the presence of the criminal.

the driving poverty of youth having established him in the novel-writing habit, he thereafter had leisure to polish and expand his faculty to the utmost. talent of his was folded up in a napkin; he did his best and utmost with all he had. Whereas the path of genius is commonly tortuous and hard beset, and while we are always saying of Shakespeare, or Thackeray, or Shelley, or Keats, or Poe, "What wonders they would have done had life been longer or fate kinder to them!" of Bulwer we say: "No help was wanting to him, and he profited by all; he got out of the egg more than we had believed there was in it!" Instead of a great faculty hobbled by circumstance, we have a small faculty magnified by occasion and enriched by time.

His most conspicuous success was as a play writer. In view of his essentially dramatic and historic temperament, it is surprising that he did not altogether devote himself to this branch of art; but all his dramas were produced between his thirty-third and his thirty-eighth years. The first, "La Duchesse de la Valliere," was not to the public liking, but the "Lady of Lyons," written in two weeks, is in undiminished favor after near sixty years, and so are "Richelieu" and "Money." There is no apparent reason why Bulwer should not have been as prolific a stage-author as Moliere or even Lope de Vega. But we often value our best faculties least.

## OPENING OF CHICAGO'S THIRD GREAT LIBRARY.

On the first of April the John Crerar Library in Chicago was formally opened. The card of invitation was accompanied by a circular explaining the organization, scope and plan of the Library. endowment made by Mr. Crerar is estimated to exceed \$2,500,000. The circular says: "Having sympathetically reviewed the library section of John Crerar's monumental will, and carefully considered the library facilities and needs of the city, the directors unanimously decided to establish a free public reference library of scientific literature. This decision seemed to them to accord with the particular business activities by which the greater part of his fortune had been accumulated here; to exclude, naturally, certain questionable classes of books which his will distinctly prohibits, and to favor the supreme aim and end which it expressly points out.

"Accordingly, the directors instituted a series of conferences with the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library. An elastic scheme was jointly adopted for dividing among them the available world of books. This co-operation will

prevent unnecessary duplication and wasteful rivalry. It is hoped that in time these three libraries may issue a common catalogue for the convenience of the reading public. But, in any case, each of our many libraries should enrich the whole community with its own peculiar treasures.

"The special field of the John Crerar Library, therefore, will be that of the natural, the physical, and the social sciences, with their applications."

#### ST. LOUIS ART MUSEUM.

The past winter has been marked by the exhibition of many interesting and noted pictures at the Museum of Fine Arts in this city. "The Mistletoe" Miss Estelle Dickson's picture which received honorable mention at the last Paris Salon, has, of course, had much interest for St. Louisans. Two important additions made to the Art Galleries are Verestschagin's "Blowing from Guns," showing the method of executing the rebellious Sepoys in the Indian Mutiny, and "Blessing the Flowers," by Orrin Peck. The series of exhibitions will be closed for the year by the third annual exhibition of the St. Louis Association of Painters and Sculptors.

#### ADVERTISER'S SUPPLEMENT.

#### A WORD TO LADIES

THE recent extensive improvements added by the Union Trust Company to its Safe Deposit Department, include special accommodations for lady patrons.

Private sitting rooms have been built and handsomely furnished for the comfort and convenience of our lady patrons and their friends. The necessary materials are

provided for those who want a quiet place for letter writing, and ample opportunities are afforded for business consultations or social meetings. Ladies who have been inconvenienced by the poor facilities afforded them on their down-town shop ping trips will thoroughly appreciate the comforts of our "Ladies' Sitting Rooms."

Visitors who wish to inspect the Department are welcome at all times, whether they anticipate renting a box or not.

We take issue with the Bard of Avon, who says "there's nothing in a name." There is much in the name of the F. W.



One of the Sitting Rooms in the Safe Deposit Dept. of THE UNION TRUST CO.

Humphrey Clothing Co. which appears on every suit and garment which leaves our establishment. It means that we manufacture all the Clothing we sell, and guarantee its excellence, style and good quality. No mistake about it. There is Something in a Name!

#### MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO.

Corrections of the many years it was considered sufficient for Banks and Trust Companies to occupy any mercantile building which happened to be suitably located, but the many demands of an everincreasing business have made it imperative that a building should be specially

erected for this Company, designed to accommodate its many different branches. This elegant structure, located at the corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, is massive, classic and beautiful; pre-eminently suited to the dignity and importance of the business of a trust company. Nobanking building in America is more complete in every detail, and it stands a monument to the solidityandstrength of St. Louis' financial institutions.



MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO'S. NEW BUILDING

#### ADDITIONS FOR MARCH.

#### PHILOSOPHY.

Johnson, F. The new psychic studies in their relation to Christian thought. 42

Poland, W. The truth of thought.

This volume aims at presenting the testimony of nature and humanity on the reality and reliability of knowledge.—*Pref.* 

Sterrett, J. D. The power of thought.

Professor Baldwin in his introduction rightly describes it: "Mr. Sterrett seems to have done what many professed psychologists would like to be able to do, i.e., to write a book which interests people generally, without repelling them by scientific terms and phrases unfamiliar to the lay mind; and at the same time not to fall into that other pit of popular scientific writers, the condemnation of having cheapened science by watering it."

#### RELIGION.

Gibbons, J., Cardinal. The ambassador of Christ. 6p

A simple and anecdotal volume of advice and suggestion about the manners, customs, habits, social and moral qualities which a priest ought to cultivate. It is not intended to be a scholarly treatise upon priesthood, but is rather a readable guide to practical conduct.—Outlook.

Harris, S. God the Creator and Lord of all. 6

Dr. Harris is professor of systematic theology in Yale University. His work rests on the principle "that the idea of God is not attained by mere subjective thinking, but that God is known through his action, revealing himself in the constitution and evolution of the universe, and in the constitution and history of man issuing in Christ, and in the Holy Spirit bringing gracious, divine influence on men."—Publishers' Weekly.

Mueller, F. M., ed. Sacred books of the East. v. 42, 46. S. S. 16

Schechter, S. Studies in Judaism. 14

The purpose in view is to bring under the notice of the English public a type of men produced by the Synagogue of the eastern Jews.

Smith, G. Guesses at the riddle of existence.

Trine, R. W. What all the world's a-seeking. 6f

Laws of life and being in all forms. Know yourself in relation to God.—Unity.

#### CHURCH HISTORY.

#### Class 12a

Bowerman, G. F., comp. Selected bibliography of religious denominations.

Ref.

Gives in systematic form references to the best books on the history, doctrine and polity of American churches, with publishers and prices.

Friends' Meeting House. Merion, Pa. Bi-centennial anniversary, 1695-1895. Ref.

Lea, H. C. A history of auricular confession and indulgences in the Latin church.

We predict for this work a wide circle of readers.

A work of great labour, bearing on every page the marks of wide research and of extraordinary industry.—Academy.

#### SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

#### Class 17.

American agriculturist, weather forecasts and farmers' almanac. 1897. Ref.

Los Angeles Times. Almanac. 1897. Ref. Sears, H. Governments of the world to-

day. 26
Gives in brief the important facts concern-

Gives in brief the important facts concerning the principal governments of the world.

#### POLITICS.

#### Class 26.

Moffett, S. E. Suggestions on government.

A well conceived and forcibly expressed argument in favor of more direct government by the citizens.—New York Recorder.

Distinguished for knowledge of affairs, wealth of ideas and excellent recommendations.—St. Louis Westliche Post.

A fair, moderate, judicial discussion of what the author deems the most serious defects in the working of our national, state and local governments.—Washington Public Opinion.

National Conference for Good City Government. Proceedings of the fourth conference. 1896.

The book contains papers dealing with the municipal condition of southern cities, the progress of municipal reform, municipal ownership and control, charter reform, state boards of municipal control, civil service reform in cities, and other important questions relating to municipal government. Northam, H. C. A manual of civil government intended for public instruction in the state of Missouri; ed. by W. F. Teall. 2d ed.

Raynolds, L. D. National platforms and political hist. of the U. S.

Thompson, D. G. Politics in a democracy.

The special remedies for political evils lie in the direction of less government rather than more. The great difficulty now is found in legislation. Something should be done to control legislative action, to prevent legislating for individuals and classes of individuals.

Willoughby, W. W. An examination of the nature of the state.

A systematic treatise in which the nature and "justification" of political authority are examined. The author's argument deserves careful study —Nation.

#### POLITICAL HISTORIES.

#### Class 26s.

Hosmer, J. K. A short history of Anglo-Saxon freedom; the polity of the English-speaking race outlined in its inception, development, diffusion, and present condition.

Extends over nearly 2000 years; well-printed and highly useful.—Labour Ann., 1897.

Stevens, C. E. Sources of the constitution of the U. S.

The American loves liberty, but liberty regulated by precedent and law. In an age when democratic and socialistic theories are threatening the foundations of the political and social fabric of the civilized world, it can scarcely be unprofitable for earnest thinkers to pause and consider that the great republic possesses in its method of government the result, not merely of a philosophy, but of an historical upgrowth.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Devereux, R. Ascent of woman. 2911

I wish the women who write ponderously of commonplace ideas would take a peep at these amusing, clever and thoughtful essays, where wit and style and theories go hand in hand, and even tolerate discussion on dress at the end of the book. A spade is certainly called a spade here, but it is used to make the "ascent," and not to serve up sentimental nonsense or probe emotions born of want of exercise. Surely this fresh, bright book is far cleaner, broad and sweeping though its theories may be, than the nonsensical novel with an erotic heroine and a wild-eyed hero who never could or should or will be understood.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Meliora. v. 1-12. 1859-69. Ref. 29 A quarterly review of social science.

Morrison, W. D. Juvenile offenders. 29c
In this volume Mr. Morrison deals with
the extent and character of juvenile crime.
He shows the effect of sex and age on criminal tendencies, and describes the geographical distribution of the juvenile criminal population. He discusses the physical and mental characteristics of the juvenile offender;
his parental condition, his social condition, his economic condition. Finally he
deals with the institutions at present in
existence for reclaiming the young criminal,
and the methods which are the most likely
to be successful in straining this result. Mr.

deals with the institutions at present in existence for reclaiming the young criminal, and the methods which are the most likely to be successful in attaining this result. Mr. Morrison has a vast amount of personal experience behind him, and his work derives additional interest from the fact that he is dealing with a subject which he knows at first hand.

Pearson, C. H. National life and character.

That very remarkable book—which is, in spite of its needlessly dreary conclusion, more suggestive and interesting than Nordau and Kidd and Balfour all rolled into one, and yet has not, like them, been received with any attention.—T. W. Higginson.

Tolman, W. H. and Hull, W. I. Handbook of sociological information with especial reference to New York City.

Ref. 29

Ref.

Shows what is actually being done through the various societies and institutions.

#### LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES.

Class 29g.

Labour annual. 1897.

A year book of social, economic and political reform; ed. by Joseph Edwards.

Labour co-partnership. v. 1-2. 1894-96. Ref.

Aims at a system in which men will feel a real and direct connection between the vigour, the care, and the intelligence they use and the reward that comes to themselves and their fellow workers.—Editorial.

Stimson, F. J. Labor in its relations to law.

A popular statement of the growth and culmination of labor problems, the effect of recent United States statutes, and the attitude both of the American courts and of the best expert opinion on the future of the subject.

#### SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM.

Class 291.

Sprague, F. M. Socialism from Genesis to Revelation.

Considers every important phase of socialism.

Tandy, F. D. Voluntary socialism.
Well printed; with careful study.—Labour Annual, 1897.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class 30.

Andrews, E. B. Wealth and moral law.

Meant to expound a few of those economic truths which bear the most vital relation to the work of the Christian minister.

Bamberger, L. Politsche Schriften von 1868-78.

The first part of this volume deals more particularly with political, and the second part with financial questions of the decade under consideration.

Hadley, A. T. Economics.

No higher compliment can be paid this work than to say that it is hard to determine whether the epithet "judicial" or "judicious" would more appropriately characterize it.—It will not only be found invaluable by readers at large, but will also at once command the attention and admiration of economists the world over.—Nation.

Robertson, J. M. The fallacy of saving.

The doctrine of State-control or State-regulation of industry according to the best ideas and knowledge attainable at the time. This does not simply imply State-ownership of all capital, which is the Socialistic solution, but it implies that no limit shall be recognized to the action of the State upon industry except the knowledge that action would be injurious to the commonwealth.

#### FINANCE.

Class 30d.

Bankers' magazine. v. 1-58. 1844-94. Ref. Intended for bankers, insurance managers and agents.

Colorado. Treasurer of State. Biennial rept. 1886-8, 95-96. Ref.

Howe, F. C. Taxation and taxes in the U. S. under the internal revenue system, 1791-1895.

One of the necessary books; deals with a subject not covered by others.—Lib.Journal.

Howe, J. B. Mono-metalism and bimetalism.

Based on the theory that no money has, or can have, any mercantile value whatever.

Jordan, W. L. The standard of value.

Contends that by international arbitration unnecessary complications and dangers are created outside the question of purely financial theory, which are not compensated by the firmer basis theoretically gained.—Pref.

Kinnaird, P. The science of legal robberv.

Phin, J. Common sense currency.

A practical treatise on money in its relation to national wealth and prosperity. Price, L. L. Money and its relations to prices.

An inquiry into the causes, measurement, and effects of changes in general prices.

Shibley, G. H. The money question.

I have examined the book with care, and find that it is one of the most compact, comprehensive and thorough works upon this subject that has yet been published. It should be in the hands of not only every writer and speaker, but every intelligent American citizen. The array of facts presented in it are absolutely conclusive.—Gov. John P. Altgeld.

#### EDUCATION.

Hillis, N. D. Man's value to society. 31e
A few reminders of great duties and enduring rewards.

Journal of education. (Lond.) v. 4, 5, 11. 1882, 83, 89. Ref. 310

McMurry, C. A. Special method in natural science for the first four grades of the common school. 31d2

We may state the broad aim of science studies as a responsive insight into nature, an interested understanding of the materials and activities of her great workshop, an appreciation of the variety, beauty, harmony and law of nature's handi-work. If a child is to reach maturity with a proper insight into physical laws, forces, products, utilities, and inventive appliances, he must begin early to train his eye and his understanding to look into these wonders.

Pennsylvania. State College. Annual report. 1895. Ref. 31a

Treating of analyses of soils, fertilizers, fruits and grains, and of dairy, garden, and field products, etc., it possesses an interest transcending the borders of the state. A paper of special geologic attractiveness is that on "A phosphate deposit in Juniata County." – Nation.

# HISTORY AND NATIONAL SYSTEMS. Class 31a.

Clarke, G. Education of children at Rome.

Originally written as a dissertation for the degree of Ph. D. in the University of Colorado.

Grasby, W. C. Teaching in three continents.

Mr. Grasby is an Australian educationist. He compares our school system with those of Australia and England.

#### FRENCH READERS.

Class 33d1.

Assolant, J. B. A. Une aventure du célèbre Pierrot

Récits de la vieille France. (With his Une aventure du célèbre Pierrot.) France, A. La fille de Clementine; w. notes by Magill.

The heroine is the daughter of a woman once loved by an old book collector. He rescues her from a menial position in a boarding school and plans to sell his dearly beloved books to give her a dowry. Sargent's Supp. to Reading for the Young.

Gervais, P. Un cas de conscience.

An impoverished pastor receives a large legacy which he is to hold, unless some trace of a long lost son is found.

Hugo, V. M., comte. Chute.

An extract from Les Miserables annotated for beginners in French.

Verne, J. Expedition de la jeune Hardie. Edited with notes and vocabulary.

The owner of a small brig learning that his son has been lost in attempting to rescue another vessel off the Norwegian coast, undertakes a voyage in search of him.

#### GERMAN READERS.

Class 33e1.

Hauff, W. Das Wirthshaus im Spessart; with notes by G. E. Fasnacht.

Two young journeymen travelling through a forest noted as the retreat of a band of robbers, put up at an inn where they find other travellers; to keep themselves awake, from fear of an attack, each tells a story. At midnight the robbers appear and demand the surrender of a countess who is one of the guests; one of the journeymen disguises as the countess and is carried off by the robbers.

Hoffmann, F. Tales from history: historische Erzaehlungen.

NATURAL SCIENCES AND USEFUL ARTS.

Ames, J. S. Theory of physics. 4

The central thought of the book is the theory of the experiments and their explanation in terms of more fundamental ideas and principles. Especial prominence is given to mechanics, because on a thorough knowledge of this all theories of physics rest. The fundamental properties of matter—inertia, gravitation, elasticity—are discussed.

Johnson, F. R. Stresses in girder and roof trusses.

For the use of civil and mechanical engineers, architects and draftsmen.

Phillips, A. W., and Fisher, I. Elements of geometry. 38

Founded on the works of Elias Loomis, but not a revision, although many of the statements and definitions have been used.

Shaler, N. S. American highways. 40a

A book written not for engineers, but for all who are seriously interested in the bettering of our roadways. It presents a popular review of the history of road making from the Roman period to our own.—Outlook.

#### ELECTRICITY.

Class 43.

Desmond, C. Electricity for engineers.

A clear and comprehensive treatise.

Haskins, C. H. Galvanometer and its uses.

A manual for electricians and students.

Hawkins, N. New catechism of electricity.

Addressed to those who have to deal with electricity as a part of their life work.—Pref.

Hering, C. Practical directions for winding magnets for dynamos.

Articles devised to meet the requirements of engineering practice.

Houston, Prof. E. J. Dictionary of electrical words, terms and phrases.

One of the features of the dictionary is that it is not a mere collection of words. The words, terms and phrases are invariably followed by a short, concise definition.

Lockwood, T. D. Electrical measurement and the galvanometer; its construction and use.

Munroe, J. Story of electricity.

A book to create interest in scientific things; simply and accurately told.—Library Journal.

Nipher, F. E. Theory of magnetic measurements.

Furnishes information relating to the practical details of a magnetic survey.

Palaz, A. Treatise on industrial photometry.

This is the only treatise on photometry in the English language, and as it is specially applied to electric lighting, it will be found a valuable book by the electrical profession.

Steinmetz, C. P. Theory and calculation of alternating current phenomena.

This is the first work yet written in any language dealing in a complete and logical manner with all the phenomena of alternating currents and their calculation in the design of alternating current machinery.

Thompson, E. P. Roentgen rays.

Adapted to the student and those generally interested in science. The experiments are described, which is the simplest means for explaining scientific facts.

Probably the best book on the subject written during the year.—Library Journal.

**Thompson**, S. P. Dynamo-electric machinery.

This new edition has been rewritten and thoroughly revised throughout, and is an entirely new book.

——Polyphase electric current and alternate-current motors.

Originally delivered as a course of four lectures; with introductory matter added.

Trevert, E. How to make a dynamo.

#### APPLIED ELECTRICITY.

Class 43a.

Abbott, A. V. Electrical transmission of energy.

A manual for the design of electrical circuits.

Atkinson, P. The elements of electric lighting.

The most complete and comprehensive treatise on electric lighting ever published; giving the latest practical facts, with the least amount of technicality and mathematical formulæ; with full treatment of the dynamo, the storage battery, and the principles of direct and alternate current lighting.

—The electric transformation of power and its application by the electric motor, including electric railway construction.

A full, clear description of the electric motor, in its latest construction, both for the direct and alternating current, and its various applications, in a plain style adapted to the comprehension of every one.

Badt, F. B. Electric transmission handbook.

The author has endeavored to avoid as much as possible the use of scientific terms, and has employed only simple algebraic formulae. Reference has been made as far as possible to many well known higher works on this subject.

——Incandescent wiring hand-book. A timely book.

Cary, G. H. How to make and use the telephone.

Crocker, F. B. Electric lighting. v. 1.

The attempt has been made to explain nearly all of the important elements or methods employed in an electrical generating plant.

Flather, J. J. Dynamometers and the measurement of power.

A treatise on the construction and application of dynamometers.

Hawkins, C. C., and Wallis, F. Dynamo, its theory, design and manufacture.

Houston, E. J., and Kennelly, A. E. Electric motor and the transmission of power.

This little volume has been prepared with the object of rendering the principles of electric motors clear.

---Electric street railways.

Endeavors to make a knowledge of the main principles accessible to persons without a special training.

Hyde, W. H., and McManman, J. A.
Telephone troubles and how to find
them.

Langbein, G., and Brannt, W. T. Electro-deposition of metals.

Maver, W. American telegraphy: systems, apparatus, operation.

As far as possible each subject has been treated from a practical standpoint, and the book, as a whole, has been written in a manner intended to be clear to novices in electrical matters, more especially those who are directly engaged in the practical working of electrical systems of telegraphy.

Parkhurst, C. D. Electric motor construction for amateurs.

The author is well known through the columns of the Scientific American Supplement.—Publisher's Pref.

Parshall, H. F., and Hobart, H. M. Armature windings of electric machines.

The treatise discusses exhaustively the principles governing the arrangement of armature conductors of electrical machines, both continuous and alternating current, including various multiphase windings applicable in practice.

Perry, N. W. Electric railway motors. their construction, operation and maintenance.

An elementary practical handbook for those engaged in the management and operation of electric railway apparatus, with rules and instructions for motormen.

Practical electrics.

A universal hand-book on every-day electrical matters, including connections, alarms, batteries. bells, carbons, induction, intensity and resistance coils, dynamo electric machines, fire risks, measuring, microphones, motors, phonographs, photophones, storage and telephones. Being the electrical portions of the "Third series of workshop receipts."

Preece, W. H., and Stubbs, A. J. Manual of telephony.

Randall, J. E. Practical treatise on the incandescent lamp.

Information as to its origin, development, manufacture and future.

Spang, H. W. Practical treatise on lightning protection.

Giving complete and explicit instructions for the protection of buildings and explaining the defects of the lightning conductors now erected.

Thom, C., and Jones, W. H. Telegraphic connections; embracing recent methods in quadruplex telegraphy.

This work will undoubtedly be of great value to telegraphists, the plate showing in

the clearest possible manner the various connections used in modern telegraphy, the authors having adopted the method of showing the different lines in colors.

Trevert, E. Electricity for students.

This work explains in simple language the theory and practical application of electricity up to date, and will be found invaluable to everybody who is interested in this mysterious force.

——How to build dynamo-electric machinery.

Embracing theory, designing and the construction of dynamos and motors, with appendices on field magnet and armature winding.

—How to make and use induction coils.

Contains directions how to construct the apparatus and perform some experiments.

—The new everybody's hand-book of electricity.

A brief and simple description of the subject.—Pref.

----Practical directions for armature and field-magnet winding.

Illustrated with nearly fifty illustrations and contains over one hundred and fifty pages of valuable information, both in theory and practice upon this important subject.

——Practical directions for electric gas lighting and bell fitting for amateurs. (With Trevert, E. How to make a dynamo.)

Warwick, P. B. How to make and use the storage battery.

Gives full directions for installing, running and maintaining storage battery plants. The book also contains a record of all patents issued up to date on storage batteries.

Watson, A. E. How to build a fiftylight dynamo or four horse-power motor.

Illustrated with full working drawings, giving directions for windings for different voltages, whereby any amateur may build this machine.

—How to build a 1,000-Watt alternating current dynamo or motor.

—How to make a motor or dynamo.

Complete directions for building a practical high speed machine of unique construction.

Wittbecker, W. A. Domestic electrical work.

Concise and practical explanations for plumbers, tinners and hardware dealers on how to wire buildings for bells, alarms, annunciators, and for gas lighting from batteries.

#### ASTRONOMY.

Class 45.

Bayne, S. G. Pith of astronomy.

The good points of the volume are, that it brings together in compact form those facts and figures in astronomy which are of popular interest; that the information has been gathered in the main from reliable sources; that the selection of matter is judicious; and that the arrangement is convenient, while the literary style is reasonably good.—Nation.

Lowell, P. Mars.

A most interesting statement of the broad, physical features of the planet's surface, the origin of which it seems to the author impossible to ascribe to other than intelligent agencies—Library Journal.

BOTANY.

Class 49

Bessey, C. E. Essentials of botany.

Treated in a simple and direct manner, Anglicized terms being given the preference.

Fuller, A. S. Propagation of plants.

Giving the principles which govern the development and growth of plants, their botanical affinities and peculiar properties.

HYGIENE.

Class 57d.

Beauty and hygiene.

Embodies the results of the experience of generations of beautiful women.

Michigan. State Board of Health. 22d annual report. 1894.

#### MANUFACTURES.

Class 61c.

Brunor, M. Practical electroplater.

A comprehensive treatise on electroplating, with notes on ancient and modern gilding, and formulas for new solutions.

Trevert, E. Practical hand-book of electro-plating.

#### COMMERCIAL ARTS.

Class 62b.

Cowles, J. L. General freight and passenger post.

Advocates the application of the "Penny Post" scheme of Sir Rowland Hill in an extended form to the general business of transportation—that is, that a long haul or a short haul shall be charged the same rate—the railroads, of course, being managed by the Government; the tariff to be as explicit and unvarying as a postage stamp.

Lockwood, T. D. Electricity, magnetism, and electric telegraphy.

Mr. Lockwood is well known by his previous work on the telephone, and is also so high an authority on telegraphic work that any contributions from him upon these subjects would command at once the confidence of all interested.

National Editorial Association of the U.S. First decennium. v. 1. 62b

Intended to serve as a reference volume to all that has been accomplished by the Association in the first ten years of its existence.

#### PRODUCTIVE ARTS.

Arkansas. Bur. of mines, manufactures and agriculture. 4th biennial report. 1895-96. Ref. 63b

Balch, W. R., comp. Mines, miners and the mining interests of the U. S. in 1882. Ref. 63a

A reference book or manual of our mining life.

Campbell, Mrs. H. (S.) Household economics. 63c

Introduces not a new science, but an old one long misunderstood. A study of those branches of social economy which are involved in house-keeping, the sciences, arts and crafts therein practised, and their effect on human life.

Gore, G. Art of electro-metallurgy. 63a
Including all known processes of electrodeposition.

Parsons, S. B. On the rose. 63b.

In directions for culture the results of personal experience are given.

#### FINE ARTS.

Johnson, C. W. Songs of the nation. 65f
A collection of songs inculcating patriotism, love of country and devotion to the flag. Includes some songs of a miscellaneous character.

Mathews, C. T. The story of architecture. 65a

This compact yet comprehensive history of architecture offers a study of the effects of civilization upon architecture as a necessity and an art. Almost all the architectural monuments specially referred to a re described from personal knowledge. American architecture receives careful attention, and Asiatic and Oriental architecture, usually neglected in such books, is discussed with an exceptional fulness of information.

Meredith, G. An essay on comedy and the uses of the comic spirit. 66b

A lecture delivered at the London Institute, February 1, 1877.

Meyer, F. S. Hand-book of art smithing.

Written from the German standpoint.

Muther, R. The history of modern painting. Ref. 65c

There is not one of them (works on modern art) which can be said to survey the whole field of modern painting with any approach to Prof. Muther's thoroughness and completeness.—Speaker.

Wornum, R. N. Epochs of painting.
65c

Tells of the ways of painters, not only as artists, but of their ways as men also.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY.

Class 65d.

Abney, W. de W., and Clark, L. Platinotype, its preparation and manipulation. 65d

Burton, W. K. Modern photography.
65d

A splendid book for all who desire to learn photography thoroughly. The various processes are described in a complete yet simple manner.

Woodbury, W. E. Photographic amusements. 65d

Containing a description of a number of photographic experiments, ridiculous and novel effects to be obtained with the camera.

#### POETRY.

Burns, R. Life and works; ed. by R. Chambers. v. 4. 67b

Grazie, M. E. d. Robespierre. 2 v. 68g1

It has been offered as proof of the mental inferiority of woman that she has not written a great epic poem. This is now brilliantly refuted by the range, fullness and power of M. E. delle Grazie's "Robespierre." One knows not whether most to admire the rich historical knowledge displayed or the liveliness, penetration and dignity with which the poem is written.

Lowell, J. R. Complete poetical works.

The present edition of Lowell's poems contains, substantially in the order established by the author, the poems included by him not long before his death in the definitive Riverside ed. of his writings, and in addition the small group contained in the "Last poems," collected by his literary executor, Charles Eliot Norton. The text is preceded by a biographical sketch, and the book is equipped with short notes and an index of first lines.

Watson, W. The year of shame. 67b

Twenty-three sonnets and three other poems. Though they all have a certain chronological sequence in point of subjectmatter and occasion, they are not otherwise meant to be understood as a series. The sonnets deal with the Armenian atrocities

ENGLISH NOVELS AND TRANSLATIONS.
Class 69b.

and England's desertion of the Armenians.

Barrett, W. The sign of the cross.

A story of the time of Nero; this corrupt emperor is shown in the midst of his profligate court, prematurely old and broken in health from his excesses. The burning of Rome aroused such popular fury that to avert suspicion from himself he accuses the Christians of the crime and orders their extermination.

Brodhead, E. W. Bound in shallows.

Deland, E. W. In the old Herrick House; and other stories.

Simple stories of life among girls.

Hepworth, G. H. Hiram Golf's religion.

This little book contains, in quaint and simple sketches, the essence of practical Christianity. Hiram Golf is a man who exemplities the precept. "Whether ye eat or drink, or whatever ye do, do all to the glory of God." His talks to the young minister are the best sort of lay sermons, and his life is at once a model and an inspiration.

are the best sort of lay sermons, and his life is at once a model and an inspiration. The book cannot fail to be of service to ministers and laymen alike.—New York Observer.

Hollinger, L. I. The duke and the humanitarian.

A satirical story.

James, H. The spoils of Poynton.

Published in the Atlantic Monthly under the title "The old things."

Jokai, M. Green book.

Keightley, S. R. The last recruit of Clare's.

This is a collection of five short stories, complete in themselves, but included under one title—that of the first story—in this volume They purport to be the memoirs of a Colonel Anthony Dillon, and are written in the first person, in the style of a soldier of fortune looking back on his past experiences.

Schreiner, O. Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland.

Half allegory, yet all real; a mighty sermon on purity and peace, yet a most readable book, because it is the work of an artist.

— Boston Transcript.

Steel, Mrs. F. A. On the face of the waters.

It is the most wonderful picture. We know that none who lived through the Mutiny will lay it down without a gasp of admiration, and believe that the same emotion will be felt by thousands.—The Spectator.

#### GERMAN NOVELS.

Class 69c.

Andreas-Salome, L. Ruth.

Heiberg, H. Zwischen engen Gassen.

This rambling story deals with the fortunes of two sisters suddenly raised from poverty to wealth, and with the simple lives of the village people. A strain of goodness and truth runs through it all.

Osterloh, A. Oberlehrer Gesenius.

JUVENILE LITERATURE (ENGLISH).

Class 70.

Baskett, J. N. Story of the birds.

The aim of the book is to present in a rather unusual yet popular way "The story of the birds," with the more striking features of their probable development.

Butterworth, H. Wampum belt; or, "The fairest page of history."

A tale of Penn's treaty with the Indians.

Hadley, C. Bible stories for young children.

Harris, J. C. Mr. Rabbit at home. Sequel to Little Mr Thimblefinger.

Meade, L. T. Red rose and tiger lily; or, In a wider world.

Otis, J., pseud. Under the liberty tree. Stoddard, W. O. The windfall.

Thurston, I. T. Don Malcolm.

A book that has come to stay; a story of life in Washington.

Yale, C. B. Nim and Cum.

JUVENILE LITERATURE (FOREIGN).

Hugo, V. La chute. 70f
Extract from Les Miserables—Jean Valjean.

Petersen, M. Prinzessin Ilse. 70g
Story of a little brook in the Hartz mountains.

#### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Bangs, J. K. Mantel-piece minstrels, [etc.] 720

More about Jimmieboy.

Lee, V. Renaissance fancies and studies.

Graceful and well worth reading.—Library Journal.

Wallis, S. T. Writings.

v. 1. Addresses and poems. 76a v. 2. Critical and political. 76a

v. 3. Glimpses of Spain. 84c

v. 4. Spain; her institutions, politics and public men. 84c

#### RHETORIC AND ELOCUTION.

Cook, A. S. The Bible and English prose style.

It is a treasure house of valuable thought.

—An admirable piece of work.—Rev. T. T.

Munger, D. D.

Fleming, J. Art of reading and speaking. 73b

Offers the experience of more than thirty years.

LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

Bonnefon, D. Les écrivains modernes de la France. 77f

Biography of the principal French writers from the first empire to the present time.

Brooke, S. A. English literature. 77b

The best small manual of the subject that we have seen. Gives a clear and eminently readable sketch of the whole material, from the seventh century to the middle of the nineteenth.—Nation.

Shuman, E. L. Steps into journalism.

Helps and hints for young writers.

Stern, A. Studien zur Litteratur der Gegenwart. 778

## BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIBRARY ECONOMY.

New Hampshire. Board of Library Commissioners. 2d rept. 1894.

Ref. 78a1

Putnam, G. H. Books and their makers. 2 v. 78b

A study of the conditions of the production and distribution of literature from the fall of the Roman empire to the close of the seventeenth century.

Wisconsin. State Library Commission. Biennial report. 1896. Ref. 78a1

#### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.

Balch, T. W. Some facts about Alsace and Lorraine. 84e

Hutton, L. Literary landmarks of Florence. 84d

Contains much information which does not elsewhere exist in any collected form, and much of which is the result of personal research and observation.

Nansen, F. Farthest north. 2v. 82c Certainly it will remain for many years to come as an Arctic classic, and the narrative which beats its record will be the sensation of a future age.—Academy.

Rand, McNally & Co. Enlarged business atlas and shippers' guide. 27th ed.

Ref. 81b

This entrancing publication, \* \* \* the completest historical and practical atlas ever devised.—Review of Reviews.

Reid, J. New lights on old Edinburgh.

Does not pretend to confine itself exclusively to the affairs of the last century, there will be found in its pages a vast deal of hitherto unpublished matter bearing thereon, gathered from a variety of sources, and verified by many documents and public papers.—Introd.

Thompson, H. M. Russian politics. 84g
A first-class book; one of the best accounts of Russian affairs.—Library Journal.

Welch, C. Modern history of the city of London. Ref. 84a1

Aims to give a history of London from the accession of George III., illus. by views of London as it now exists, side by side with the London of Dr. Johnson's day.

#### CIVIL HISTORY.

Abrahams, I. Jewish life in the Middle Ages. 900

It is obviously of great moment to realize how much or how little the European movements of the Middle Ages were affected by Jewish influences.

Ashton, J. When William IV. was king.
938

In this entertaining volume of social and political history and personal anecdotes Mr. Ashton sketches the manners and customs of the time when the first passenger railway was opened and steam navigation began to be general. Like a modern Pepys, although not a contemporary of his characters, he sketches the subjects of interest in the reign of the sailor king, pictures the social aspects, and introduces us to the notable personages of a most interesting time.—Nation.

Durrie, D, S. Supplement to Bibliographia genealogica Americana.

Ref. 970

Kretschmer, A., and Rohrbach, C. The costumes of all nations. Ref. 96d

This volume was formerly the property of George Augustus Sala and contains his autograph.

#### EGYPTIAN HISTORY.

Class 90d.

Mahaffy, J. P. The empire of the Pto-

It is safe to say that in this volume there is brought together, in the interest of scholars, the most recent information and speculation upon a vexed and little understood period of history. The book is not a popular one; its pages are crowded with Greek and Latin quotations, elaborate notes and citations from learned authors, references to inscriptions and steles and papyri, and illustrated with cuts of coins and cartouches: but, while meant chiefly for classical and historical students, all who can follow its statements, often through intricate detail and considerable repetition, will find it a work of unquestionable value, even if many of the positions taken are confessedly tentative. Professor Mahaffy has long enjoyed distinction as an investigator and expounder of Hellenism. His previous studies are richly reflected in this volume, which tells of Hellenism in Egypt.—Outlook.

#### MODERN GREECE AND CRETE.

Modern Greece. (Descriptive Accounts.)
For entries showing extent, statistics, etc., see the articles on Greece in Hazell's annual. 1897. p. 310. Ref. 17
Statesman's year book. Ref. 17

Gives exact information on bound-

aries, statistics, etc.

The latest change in the boundary of Greece was made by the treaty of 1881. See The boundary of Greece, by R. T. Keep in Harper's, Jan., 1882. v. 64. p. 274-78.

1882. v. 64. p. 274-78. rooc
For previous boundary changes see
plates 36-48 (South-eastern Europe
910 to 1878) of Freeman, E. A. Historical geography of Europe. 2 v.
Text and plates. 81

See also D. Bikelas's article in the Century Mar., 1897. p. 388.

American annual cyclopaedia. Ref. 99a

Every volume contains articles on Greece
which will be found accurate and reliable;
they treat of statistics, government, the
army, legislative proceedings, the ministry,
boundaries, electoral reform, the Corinth
canal, the revival of the Olympian games,
etc. Vols. 1 and 5 contain maps.

Of the narratives by visitors to the country, published since the beginning of the century, the following books will be found interesting:

Andrews, H. C. A poet's bazaar; pictures of travel in Germany, Italy and Greece. 1871.

Baird, H. M. Modern Greece; a narrative of residence and travel in that country. 1851-52. 84h

Bellows, H. W. The old world in its new face. 1869. v. 2, p. 435. 87a

Field, H. M. From the lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn. 1877. 84
A comment on Greece and its young king.

Harrison, J. A. Greek vignettes. 1878. 84h

Hayward, H. C. From Finland to Greece. 1892.

Howe, Mrs. J. H. From the oak to the olive. 1868. p. 153-252. 84

Of interest as connected with the Cretan revolution of 1868.

Mahaffy, J. P. Rambles and studies in Greece. 1876. 84h

A book in which the archeological and literary motive is an especially prominent one.

---Greek pictures. 1890. . 84h

Olin, S. Greece and the Golden Horn-1856. 84h

Snider, D. J. A walk in Hellas, or, The old and the new. 1879. 84h

Stephens, J. L. Incidents of travels in Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland. 1854. 2 v. 84

Taylor, B. Travels in Greece and Russia. 1850.

Tuckerman, C. K. The Greeks of to-day. 1873. 84h
Mr. Tuckerman was the first Minister Resident of the United States to Greece, 1868-72.

#### Athens.

Davis, R. H. Rulers of the Mediterranean. [c1893.] p. 178-97. 87a
Olin, S. Greece and the Golden Horn.
1856. p. 66. 84h
Wordsworth, C. Athens and Attica.
1836. 84h
Articles on Athens ancient and

Articles on Athens, ancient and modern, may be found in

Larned's History for ready reference. Ref. 89

And cyclopædias, all of which may be found in the Reference Room.

#### The Islands.

Not, however, including Crete, which is reckoned, officially, as a Turkish province.

Bent, J. T. The Cyclades; or, Life among the insular Greeks. 1885. 84h

Perhaps the best work on the Greek Islands separately.

Cox, S. S. The isles of the princes. 1887.

Field, H. M. Greek islands and Turkey after the war. 1885. 84h

Reclus, E. Europe. v. 1. 1881. Ref. 81

Modern Greece—(Historical Aspect.)

Clark, E. L. Races of European Turkey. 1878.

DeQuincey, T. Memorials. v.1, p. 287. 75b Describes the revolution of 1820-29, its causes and progress.

Felton, C. C. Greece, ancient and modern. 1866. v. 2. 90a

Finlay, G. History of Greece. 1856. 7 v. 90a

No other single work in this field compares with the above. Vol. 6 is virtually a history of the Greek revolution of 1820.

Freeman, E. A. Historical essays. 3dser. p. 303. 75b The article on Mediaval and modern Greece contains a critical comment on Finlay's History mentioned above. Fyffe, C. A. Greece and eastern affairs. (In his History of modern Europe. 1887. v. 2, p. 237.) Gladstone, W. E. The Hellenic factor in the eastern problem. (In his Gleanings of past years. n.d. v.4, p.259.) Gordon, T. History of the Greek revolution. 1832. 2 v. 041 The revolution of 1820. Holm, A. History of Greece from its commencement to the close of the independent Greek nation. 4 v. 1894. Jebb, R. C. Modern Greece. 1880. 94i Also contains papers on Greece, and Byron in Greece. Knox, T. W. Battle of Navarino. (In

his Decisive battles since Waterloo. 96b 1887.)

Kolokotrones, T. The Klepht and the 97b warrior. 1892. Largely a history of the years 1820-29.

Lord, J. Greek revolution. (In his Beacon lights of history. [c1891.] v. 6, p. 165.) 89

Perdicaris, G. A. The Greece of the Greeks. 1846. 2 v. 84h

Mr. Perdicaris, a Greek, was consul of the United States at Athens. Sergeant, L. Modern history. (In his

Greece. 1880.) 84h Timayenis, T. T. History of Greece. 1881. v. 2. goa

Webster, D. The revolution in Greece (In his Works. 1858. v. 6.)

#### Greece and Crete.

(General descriptive and historical accounts.)

Alison, Sir A. History of Europe, (See index in v. 4 under 1815-52. Greece and Crete.)

American annual cyclopædia. Ref. 99a Contains articles on the Insurrection in Crete, the Union with Greece, the Berlin Treaty, Discoveries in both countries, etc. Chambers's encyclopædia. Ref. 99a Encyclopædia Britannica. Mr. E. H. Bunbury, in his article on Crete in v. 6, traces the successive changes in sovereignty over the island down to the domination of the Turks, lasting since 1840.

Hazell's annual. 1897. Ref. 17 The best and most concise history of Crete during the year 1896 may be found on page 310.

Johnson's cyclopædia. Ref. 99a Larned, J. N. History for ready reference. 1894. 5 v. Ref. 89

Larousse, P. Dictionnaire universel.

**Ref.** 990 London cyclopædia. Ref. 99a Reclus, E. Europe. 1881. v. 1. Ref. 81 Rudler and Chisholm. Europe. 1885.

(Stanford's compendium.) 84 Statesman's year book. Ref. 17

#### Crete.—(Descriptive.)

Adams, W. H. D. Mediterranean. 1880. p. 269-272. Ref. 84

Barthelemy, J. J. Travels of Anarchasis the younger. 1806. Benjamin, S. G. W. The Turk and the

Greek. 1867. p. 242-68. 84h Edwardes, C. Letters from Crete during the spring of 1866. 84h

Tozier, H. F. Islands of the Egean. 1890. p. 25-77. 84

Taylor, B. Travels in Greece. 1883. p. 89-147. 84

Walker, Mrs. A. D. Eastern life and scenery; with excursions in Asia Minor, Mytilene, Crete and Roumania. 1886. 2 v. 84h

For magazine articles on Greece and Crete see Poole's index and the Cumulative index to be found in the Reference Room.

#### Fiction.

About, E. King of the mountains. 69b Bikelas, D. Tales fr. the Ægean.. 1894. 6gb

Pictures of Greek life in our own times. Henty, G. A. In Greek waters; a story of the Grecian war of independence, 1821-27.

70

McCarthy, J. Maid of Athens. 6<sub>0</sub>b

73C

#### DECORATION DAY.

THE day set apart to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the civil war of 1861-65. It was originally called Memorial Day, and is observed by processions and orations in honor of the dead, and especially by decorating with flowers the graves of all who fought in any of the wars of the U.S. The day observed at first differed with the various states, but usage has settled on May 30, which has been made a legal holiday in most of the states. This day is said to have been chosen because it was the date of the discharge of the last soldier of the Union army in the civil war.

#### ORIGIN.

American holidays. (In Sat. rev. v. 62. p. 20.) Ref. 100d American annual encyclopædia. New Ref. 99a ser. . 12. p. 475-79. Century dictionary. Ref. 34a Harper's book of facts. p. 222. Ref. 99a Jameson, J. F. Dictionary of U. S. history. p. 191. Ref. 91 Reddall, H. F., comp. Memorial day. (In his Fact, fashion and fancy. p. 349.) Ref. 99a1 OUR FLAG. Flag that talks. (In Harper's mag. v.

32. p. 733.) IOOC Putnam. History of our flag. (In Wer-Readings and recitations. No. 10. p. 244.) 73C Livermore, Mrs. M. A. R. Description of the battle flags. (In her My story of the war. p. 17-65.) 910 MacGeorge, A. Flags; some account of S. S. 96 their history and uses. (In St. Origin of the stripes and stars. Nicholas. v. 11. p. 66.) 70 Preble, G. H. Our flag; history of the flag of the U.S. 91 Stars and stripes. (In St. Nicholas. v. 20. pt. 2. p. 864.) 70

#### PATRIOTISM.

Carrington, H. B. Demands of the present age. (In his Patriotic reader. p. 206-260.) 73C
Curtis, G. W. Education and local patriotism. (In his Orations and addresses. v. 1. p. 37-59.) 74a
Giles, H. Patriotism. (In his Lectures and essays. v. 2. p. 168.) 75a
COLLECTIONS OF PATRIOTIC POEMS.
Baker, G. H. Poems of the war. 67a

67c

Browne, F. F., ed. Bugle-echoes.

Brownell, H. H. War lyrics. Poems of peace and war, patriotism and freedom. (In Bryant. Library of poetry and song. p. 373-412; p. 427-466.) Ref. 67 Carleton, W. Decoration day poems. (In his Farm legends. p. 87-97.) 67a Carrington, H. B. Patriotic reader. 73c Poems of patriotism. (In Coates, H. T., comp. Fireside encyclopædia of poetry. p. 353-66.) Eggleston, G. C., ed. American war ballads and lyrics. 2 v. 67C Harte, F. B. Poems, national. Poetical works. p. 11-57.) 67a Hayne, P. H. Poems of the war. his Poems. p. 65-88.) (In 67a Howe, Mrs. J. W. Poems of the war. (In her Later lyrics. p. 9-42.) 67b Longfellow, H. W. America. 4 v. (In his Poems of places.) 67 Lowell, J. R. Biglow papers. 67a Battle-pieces and aspects Melville, H. of the civil war. Matthews, J. B. Songs of the civil war. (In his Pen and ink. p. 140-167.) 71 Note.—Prose article. Montgomery, D. H., ed. Heroic ballads; with poems of war and patriotism. (Classics for children.) 70 Moore, F., ed. Songs and ballads of the southern people. · 67c Murdoch, J. E. Patriotism in poetry and prose, passages from lectures and readings by Amer. authors. 76a Heroes, etc. Proctor, E. D. (In her Poems. p. 211-250.) 67a Stedman, E. C. Alice of Monmouth. 67a Tileston, Mrs. M. W. F. Classic heroic ballads. p. 232-264. Warner, C. D., ed. Book of eloquence.

748

Werner's readings and recitations. No. 10. America's recitation book. 73 White, R. G. National hymns. 66a -ed. Poetry, lyrical, narrative, and satirical, of the civil war. 67 Whitman, W. Death of Lincoln. (In his Specimen days. p. 306-15.) 71 Whittier, J. G. In war time. (In his Poetical works. p. 261-69.) 67a

ORATIONS AND ADDRESSES.

Beecher, H. W. Patriotic addresses. 74a Curtis, G. W. Orations and addresses.

Depew, C. M. Orations and after-dinner speeches. 748

Emerson, R. W. Address at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, Concord, Mass., 1867. (In his Miscellaneous essays. p. 99.) 75a

Everett, E. Orations and speeches. 3 v.

Garfield, J. A. Strewing flowers on the graves of Union soldiers. (In his Works. p. 322-26.) 74a

Lincoln, A. Gettysburg address. (In Great words from great Americans. p. 187-188.) 26c

——Same. (In Fiske, J. History of the U. S. p. 376-377.) 91

Note.—For its quiet depth of feeling and solemn beauty of expression this speech is rightly regarded as one of the greatest master-pieces of English prose.—J. Fiske.

——Pen and voice. 97b

Johnston, A., ed. American orations.
3 v. 74a

Russell, W. E. Memorial day address. (In his Speeches and addresses. p. 101.) 748

POEMS AND RECITATIONS.
Class 73c.

After the battle. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Same. National advanced speaker. Same. Speaker's garland.

Against brethren and equals. Carrington. Patriotic reader.

All under the same banner now. Carrington. Patriotic reader.

America survives the ordeal of conflicting systems. Introduction. Carrington. Patriotic reader.

At the soldiers' graves. Collyer. Baker's handy speaker. Ballad of heroes. Dobson. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Barbara Frietchie. Estes. Home book of poetry. p. 90. 67

Battle. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Bayonet charge. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Belligerent non-combatants. Carrington. Patriotic reader.

Bivouac of the dead. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Same. Speaker's garland. No. 4.

Same. Baker's reading club. 7-12.

Same. Sullivan's standard recitations.

Blue and the gray. Shoemaker's elocutionist's annual.

Same. Webster's progressive speaker.
Same. Butler's literary selections. No.
3.

Same. Carrington. Patriotic reader.
Same. Longfellow. Poems of place. 67
Same. Bryant. Library of poetry and song. Ref. 67

Boy in blue against the Continental. National advanced speaker.

Breathe balmy airs. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Calling the roll. Shepherd. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Chickamauga. Shoemaker's elocutionist's annual. No. 10.

Cover them over. Carleton, W. Farm legends. p. 89-91. 67a

Death the peace-maker. Flagg. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Decoration day. Branch. National advanced speaker.

Decoration day. Bruce. Shoemaker's elocutionist's annual. No. 16.

Decoration day. Henshaw. Overland mag. v. 14. p. 478. Ref. 100c

Decoration day. Hussey. Baker's reading club. No. 17.

Decoration day. Ingersoll. Soper's scrap-book recitations. No. 3.

Decoration day. Longfellow. Shoe-maker's eloc. annual.

Decoration day. Smith. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Decoration day. Wilcox. Werner's read, and rec. No. 4.

Decoration day address. Soper's scrapbook recitations. No. 4.

Festival of memory. Carleton, W. Farm festivals. 67a

Gettysburg, a Mecca for the blue and the gray. Carrington. Patriotic reader.

Graves of the patriots. Garrett. 100 choice selections. No. 7. p. 156.

Gray honors the blue. Watterson. Shoe-maker's eloc. annual. No. 7.

Great questions settled. Curtis. Carrington. Patriotic reader.

Heroes and martyrs. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Heroes and marytrs. Carrington. Patriotic reader.

Heroes and the flowers. Soper's scrapbook recitations. No. 4.

Hymns for Decoration day. Brown.
Bugle echoes. 67c

In memory of the dead. Hobart. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Memorial day. Collier. Shoemaker's eloc. annual. No. 13.

Memorial day. Fawcett. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Memorial day. Little. Soper's scrapbook recitations. No. 5.

Missing. Baker's reading club. No. 17.

Mustered out. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Nation's dead heroes. Baker's reading club. No. 18.

News of a day. Baldwin. Harper's school speaker.

Ode for Decoration day. Brown. Bugle echoes. 67c

Our army of the dead. Carleton, W. Farm ballads. 67a

Roll call. Shephert. Sullivan's standard recitations.

Second review of the Grand Army. Brown.
Bugle echoes. 670

Somebody's darling. Sullivan's standard recitations.

Spring in New England. Aldrich. Poems. 67a

#### THE PEOPLE'S SONG OF PEACE.

From the "Song of the Centennial."

The grass is green on Bunker Hill,
The waters sweet in Brandywine;
The sword sleeps in the scabbard still,
The farmer keeps his flock and vine;
Then who would mar the scene to-day
With vaunt of battle-field or fray?

The brave corn lifts in regiments
Ten thousand sabres in the sun;
The ricks replace the battle-tents,
The bannered tassels toss and run.
The neighing steed, the bugle's blast,
These be but stories of the past.

The earth has healed her wounded breast,
The cannons plow the field no more;
The heroes rest! O, let them rest
In peace along the peaceful shore!
They fought for peace, for peace they fell;
They sleep in peace, and all is well.

The fields forget the battles fought,
The trenches wave in golden grain;
Shall we neglect the lessons taught,
And tear the wounds agape again?
Sweet Mother Nature, nurse the land,
And heal her wounds with gentle hand.

----Joaquin Miller.

#### MECHANIC ARTS AND TRADES.

(Continued from April number.)

HE following list has been formed from the classes of mechanical and sanitary engineering, useful arts and trades and mechanic arts and trades, and will be found a valuable reference list for those interested in these subjects.

The number at the head of the class should be used in calling for books under that heading, except in the few cases where the individual number follows the title.

"Ref." following the title means that it is for reference only and cannot be taken from the Library. "S. S." means special security. Books thus marked can be drawn by leaving a deposit, or by offering such other security as may be satisfactory to the Librarian.

The Library has recently ordered about \$200 worth of books on electricity, when these are catalogued a class list on this subject will be published. In the meantime recommendations of useful books on electricity, as well as suggestions for additions to the following classes are solicited from engineers and mechanics.

As will be observed our sets of certain periodicals and local reports in this list are very incomplete. Persons having missing numbers will put them to the best possible use by donating them to the Library where they will be accessible to the public.

#### MANUFACTURES—Continued.

Class 61c.

Volkommene Parfümeur, Der; oder, Vollständige Anweisung alle Arten von Parfüms zu verfertigen. 4e Aufl. 1864.

Wells, D. A. Progress in manufacture.

(In First century of the republic.

1876. 91.)

West, T. D. American foundry practice. 2d ed. 1883.

wheatley, H. B. Bookbinding considered as a fine art, mechanical art, and manufacture. 1882. S. S.

White, S. S. Catalogue of dental materials, furniture, instruments, etc., for sale by S. S. White, 1867. Ref.
——Same. 1877. Ref.

Wiechmann, F. G. Sugar analysis; for refineries, sugar-houses, experimental stations, etc. 1890.

Williams, C. W. Fuel; its combustion and economy; comprising an abridgement of "A treatise on the combustion of coal and the prevention of smoke;" additions by D. K. Clark. 3d ed. 1886.

Wilson, F. J. F., and Grey, D. A practical treatise upon modern printing machinery and letterpress printing. 1888.

Winckler, E. Das Buch der Wohlgerüche: oder, Die Parfümerie-Fabrikation in ihrem ganzen Umfange. 1862.

Woelfer, M. Anweisung zur Fabrikation aller Arten von Wasserleitungs- und Brunnenröhren aus Thonmasse. 1844. (With Gebhardt, S. C. R. Die neuesten Erfindungen. 1847.)

Wright, C. R. A. Animal and vegetable fixed oils, fats, butters and waxes; their preparation and properties, and the manufacture of candles, soaps and other products. 1894. S. S.

Wyatt, F. The phosphates of Amer.; where and how they occur; how they are mined, and what they cost, with practical treatises on the manufacture of sulphuric acid [etc.] and methods of chemical analysis. 5th ed. 1894. 63a

Zaehnsdorf, J. W. The art of bookbinding; a practical treatise. 2d ed. 1890.

#### SHIP-BUILDING.

Class 61d.

Bland, W. Hints on the principles which should regulate the form of ships and boats. 1852.

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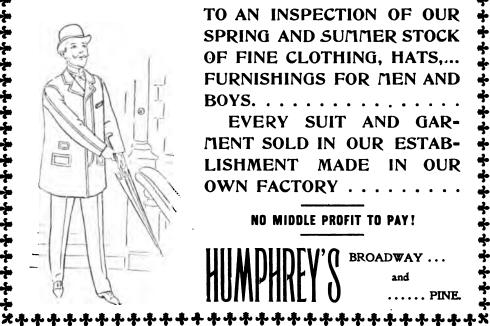
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# Public Library Magazine

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### CHARACTERISTICS OF CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.

An Address delivered before the St. Louis Pedagogical Society and re-written for the St. Louis Public Library Magazine.

O the question, "What is the distinguishing trait of the present time?" the answer could be made in one word, "Complexity," but that one word shows that a full discussion of the subject would be well nigh endless. The myriad threads in the web of our intricate and multicolored life seem now to be inextricably confused. Formerly, when the ranks of society were more sharply defined, living more simple, when people were less developed, less individualized than now, it was a comparatively easy matter to distinguish the chief patterns in the social fabric. At the present time, however, with the wonderful multiplication of inventions, with swift means of bringing people together, and still swifter ways of transmitting their thoughts, with a world-wide commerce and consequent commingling of races, the multiplicity of types and characteristics has become so great that in attempting to describe our age, one can only indicate a few characteristic points, and trust to the understanding of his readers to fill in the outlines.

As the Spirit of each age has always been most fully reflected in its literature, so contemporary literature is as complex as the time it mirrors. And naturally the first trait that strikes us is its Cosmopolitanism.

Those of our ancestors who loved literature were ordinarily only acquainted with the writings of their own country, to which, when especially cultivated, they added the classic masterpieces of Greece and Rome; now, all the book stands are crowded with cheap and popular translations-even from those languages whose literature is still rudimentary. Every one wishes to hear of strange lands and people; and, as the demand creates its supply, these books are narrowly local in theme and color, but cosmopolitan and universal in expression. A Tolstoy or an Ibsen is as intelligible to us as our own Irving or Longfellow. The barriers of nationalty have been broken down in literature as well as in commerce, and men, having become citizens of the world, are naturally interested in learning about their new and extensive fatherland.

Now what are the leading characteristics of this new cosmopolitan literature? If we are to believe Max Nordau, that Philistine with a scientific vocabulary, the chief one is "degeneracy." This charge must not be treated lightly, for Nordau is a degenerate of the degenerates, and the old proverb says, "set a thief to catch a thief." But still there is much exaggeration and inaccuracy in his voluminous criticism of our times, because, being a degenerate himself, he can not see quite

straight—his eyesight being defective and probably because he wanted the book to sell, and knows well that sensationalism brings in much more coin than accuracy.

Of course there is degeneracy and decadence. Corruption and decay precede and accompany the germination and growth of the new seed. The most perfect flowers must push their way through fertilizing manure in order to reach their full development. who see only one side of the process, cry, "Degeneracy! The world is disintegrating, rotting in hopeless corruption." But those who view the whole process "under the form of eternity," see that it is good. Even Mephistopheles, "the spirit that denies," must speak of himself as the "power, least understood, that always willing evil, works the good." The whole world as well as the republic of letters contains many degenerates who are exhaling a never ending wail of nega-But negation pre-supposes affir-The expression of despair shows that there exists a higher ideal, implied if not expressed, which makes the poor actuality seem so woefully insufficient. A sudden transition from obscurity into brilliant light blinds one at first as much as total darkness.

"I was in the darkness;
I could not see my words
Nor the wishes of my heart.
Then suddenly there was a great light—
'Let me into the darkness again.'"

And our age is an age of transition, where men here and there are overpowered by sudden and blinding glimpses of the dazzling future. To be sure, all ages are ages of transition, for always "the world does move;" but certain periods especially show that the element of change is their predominating characteristic. Then after times of turmoil and readjustment there come eras when

beliefs grow more settled, "working hypotheses" are generally accepted, and the proper conditions are supplied for great creative work.

The present age is not a time for great creative work of any kind. We have no settled faith. Our creeds are empty, and our working hypotheses are unusually unstable. The period which has just passed away was an age of materialisman age of enthusiastic belief in things-Things spelt with a capital "T." world of things had been attacked by the invention of the steam engine, together with the marvellous discoveries in chemistry and electricity, and their application to practical ends, and man became master of the inanimate universe. greatest minds of the age turned in this direction, and not only was the mechanical mastery of things achieved, but even their intimate relations were discovered. In the literary world monumental works of science were produced, to be overthrown or built upon by their successors, till as a crown for the gigantic pile arose the Evolution Theory, which, acknowledged or unacknowledged, became the real belief of the civilized world—infidel and christian. For some it even became a creed; and scientific dogmatism, bigotry, and intolerance bade fair to surpass that of the Puritans of England or the Catholics of the Inquisition.

Things, and things alone were considered all sufficient. It became the aim of man to possess as many things as possible. Men forgot that they had souls; and mind became a mere calculating machine devoted to sensuous pleasure, the body. "Let us eat and drink for tomorrow we die." "Let us have plenty, great plenty to eat and to drink." And, in the overmastering search for this plenty, some even forgot how to eat and drink, and so died—to-day. Truly this was degeneracy, this absorption of the immortal soul in its transitory shell. Even History lost itself in environment, pro-

<sup>\*</sup> From "Black Riders" and other lines by Stephen Crane.

ducing dreary compilations of documents and inscriptions; while Fiction, becoming also scientific, invaded the domain of pathology, and brought forth the hybrid, "Naturalism," of which Zola is the high priest.

But now, man, in spite of science and invention and the accumulation of great riches, feels that things are not all. The soul will not be forever forgotten. A new scepticism has arisen. Mankind is beginning to doubt the old scientific theories as applied to life. They must be amended, or they will be swept away like the superstitions of the Middle Ages. The material world can not be all in all. "Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?"

And so we come to the next characteristic of our literature-Growth. On all sides there is literary discussion. Every thing is questioned from the Pope and the Presbyterians to Darwin and the Rothschilds. No more infallibility is allowed in finance or econonomics, science or theology. Institutions too are assailed. Not only the church, as formerly, but government, the law, and social order, even marriage and the family itself are questioned. The discussion is hot and furious, full of condemnation and recrimination, even to profanity and obscenity. But through all this can be discerned the new growth, the beautiful flower to come, pushing its way through the reeking muck. In the distance we can see the promise of a better, a higher, a purer humanity, the goal of the worst sceptic and crank of the lot, who is now striving to pull down only that he may rebuild according to his ideal—his innermost, purest, highest self.

And mankind seems determined to rediscover that self. Material things are but empty husks; they do not suffice. Only man can suffice for man. There is no longer any satisfaction to be found in the diaphanous abstractions of the Eighteenth Century or the crass materialism of

the Nineteenth; but there is instead a consuming desire to know man as he really is—soul as well as body.

Earnest and devoted men have come together from all quarters of the globe in a Parliament of Religions to compare views on this momentous subject, and few studies are as popular as that of the lives and thoughts of the founders of the great religions of the world. Moreover the spirit of this study is reverent, though fearless and scientific—far different from the flippancy of Voltaire or the dogmatism of the atheists of the present century.

And in every department of literature appear evidences of this search of the real and complete man. To begin with the lowest forms, the literature of the majority, who, living only from day to day, demand reading whose proper place at bed time is the waste basket. Here is an overwhelming flood of newspapers of every sort — monthly, semi-monthly, weekly, and daily; party organs, independent sheets, and "crank papers"as multitudinous as the waves of the sea, yet showing forth in endless variety one chief trait—personality. They are the expressions of persons, about persons, for The interview is supreme. persons. We are surfeited with details in connection with prominent people. Their external traits are described in the dailies, their deeper characteristics discussed in the magazines, and both magazines and newspapers are illustrated by countless portraits of all degrees of artistic or inartistic execution.

And in the book world there is an endless succession of biographies. Series after series of "Eminent Statesmen," "Great Generals," "Prominent Reformers," "Celebrated Authors," "Wonderful Women,"—even the "Wives of Distinguished Men," and the "Husbands of Distinguished Women." All these are read with avidity by multitudes. They "pay," or they would not be so

continuously published. Autobiographies are by far the most successful books of the end of the century. What book lately has reached the enormous sale of Grant's "Memoirs?" Even the morbid self-portrayal of a poor, flighty Russian girl, Marie Bashkirtseff, has been more successful than most novels. In fact, to write about oneself is often the best way to provide for one's family, and every man who has made a name, or thinks he has, is preparing his memoirs. minds attach themselves to great names, and like satellites shine by borrowed light. We have a host of such things as "How I Played before Paderewski," "How I interviewed Jones," and "My Visit to the Grand Panjandrum." The reviews are crowded with articles by people, noted or notorious, who have not the slightest notion of how to write, but all their lucubrations are eagerly read, because the public hopes thereby to find out something about the writers. There is a positive craze for this knowledge of humanity. The circulation of enterprising magazines has in some cases been more than doubled by happy biographical or autobiographical ventures. After the Century "War Papers," came the "Lincoln Craze," then the "Napoleon Mania," and now the round begins again. There is no cessation in this search after the real truth of humanity.

But the expression of this search does not take a poetical form. Even if there were great poets they would not now be read though they told about themselves in verse. This age of transition is in too much of a hurry to wait for poetry, it has no time to chant the lines, it must read at a glance. Therefore great men with poetical minds do not write much verse. They wish to reveal the soul of man to mankind, and so they must speak in such away that mankind in its present stage of development will listen to them. For this reason the poet Ibsen abandoned verse and has written his latest dramas in every day prose.

Little need be said concerning the Drama and the Novel, the two remaining forms for the portrayal of humanity, for like the others they show the same characteristics. The most noted dramas are either "problem plays," like those of Ibsen, Sudermann, and Echegaray, or biographical plays, where some historical character is the center of the action.

The Novel, which originated in the last century, seems to have reached its fullest development. Perhaps Biography is the coming literary form. There are few great novelists living, and they have long passed their maturity. It may be that the present dearth of great fiction is only a halt to catch breath—preparatory to new progress along higher lines. "novel with a purpose," as well as that of the "pessimistic naturalist" seems to have been worked to death. But there is a significant sign in the present rage for novels of adventure. People now seem to desire to hear of Humanity in action overcoming environment—not overcome by it as in the analytical novels of the last few decades. This is another sign of growth. Hope, growing stronger and stronger, loves to see triumph, not defeat. To be sure most of these novels are abominably crude; but they are only the beginning, and one great master, Sienkiewicz, the Pole, has already appeared. The great vogue of the historical novel also shows the prevalence of the desire for personality—in the portrayal of real persons.

In short, everything points to the coming dawn, the dawn of a better and purer day. Humanity is turning uneasily as it awakens from the deathlike slumber of Materialism. It is determined to know itself, and knowing itself, it will see that as God said, "it is very good;" for "the true Shekinah of God is man."

In all writers of the present day, from the loftiest enthusiasts to the deepest pessimists, there is manifest this longing for higher things, an intuition of the future; as the grains of wheat when rotting in the ground through the long winter expect the spring—the glorious spring which must come in its own due time upon the earth.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER.

#### JUNE WISHES.

Oh, to walk on the glade,
Where the mild-eyed cows are grazing
And the scarlet milkweed flowers
In the golden light are blazing—
To roam in the mellow gloom
Of the forest, dusky and deep,
Where thread-like sunbeams dance
And mist-gray shadows sleep.

Oh, for the sea-green fields

Where the wild pink rose is blowing,
And Oh, for the meadows broad

Where the feathery grass is growing.
Oh, to sit by the side

Of a deep, still pool, and dream,
And to dip my feet once more,
In the edge of the swift, cool stream;

Like a flying jewel flashing—
To lie in the clover thick
Just under a bellflower tree,
And dream till dreams are blent
With the soothing hum of the bee.
Oh, for the mellow wind
The crimsoning apples swaying,
Warm with the summer's breath

To list to the music soft

And watch the dragon-fly

And sweet with scent of the haying;
For the sight, just over the hills,
Of a clear, white smiling moon,
And the charm of a country-world
In the violet dusk of June!

Where the wide corn-blades are clashing,

HATTIE WHITNEY.

St. Louis, Mo.

#### ON BEING ARRESTED.

IKEY McGRATH sat on our white stone doorstep busily engaged in pulverizing soft fragments of brick with which his Jimmie had supplied him. Jimmie was ostensibly his guardian, but Jimmie knew his business, and after planting him in a clean place and starting him in his game of solitaire had joined the boys across the street who were building a fire on the open lot and melting solder from tincans. It was late on a summer afternoon. I was upstairs in the bath tub, had finished the necessary scrubbing and was playing with the water, letting it out slowly through the stop hole, with my big toe for a valve. That is how I missed seeing what followed.

My brother Paul, "little Paul," had been washed before me and was on the pavement below decked in kilt skirts and waist and looking with his wee white face and cottony hair as innocent as a newborn rabbit. And still Mikey pounded brickdust into our doorstep. It was such a nice step for his purpose. You see he lived seven doors up the block where the steps were wooden, and there is no satisfaction in pounding bricks on wood. Michael Hester McGrath was his name, called after—but I must not be personal. He was three years old. If anyone wishes to know the date of my story, he can look up the year of the Southern Hotel fire and add three. All the babies this year are called Henry.

I was employed as aforesaid when I began to hear faintly the chatter of voices from the street, for all the little girls on the block had come out to play bean-bag and the lesser urchins of both sexes were toddling and romping among themselves. But suddenly the prattle ceased, there was a great scurrying over the pavement, somebody swung around the tree-box, someone said "cheese it!" and Mickey set up a howl which drowned out everything else.

A moment later three small boys fell over the fence into our back yard, and when I, being a member of "the gang," gave the countersign from the window and asked what was the matter, Jimmie replied in awe-struck tones, "Cheese it the coller!" "The cellar door," I hoarsely whispered, and sped down in dishabille to let them in. They were soon hidden behind the stoves in a corner and I went up to dress and reconnoiter. I dressed in two seconds, but when I reached the front door the fun was over and I received the whole story from the lips of others.

String-Beans, the coller-coller means policeman and String-Beans meant that particular policeman—had managed to surprise the boys at their fire, and, fires being unlawful, had chased them. He was right on their heels, but he lost them at the tree-box, where the girls all averred he tripped on his club. When he recovered himself no one was in sight but Mickey and Paul. He "arrested" Paul. Then my father went out, and my mother and my aunt, and they rescued Paul, and the women folks scooped him and carried him in, and my father and the coller indulged in mutual apologies outside.

Paul cried of course; you can't help that, it comes natural if you have cottony hair. But the fuss my mother and aunt made over him was simply scandalous. "Poor little Paul, to have such a startling experience," they would say. "What a shock it must have been, mentally and physically, for the policeman did jerk him about. And then to be arrested right on the street before everybody. Poor little fellow!" This was going it pretty strong I thought. I was envious Why hadn't I been and disgusted. arrested? As it was, I hadn't even seen "Sister," said my aunt the adventure. "don't you think I had better take him to the country with me, so that his nervous system may recover?" This was "Pshaw!" I said, "boys too much. like to be tooken up. If he hadn't been a baby he wouldn't have cared." And then I went over to Biederman's woodyard to talk to the boys. This was the day after the arrest.

When I arrived at the woodyard each boy in turn was recounting what would have become of the coller, had he tried to arrest him. I am vindictive by nature, and in common with the other members of the gang, I was very much "down on" String-Beans, but the thought of his undergoing in this life or the next all that was implied in those retrospective threats would be in itself a treason against the higher criticism, from which I shrink. The talk then became discursive and took in the whole subject of criminal arrest and penal detention.

"You can't arrest nobody in his house or on his steps without you have a warrant," said Jimmie. "That's why the coller never said a word to Mikey."

"No, that aint it," said Lennie Morgan, who had been to Denver, whose mother and father were divorced, and who knew a great deal. "They can arrest you anywhere if you aint a doctor or a fireman, but they can't search you."

"Aw come off," said Jimmie. "Don't I know that? Aint my daddy a fireman, and aint my uncle had a job hauling rock for the city?"

"Und if," joined in Josie Biederman, a little late to be sure, but then Chosie had an oratorical manner all his own. "Und if vun of dem shudt zerch you vidout a baper vat says you haf concealed veapons or someding, you could haf dem all whoefer he is fined goot, all de vay up to fife dollars."

"That's so, too," said Jimmie. "If String-Beans or any other coller was to pull me, I don't care for what, if it was for killing a man or knocking him senseless with brass knuckles or kidnapping somebody, and tried to go through me, I'd say 'Hands off! where's your warrant?' And if he didn't have none he'd be afraid to do it. And he'd have to take me to the Four Courts. And he'd want to call the hoodlum wagon, but I'd say 'No, I'll walk;' because it costs fifty cents to ride. And they have a room at

the Four Courts where they search you. And they take off your clothes, and you can't hide nothing if you don't swallow it. And if it's a diamond they're after, that don't stop 'em neither. And I can prove it to you by Patsy McGouldrick, who has been in the holdover for smashing windows."

"I'll tell you about the hoodlum wagon," put in Lennie. "It aint nothing but a wagon with eight policemen in it, and I've seen it more'n a thousand times at big fires, and I never seen it anywhere else. 'Taint so much to arrest you, but if you're a bank robber, it's to rush in sudden and capture your den when there's only one of the gang watching night and day; and they bust in the door, and you can't shoot more'n three. and they have you; and they get back the sacks of gold, and more'n a hundred thousand dollars in paper." Here we all began to stare, and Chosie nearly expired in a vain endeavor to grasp the "Most always though," resumed Lennie, "when a policeman opens a telephone box and gets inside, there's your time to run or to hit him; but there is generally a blunderbuss inside which he can throw at you. And the chief says to him over the telephone, 'Are you scared?' And if he says yes, he is fired, and if he says no, the hoodlum wagon don't come."

"That's all right," responded Jimmy, "but if you've burnt up a house with people inside and some man you are down on, or if you've killed your father and cut off his head and gone crazy, I guess you're dangerous aint you, and the wagon has to come; for handcuffs aint a thing to a man that's crazy and that's tasted blood."

I had said nothing so far, mainly for the reason that my father was not a fireman but only a book-keeper in a china store, and had never run a woodyard, or been divorced. But here I put in: "There's just two things," I said. "There's being jerked, and there's being run in. If you're jerked three times they run you in. I've been jerked twice by other collers, but I guess String-Beans knows about it, because everytime I go by him I whistle 'Meet Her when the Sun goes Down,' or something, and he keeps his eye on me and says, 'Move on.'

"Ven dey dake you to de Vore Courts," said Chosie, "dey dake you in de hoodlum vagon ven you don't valk, but ven dey pring you oudt dey pring you in de Plack Maria."

"And they have to put you out two blocks from where you were arrested," added Lennie Morgan. "And if your pals are there you can sass them and call them all the names you choose, and I've seen it done; and they can't arrest you again the same day, because that's plain against the law."

"A coller," said Jimmie, "kin chase you for playing ball or having a fire, and he kin break up your cave and stamp on your stovepipe, like String-Beans did to ourn, and you can't do nothing if he knows who you are, because he has you right there. But if a coller didn't know you, and you was standing by Old Man Robinson's fence, say, and he'd come along and get flip, and say 'Get off the grass.' And you'd say, 'What'll I do that for?' And he'd say, 'What's your name, and where do you live?' Then I'd say, if he was giving me his mouth, I'd say, 'Eighteent and Cass avenue;' and he'd know that was close to Kerry Patch, and he'd dassent never say another word."

We hated String-Beans for cause. He was the meanest coller we had known, and he had a hungry crop of straw-colored whiskers which gave him a tired look. He was not sociable, and never stayed long in a saloon. He was always around where we didn't want him. He had broken up our cave. He had put out our fires. He had arrested Paul, and

reduced me to the position of second fiddle at home. I panted for revenge. So did we all, but we could think of no feasible plan to obtain it.

One evening shortly after this we were playing on Moody's new building, a half-completed, four-story structure, unroofed as yet, unplastered, with no stairway and no floor. You climbed up ladders at the risk of your neck, and walked the joists if you were game; if not you sat down on a warped plank covered with dry mortar, and shuddered and clung and said your prayers. In the middle of the building was a temporary elevator run by a windlass, but the ropes dangled and you could stand on it and pull yourself up.

We were playing "conquer your leader" on the fourth tier of joists, and taking fearful chances. Jimmie had just come up the ladder, having disposed of Mikey by placing him for safe keeping in a great rectangular lime box which stood empty behind the building. That was all that saved us too, and what if Mikey's eyes were sore and his skin rough for a month? It was a small price to pay, we thought, for the fun that followed, and we couldn't see why Mikey complained.

String-Beans must have seen us enter the building, but he gave us time to go up the ladder. He took a circuit of two blocks and stole down the alley. Mikey peeped over the side of his box and saw him stride past. Mikey's mental operations were a trifle slow. He had recognized an old enemy, but didn't fully realize the fact till String-Beans entered Then the hushed twilight air was startled and shaken by a voice of lamentation; steady, strong and growing, like the roar of a young saw-mill, the sound went up, spread out and penetrated to each remote corner and blind recess of the neighborhood; the windows rattled, the sign-boards shook, the warped planks clapped and turned over, and the sky itself reverberated to the wail that issued from the stentorian lungs of Michael Hester McGrath.

It may be that we saw the policeman; it may be that instinct told us what to do. We slid down the ladders, or we fell down. I myself distinctly remember falling the four stories without stopping. We all got out. In the meantime String Beans had reached the elevator and pulled himself up to between the second and third stories.

A great thought struck along my brain. I seized the two ropes and gave them a double twist around the crank of the windlass. String-Beans could now pull himself neither up nor down. Something tipped over a nail keg in the upper story and fully a bushel of iron fell upon the astonished coller.

We got across the street and listened and watched in the twilight, quaking but very joyful. We could hear our prisoner shaking and tugging at the ropes. We could imagine him reaching for a joist, sitting down on the platform, standing up again, meditating a leap. We could picture him climbing overhand up the ropes, and we heard him drop back again. It was full twenty minutes before he gave it up and began to call, and ten minutes more before my father heard him and went to the rescue. He wouldn't tell then how it happened, and my father to this day regards the thing as a strange accident, and has added it to his collection of amusing stories.

We began to feel more kindly toward String-Beans after that; in fact, more charitably inclined toward the whole world. Jimmie bore his mother's scolding about Mikey with patient resignation, and when the next day Paul started to the country with my aunt, I told him when he got there he might play with my last year's buckeyes if he could fish them out from between the strings on the sounding board of the piano. "Well, I declare; that accounts!" said my aunt as the bus door closed upon them.

EDWARD BATES.

# PUBLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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FRED'K M. CRUNDEN, Librarian, Editor. HELEN TUTT, Associate Editor. A. B. BENESCH, Business Manager.

Vol. IV.

JUNE, 1897.

No. 3

IT is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds; and these invaluable means of communication are in the reach of all. best books, great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into ours. God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the dead and the distant, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books They give to all are the true levellers. who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am; no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling; if the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof-if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise; and Shakespeare to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart; and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom — I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live.

—Channing.

THE FIRST membership tickets for the Free Library were issued in the early summer of 1894, and were dated for three years. As July 1st, 1897, marks the expiration of this term all card-holders are asked to renew their applications

for membership as soon as they expire. The date on the back of the ticket is the exact date of expiration of each card, and if each reader will file his new application, with guaranty, at least a week before his old ticket expires much delay and annoyance to himself may be avoided. A full statement of the various reasons for this re-registration will be given in the July number.

If you find this Magazine useful, tell your friends about it. You can assure them that the July number alone will be worth the year's subscription.

#### A GUIDE TO NOVEL READERS.

THE SUMMER temperature of St. Louis is not conducive to serious mental effort. To some few persons, indeed, it is the season of leisure and consequently the best opportunity for reading books of all kinds; but the preponderating call in summer, more than at any other time, is for fiction.

The MAGAZINE for July will be a fiction number. It will contain: 1st, a list of the novels, supplementary to the finding list published in the Monthly Bulletin, added to the Library from January, 1897, up to June 1st, 1897; 2d, a list of the more noteworthy novels that have appeared since January, 1884; 3d, several lists of "best ten" and "best hundred" novels; 4th, the favorite novels of American novelists; 5th, two lists compiled from statistics of English and American Libraries, showing the most popular novels in the respective countries; 6th, a list of the best historical novels; 7th, a list of musical novels; 8th, a list of books and magazine articles relating to the history and criticism and bibliography of fiction; 9th, articles on novels and novel reading.

Of the lists of "best novels," two are individual lists prepared by competent persons; the other two represent a consensus of opinion among, in one case, some 75 and in the other 65 men and women in all parts of the country. Such a summary of information regarding novels has not before been brought together; and such a guide for the reader of fiction can not be obtained elsewhere for ten times the cost.

#### GIVE THE FACTS.

An unfair and misleading comparison has been going the rounds regarding this Its last appearance was in the Library. May Bookman. It rests on the statement, purporting to be taken from our annual report for the year 1894-'95, that in that year 331,000 volumes were issued for home reading at a cost of \$60,000. It is true that in this first year of the Free Library the home issue was 331,000 volumes; but, as is stated both in the table of receipts and expenditures and in the body of the report, the total expenditure was \$48,358.88. Part of this was expended in acquiring and putting into operation the machinery, which in the year just ended enabled us to circulate 551,000 volumes with an outlay of \$46,721.

But even this does not constitute a fair basis of comparison with other Libraries mentioned, because they have buildings of their own or are housed in some public building with no rent to pay; while this library is at an expense of \$5,000 a year for rent and about \$1,500 additional for elevator service. Deducting this, we enter the field of comparison with a circulation of 551,000 volumes, and a total expenditure of \$40,000. Moreover, it is only fair to mention that of this more than \$12,000 was expended for books, periodicals and binding.

#### OUR "COLLECTION OF DUPLICATES."

A SOLUTION OF THE NEW BOOK PROBLEM.

A NEW book that is well advertised or catches the popular fancy, is wanted immediately by, it is safe to say, anywhere from 100 to 5,000 of our card-

holders. Such an eager and multitudinous demand can be supplied only by a library like Mudie's of London, with a subscription fee of from \$5 to \$100 a year, which orders in advance a whole edition, 2,000 copies, of a new book. A public library that should attempt to meet this demand would expend all its book fund for numerous copies of a few new books, chiefly light and ephemeral publications; and its shelves would soon be crowded with duplicates, out of date and useless.

The St. Louis Public Library follows the practice prevailing in other public libraries, by purchasing from one to six copies of a new book, according to its worth and its probable popularity. Additional copies, in numbers limited only by the demand, are placed in what is called the "Collection of Duplicates", a special department from which books are issued on payment of five cents a week per volume. The fees thus paid serve to keep up this "Collection", which supplies all persons who would rather pay five cents and get the desired book promptly than take their chances in competition with scores or hundreds, or it may be, thousands, who are eager to secure one of the "regular" copies. The "Collection of Duplicates", therefore, not only serves those who use it, but also benefits other readers by lessening the number of competitors for the "regular" copies of popular books. If the "Collection of Duplicates" did not exist, there would be no material addition to the number of copies of new books added to the regular library, while all the cardholders who use the special collection would be added to the number now competing for regular copies of the new books. To illustrate by a particular instance:

When Trilby was at the height of its popularity, 100 copies were for some time insufficient to supply the demand. The Library would not have been justified in

drawing upon its book fund to buy 100 copies of a book to gratify a passing fancy. The maximum number, six copies, was placed in the main library and 94 in the "Collection of Duplicates". These copies, before the craze was over, paid for themselves. the thousands who were eager to read this popular novel were able to obtain it within a reasonable time; and at the close of the "run" enough copies were left to replace those that may be worn out for the next ten years. When the demand had so far subsided that numerous copies remained uncalled for in the "Collection of Duplicates", these were transferred to the regular collection and made available to all cardholders without extra charge. When, for example, the first ten copies were transferred, cardholders who had been waiting their chances to get one of the six regular copies, had 16 to draw from. When 25 had been transferred, there were 31 copies which could be drawn without charge; while, but for this self-supporting collection, there would have been from first to last only six, or at most ten, copies to supply all. It is plain, therefore, that the Collection of Duplicates benefits both those who cooperate in its support and those who prefer not to do so. It is hoped that the latter class will, upon this explanation, cease to grumble about a feature of the Library that serves to increase their chances for securing popular new books and that they will no longer complain because they must pay for the special privilege of drawing these extra copies, which if not thus paid for would not be in the Library at all.

The case is different with books of approved worth and permanent popularity. There is no limit to the number of copies of these that may be bought. If 100 copies of Les Miserables, or Ivanhoe, or David Copperfield, or Vanity Fair, or Monte Cristo are not enough to supply the

demand, the stock will be increased to 150, or 200, or 500 copies. These are among the books that everyone should read; and in supplying the present demand there is no danger of wasting the funds of the Library on books that will lie idle on the shelves next year.

To sum up,—there is just so much money to be expended for books. If from ten to a hundred copies of every new novel of transient note were purchased, there would be scarcely any money for other works; and the Library would become a collection of books that had once served to entertain but were now forgotten and wanted by nobody.

Not only those who complain of the lack of new novels, but readers and students of other lines of literature are unable to obtain all the books they desire. Each person is inclined to think his requirements of paramount importance. The Librarian knows how inadequate are the funds to supply all the varied calls of 50,000 readers; and it is the function of the Management to determine in what proportions the revenues may be most judiciously expended to meet the manifold wants of the community.

The annual report of the "Birmingham Free Libraries" notes the completion of the six "additional Branch Libraries," costing in all £35,000, \$185,000. The Birmingham system of free libraries comprises a Central Library and nine branches. These contain 222,101 volumes of which 133,590 volumes are in the Central Reference Library. The total issue of books for the year 1896 was 1,216,647. The attendance in the reading-rooms exceeded an average of 19,000 a day. The Birmingham Library was founded in 1861. The St. Louis Public Library was opened in 1865. Birmingham has a population of 501,241. The population of St. Louis is 638,577.

# NEW SONGS TO OLD TUNES.

ILLIAM VINCENT BYARS until recently a resident of our suburb of Kirkwood, which he left to engage in journalistic work in the East, is well remembered by a great number of St. Louisans as a pleasing writer and by a large circle of personal friends here as a simple cultured gentleman whom it was a pleasure to meet and a salutary experience to know. Mr. Byars while here was



WILLIAM VINCENT BYARS.

identified with the editorial and literary conduct of the *Republic*. During that time he published in its pages and elsewhere a great number of verses, most of which have been collected into a volume entitled "Studies in Verse." "The Temptation of the King" is a longer poem; and a still more ambitious effort in the handling of difficult meters was made by the author in "Tannhauser." Many of his meters are Swinburne's, or such as Swinburne used, Swinburne himself having taken many of them from the Greek and other classic languages, of

whose poetic literature Mr. Byars has made a careful study.

"New Songs to Old Tunes" is the title of a fresh book of verses by this author in which one may find words fitted to most of the old favorite melodies whether sacred or sentimental. There are to be found in the book many allusions to local scenery and not a few apparent personalities of a complimentary kind which the initiated may take pleasure in tracing. Some lines from the songs are very quotable. I is the wise little maiden who sings:

"I love the sun and the sun loves me, And the sunlight never dies."

There is a roundel in the volume which is also worth quoting, though we may question a little the sincerity of its writer.

I hate roundels. I love a song
From a deep manly heart that wells
Like a fair fountain, free and strong.
I hate roundels.

Fie on the bearded man who quells His love of right, his hate of wrong, And wears the jongleur's cap and bells.

Free as the wind that sweeps along
Where the Atlantic throbs and swells,
The grand old poets poured their song—
I hate roundels.

In an appended essay in this book Mr. Byars briefly sets forth some theories in regard to the "Musical Principle in Language and Verse." He thinks melody is the result of a "natural and unconscious tendency of the mind to force the rhythmic recurrence of similar tones." Hence proceeds natural verse, which "becomes artistic when this law of music underlying language is recognized and consciously acted upon." He then frames a definition of poetry. Shakespeare, Byron, Matthew Arnold and almost everyone else have made sometimes

happy but never satisfying efforts in the same direction. We are not much the wiser.

But to come back to the theory of versification. If there is anything new about it (which Mr. Byars does not assert) it will have to be illustrated in actual poetry before it will find any general acceptance. Even among poets themselves the individuals are few who "are capable of accepting principle as a working theory for experiment." Coleridge remarked of Tennyson that he had begun to write poetry before he understood what meter was. Coleridge had some theories of his own on versification with poems to illustrate them, and it may be said that both theories and poems were good; but it would be rash to assert that the theories were new.

In a further essay on the Greek rhyming system, Mr. Byars marks out a line of endeavor which may lead to great results. Meters and stanzas of foreign invention are not rapidly acclimated in our literature. The Spenserian stanza, if we may properly call that a foreign invention, the octave stanza and the sonnet are thoroughly Anglicised. The rondeau is about to assume a similar position. The hexameter is not yet ours. That and the Greek rhyming system may come in time. The following runes will illustrate points in the Greek method, especially in regard to the internal rhymes:

Who tells to fools the new or tries to teach the wise,

Shall get small gains for all his pains and shall his folly rue!

We are born to know and do that doing we may live

Through birth to higher birth, from truth to truth more true.

The lowest soul of earth, the humblest of men born.

Who bears the scorn of fools, the buffets of the proud.

Is with a holy worth and power divine endowed.

Look up, stand up and strive, as one not born to die.

And you shall win the sky through mastery of earth.

We may not all be fools, but most of us are creatures of habit, fond of the recurrence of familiar things. If we were not there would be no striving after melody. A great many of us will therefore find Mr. Byars most pleasing where as in the following verses he reminds us most forcibly of Swinburne:

When the swallows come from the sunny places

That lie far off in the golden South,

Then the year grows fair as a fair maid's face is, And life grows glad as a song in her mouth; When the swallows come and the skies above us Grow true with the tender hues of spring.

May the hearts that hate and the hearts that love us

Be as free and as light as the swallow's wing.

#### THOMAS FLEMING.

"How did the Queen of Sheba travel when she went to see Solomon?" asked the teacher of her Sunday-school class of little girls. No one ventured an answer. "If you had studied your lesson, you could not have helped knowing," said the teacher. "Now look over the verses again. Could she have gone by the cars?" "Yes'm," said a little girl at the end of the class. "She went by steam-cars." "Did she, indeed? Well, Louise, we would like to know how you found that out?" "In the second verse," responded the child, "it says she came with a very great train."—New York Advertiser.

Though you give millions from a plundered hoard;

Though beggars you have made about your door be fed.

You are a niggard still! Give, give your own, And leave your neighbor's bread upon his board!

For he whose glory is another's grief—whose gain

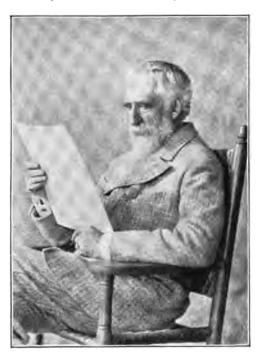
Is made another's loss, another's pain,
Shall not escape the hell that waits the thief!

—William Vincent Byars.

## "THE RELATION OF LITERATURE TO LIFE."

THIS latest book of Mr. Warner is a collection of essays and addresses which, with the exception of the paper that furnishes the title, have been printed from time to time in the Atlantic and the Century.

The subjects discussed have a general relation to the theme of the title essay, treating more or less directly the connec-



tion between our literary, educational and social progress. These essays were well worth reprinting in book form, and they are well worth reading—or re-reading. They are marked by Mr. Warner's characteristic clearness of thought, high-mindedness and breadth of culture—"knowledge of the best that has been thought and said in the world." In style they exemplify the smoothness and grace, the apt allusion and illustration, the delicate humor and the felicitous phrasing that have distinguished the author's

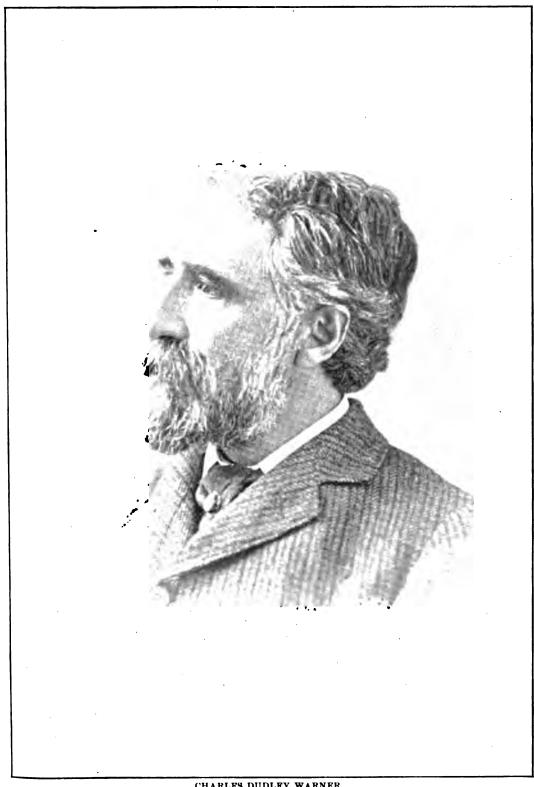
writings from his first success, My Summer in a Garden, to A Little Journey in the World and its sequel, The Golden House.

The recurring theme here, as in much of Mr. Warner's writing, is the superiority of mind over matter, the desirability of spiritual compared with material wealth, the inspiring and uplifting power, the dominating and enduring value of those creations of man's intellect which we call literature. He quotes with approval Plato's view of riches and the inherent incompatibility between great wealth and great goodness or happiness. presenting arguments to show that "good in a high degree and rich in a high degree at the same time a man cannot be."

"Men cannot be happy unless they are good, and they cannot be good unless the care of the soul occupies the first place in their thoughts. That is the first interest of man; the interest in the body is midway; and last of all, when rightly regarded, is the interest about money.

"The majority of mankind reverses this order of interests, and therefore it sets literature to one side as of no practical account in human life. More than this, it not only drops it out of mind, but it has no conception of its influence and power in the very affairs from which it seems to be excluded. It is my purpose to show not only the close relation of literature to ordinary life, but its eminent position in life, and its saving power in lives which do not suspect its influence or value. Just as it is virtue that saves the state, if it be saved, although the majority do not recognize it and attribute the salvation of the state to energy.

By Charles Dudley Warner. N. Y. Harper, 1897. \$1.50.



CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

and to obedience to the laws of political economy, and to discoveries in science, and to financial contrivances; so it is that in the life of generations of men, considered from an ethical and not from a religious point of view, the most potent and lasting influence for a civilization that is worth anything, a civilization that does not by its own nature work its decay, is that which I call literature."

Literature is defined as "that which is original, the product of what we call genius.'' "It may be weighty and profound; it may be light, as light as the fall of a leaf or a bird's song on the shore; it may be the thought of Plato when he discourses of the character necessary in a perfect state, or of Socrates. who, out of the theorem of an absolute beauty, goodness, greatness, and the like, deduces the immortality of the soul; or it may be the love-song of a Scotch ploughman: but it has this one quality of answering to a need in human nature higher than a need for facts, for knowledge, for wealth."

The mind of man has its cravings as the body its wants. Literature alone can satisfy these; and its value is shown in its power to give the keenest enjoyment to the naked, half-starved Oriental, the ignorant Icelander, the hard-worked Scotch peasant, the wasted tenement operative,-to lift them out of the want, the sordidness, the squalor of their everyday lives and to lead them into the flowery fields of the imagination, to awaken their inner vision,—yes, and to arouse and inspire the soul. For, as Mr. Warner observes, the Bible is literature as well as revelation, and for this reason was it all-sufficient to our Pilgrim forefathers.

Literature is the one imperishable product of man's activities. It represents the immortal part of man, the coinage of his spirit. General Wolfe was right when he preferred the authorship of Gray's Elegy to victory at Quebec. Is it not, indeed, this noble preference of the poet

to the conqueror that furnishes his surest passport to immortality?

Simplicity, Mr. Warner says in the essay under that title, is one of the two necessary qualities that give permanent value to the production of the human mind. "This is the stamp of all enduring work: this is what appeals to the universal understanding from generation to generation.—We may test contemporary literature by its conformity to the canon of simplicity—that is, if it has not that, we may conclude that it lacks one essential lasting quality."

From this essay one derives somewhat the same pleasure as from Hamerton's "Intellectual Life" and "Human Intercourse," through finding in literary form thoughts and observations that have occurred to many of us, or, at least, are recognized at once as having existed in our sub-consciousness. There are also striking sentences here and there that recall the sententious side-remarks of the author's novels, such for instance as the comparison of the changing scenes of New York social life to a kaleidoscope: "Nothing is so tiresome as a kaleidoscope, though it never repeats itself." Here are two:

"The highest thing in architecture, as in literature, is the development of individuality in simplicity."

"Most of us, in all conditions, are weighted down with superfluities or worried to acquire them. Simplicity is making the journey of this life with just baggage enough."

The essay on "Equality" will please or displease according to the mental attitude of the reader. To the present reviewer it suffers by comparison with Matthew Arnold's essay on the same subject.

"What is Your Culture to Me?" is a plea for applied culture, a protest against intellectual isolation and selfishness. "There is no selfishness so supreme—not even that in the possession of wealth—as that which retires into itself with all the

accomplishments of liberal learning and rare opportunities, and looks upon the intellectual poverty of the world without a wish to relieve it."

Repugnance to the grossness of the American appetite is expressed in this graphic figure:

"I am filled with a kind of dismay when I see the great stock-yards of Chicago and Cincinnati, through which flow the vast herds and droves of the prairies, marching straight down the throats of Eastern people."

The "Thoughts suggested by Mr. Froude's Progress" are in the main a defence of democracy; and in his paper on England the author amplifies the differ-

ence between patriotism and Chauvinism.

In the chapter on The Novel and the Common School Mr. Warner points out a radical defect in our educational system, in its failure to cultivate literary taste, from the outset of school life, in its neglect of the power of literature to arouse interest and cultivate character. Progressive educators are becoming more and more alive to this error, and are endeavoring to correct it by means of active cooperation between the public school and the public library. Much has been accomplished in recent years, but much more remains to be done. Teachers and parents will find this essay very interesting and profitable reading.

#### LANG'S LOCKHART.

It was eminently right that the life of Lockhart should be written; and perhaps, all things considered, Mr. Andrew Lang was the best person to write it. He is a Scotchman, he is a man of fine taste and a practiced writer; and he honestly and heartily admires Sir Walter in these days which affect to call Scott's poems "verse" and his novels antiquated. Perhaps no one else could have been found combining these three necessary qualifications; and certainly his book is one not laid down in a hurry after it is once taken up.

John Gibson Lockhart, whose life extended from 1794 to 1854, was a man of exceptional attractiveness in person, talents and character. His means were small enough to stimulate him to hard work; his education at Oxford and his social position in Scotland were perfectly adapted to introduce him to the circles where his talents could be turned to the best account. Yet, as we read his life, we get the impression of ill-success, and there is an air of sadness over it which does not surround others of his contemporaries—Southey for instance who worked harder and scarcely achieved more. Two causes contributed to make Lockhart get less out of life than he might have hoped. First was his intense love of satire, even to the extent in his youth of making mischief. He carried this so far in his early literary life that when, by the advice of Scott, and probably by his own advice to himself, he was ready to drop it, and did so, the reputation of a merciless satirist was gained and was not to be shaken off.

The second obstacle to Lockhart's success, which superficial people might fancy was a blessing, was his being Sir Walter's son-inlaw. It overshadowed him, it hampered him, and one might almost say it crushed him. It enabled him to write one of the most delightful books ever written (his life of Scott), but the position he was in during Scott's life, and the cares in which this relation involved him after his death, were altogether too much for his shy, sensitive, sad nature. Contact with the cheery, robust, insouciant character of Sir Walter seemed the very thing to correct his faults, especially when we consider how tenderly and delicately the task was taken in hand; but the constant comparison of two such characters by the world inevitably drove the younger and secondary soul in upon itself and aggravated its melancholy. The world criticised him for not being like his great connection, as it would have criticised him still worse for trying to imitate him.

The whole story of this alliance, this marriage with a child of the immortals which was almost as fatal as those of Tithonus and Anchises, is most of it very well told by Mr. Lang, who has had unreserved access to the Abbotsford papers.—The Nation.

Mother: "Dear me! the baby has swallowed that piece of worsted." Father: "That's nothing to the yarns she'll have to swallow if she lives to grow up."—Boston Transcript.

#### WILLIAM MORRIS.

The author of 'The Earthly Paradise'-the production with which his name is most widely and popularly associated—has left behind him a reputation of very unusual quality. A poet of no mean order, he made his own poetic style in a series of works as remarkable for their general excellence of literary execution as for their voluminous character and the comparative rapidity with which they were produced. In regard to the style of furniture design and house decoration he has exercised an influence on the taste of his generation such as no single man has exercised since Chippendale. He took a keen interest in social questions, especially in those affecting the prosperity and happiness of the poorer classes, and in the whole subject of the relation of art to daily life and the means whereby modern life might be rendered more beautiful and more enjoyable. A Socialist to the core, he taught and seriously believed with all his heart, that there was no true and living art except such as was produced by the people and for the people. He invited us to look back with admiration and sympathy to a period, the historical place of which was never very accurately defined, when the artisan made all things beautiful by mere natural instinct, and when there were no rich men and no patrons of art to spoil the simplicity of artistic aims. He renounced the Renaissance and all its works, and was one of the last to cling to the tenets of the Gothic revival, and to assert that mediæval architecture was the only true model and ideal of architecture, long after all, even of his own immediate coterie of friends and allies, had forsaken this faith. Quite late in his career he took up the subject of the reform of printing and the make-up of books, going into it with the thoroughness with which he went into everything that he took up, so that when he gave an illustrated lecture on the subject in the New Gallery some little time since, those who did not 'know the man and his communication' might have imagined that he was an expert in printing and book-production, who had never devoted his thoughts to anything else. Clearly this was a man not only of remarkable versatility of talents but of wonderful energy and vitality of nature, who, though he evinced in no one branch of intellectual work genius of the highest order, yet made a strong and unmistakable impression upon the feelings and tastes of his generation, not more by the force of his talent than by the absolute sincerity of his convictions, expressed in the speech of a man who believed every word he said.

\* The change which has taken place in the average public taste in this country in regard to the design of carpets, furniture, etc., and the general fitting up and decoration of dwelling houses, is something extraordinary, \* \* \* and this improvement in household taste is the direct work of Morris more than of any one else. He set the example of designing furniture in accordance with the requirements and expression of structure. \* \* There was no better example of his perception in this respect than the cheap chair, which used to be called the 'Morris chair, which he designed many years ago. This was an attempt to show how an article of furniture could be made which, by simply following out the best lines of construction with plain materials, in the form most convenient for its practical purpose, would nevertheless have a distinctly artistic character. This chair, if we remember right, was originally sold for about ten shillings (the price has followed the general rise in prices of work since); it was an artistically designed chair for the million, but it would hardly look out of place in the mansion any more than in the cottage. \* \*

Morris enlarges on the beauty, almost the necessity, of man having pleasure in his work - 'If a man has work to do which he despises, which does not satisfy his natural and rightful desire for pleasure, the greater part of his life must pass unhappily and without selfrespect.' As to despising his work, George Herbert gives him the antidote to that; but as to joying in it, the fact is that the happiness of having work to do which is a source of pleasure and interest for its own sake is, and must be in this crowded life, the lot of only a a fortunate minority; to expect otherwise is Utopian, though it is an ideal, no doubt to aim at. That 'you cannot educate, you cannot civilize men, unless you give them a share in art,' is, in the highest and noblest sense of the word 'civilization,' a wholesome and absolute truth, and one to be carefully borne in mind (and it is not now entirely overlooked) in connection with national educational schemes. A more practical maxim, which Morris laid such stress upon that he repeats it twice in emphatic italics, is this: 'Have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful.' That maxim is absolutely true and universally applicable, and its mere application would at one sweep put an end to bad taste and vulgarity in the daily surroundings of our lives. The words form a very good summary of the kind of improvement in household taste which Morris did so

much to initiate and carry out. - Edinburgh Review.

And if indeed

In some old garden thou and I have wrought, And made fresh flowers spring up from hoarded seed,

And fragrance of old days and deeds have brought

Back to folk weary; all was not for naught.

No little part was it for me to play

The idle singer of an empty day.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

# LIST OF MORRIS' BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY.

Class.

The Æneids of Virgil, done into Eng. verse by W. Morris. 68b

The decorative arts, their relation to modern life and progress. 65

The defence of Guinevere; and other poems. 67b

The earthly paradise; a poem. 67b Hopes and fears for art. 64

The labor question from the socialist standpoint. (In Claims of labour 1886.)

The life and death of Jason; a poem. 67b Love is enough; or, The freeing of Pharamond; a morality. 67b

News from Nowhere. 69b

Odyssey; done into English verse by W.
Morris.
66a

Old French romances; done into English. 69d

Poems by the way. 67b Signs of change; lectures. 291

Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the fall of the Niblungs. 67b

Story of the Glittering Plain. 67b Textiles.—Dyeing as an art. (In Arts

and crafts essays.)

Well at the world's end.

658

69b

William Morris, poet, artist, socialist; a sel. from his writings, with sketch of the man.

the man. 291 Wood beyond the world. 69b

Morris, W., and Bax, E. B. Socialism, its growth and outcome. 291

—and Magnusson, E. Saga library, done into English out of the Icelandic. 68

and crafts essays.) (In Arts 65g

# FRIDTJOF NANSEN'S "FARTHEST NORTH."

Years ago, before even the first crossing of Greenland, Nansen had begun pondering over the North Polar problem. He studied carefully the records by explorers, of what they had done, of where they had failed, and why. He knew the full significance of the depressing influence of the winter night, of the terror of the scurvy which no expedition had escaped, of the south-moving ice which had defeated Parry, of Nares' impregnable paleocrystic sea. The first he would defeat with electric light, the second with better-chosen food, the last two he would avoid. \* \* \* He would have a small ship built strongly enough to resist ice-pressure, and voyaging northeast to the New Siberian Islands, would there hit the current which is known to have taken the 'Jeannette' northwest until she foundered, would then run the ship into the ice, and with it drift across the Polar area till he found the Greenland coast. He laid his plan before the Geographical Society, of Christiania, in 1890; he laid it before our own in 1892. In Norway it met with a better reception than here. For Arctic experts in England, out of the very admiration they felt for the genius and enthusiasm which evolved so daring a scheme, felt it their duty to utter grave warnings against the remote chances of its success. But the money was subscribed and the work went forward. \* \* \* On mid-summer day, 1893, the 'Fram,' fully provisioned for several years, and bearing twelve men besides the leader, steamed away from Lysaker, by Christiania. \* \* \* Finally, on September 25th, the 'Fram' was frozen in, in about 78½° N. latitude, and in the same longitude as the most westerly of the New Siberian Islands. The rudder was shipped, and every preparation made for the winter night. This is the close of the first scene.

The 'Fram' began to drift, and Nansen remained on her for a year, five months and a half longer. To those who have read the records of previous Arctic Expeditions, the story of the 'Fram's' winter night will come as a revelation almost passing belief. That her leader, with his weight of responsibility, should have experienced intense anxiety could not well be otherwise. But this apart, the whole is a marvelous picture of perfect content, of cheerfulness, amusement, and active occupation. They played cards, they read from the library, they held athletic competitions. They were never in darkness, thanks to the moon and their electric light. They

fitted up a wind-mill on the deck which drove the dynamo. \* \* \*

So the winter wore away, the summer came and passed, and they were drifting still. Full of deep interest as is the account of all this period, space compels us to pass it over and to come to the second winter. Nansen's resolution had now been taken to leave the 'Fram,' and with dogs, boats, sleighs, and one companion to make a march for the Pole. \* \* \*

The genius of a DeFoe could scarcely contrive a more absorbing story than we have in this second volume of the book. These two men, cut off from the faintest gleam of help from others, went on and on into the West, usually with sleighs over ice and hummock, sometimes in kayaks over water lanes. One by one the dogs gave up and were killed for the others' food. They had adventures with bears, adventures with walruses, they had daily risks from blindness and freezing and storms, they fed on food and blubber, and inconceivable foods, they slept night after night in their sleeping-bags immersed in a "wet compress" as they thawed and dried their clothes upon their own bodies. They had to throw away the sleeping-bag, they had to throw away their very medicines, that the load might be more light; yet, except once, when Nansen had lumbago, they were never even momentarily ill.

But it would not be fair to give all this part of the story away; it is too wonderful, too fine. In the end they came to open water, and had to kill their last two dogs; for then they took to their kayaks for good, and came at last to Franz Josef Land. They went into winter quarters on "Frederick Jackson Island," and slept and fed away the time, and in the spring they fell in with Mr. Jackson. The meeting between these two men—the coalblack, long-haired, wild-looking wanderer and the trim Englishman scented with soap—is now historic, as is also the return of Nansen and Johansen in the 'Windward' to Norway.

Captain Sverdrup's appendix is not the least interesting part of the tale, for it deals with that continued drift of the 'Fram' which ended at last off North Spitzbergen and completed the triumph of Nansen's scheme. Such is the meagre outline of an achievement which it is no exaggeration whatever to characterise as Titanic and sublime.

That the problem which has taxed the thought of science the world over, that has enlisted the money and activities of successive centuries, that is surrounded with the sadness of accustomed tragedies and has defeated all, should have been solved "off his

own bat," and without the loss of a life, or even sickness, by a young Norwegian, is almost unrealisable at first. But as we read his book we begin to understand. His genius wins upon us with every page. Infinite attention to details and unfailing readiness of resource, limitless enthusiasm and enduring faith in his purpose and his plan, a frame of iron, and a lion's heart, it would have been almost strange if this man had failed.—Spectator (London).

#### MR. BURROUGHS' "WHITMAN."

Mr. Burroughs' study of Whitman is much the most thoroughgoing and able interpretation of Whitman which has yet been made, and it is, moreover, one of the strongest pieces of literary criticism which we have had. Entirely apart from its relation to Whitman, it is an extremely valuable elucidation of literary principles. It has a tonic quality for young writers especially; so truthful, vital, and human is it, and so entirely free from secondary, derivative views of art. Mr. Burroughs has set us on the soil in a long series of bracing and liberating books about Nature; in this volume he takes us straight to Nature in his interpretation of the place and function of poetry, and in his illustration of poetic aims and practice from the work of Whitman. The book is full of illuminating sentences for those who will take the trouble to think about them. Such phrases as these are worth pondering:

"There is one important quality that enters into all first-class literary production and into all art, which is taken little account of in current criticism: I mean the quality of the manly - the pulse and pressure of manly virility and strength. Gothe spoke of it to Eckermann as a certain urgent power in which the art of his time was lacking. The producers had taste and skill, but were not so masterful as men. Gethe always looked through the work to the man behind it; in art and poetry the personality was everything. The special talent of one kind and another was quite secondary. The greatest works are least literary. To speak in literature as a man, and not merely as a scholar or professional litterateur, is always the crying need." And again:

"The decadence of literature sets in when there is more talent than character in current production; when rare literary and artistic gifts no longer come wedded to large human and manly gifts."

Whitman: A Study. By John Burroughs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

To these significant words one other passage may be added for the sake of getting Mr. Burroughs's point of view:

"For present purposes we may say there are two phases of art—formal art and creative art. By formal art I mean that which makes a direct appeal to our sense of form—our sense of the finely carved, the highly wrought, the deftly planned; and by creative art I mean that quickening, fructifying power of the masters, that heat and passion that makes the world plastic and submissive to their hands, teeming with new meanings and thrilling with new life."

It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Burroughs writes from the standpoint of one who believes profoundly in the necessity of emphasizing the creative rather than the formal element in literature; one who believes, indeed, that purely formal literature is of very slight account. This is sound doctrine at all times, but its clear and forcible statement was never more needed than at this moment, when skill, dexterity, scholarship, are so often substituted for force, freshness, and insight; when talent is so often substituted for character.

\* \* \* Mr. Burroughs strikes the keynote of his interpretation when he says: "Whitman does not suggest to me the wild and unkempt, as he seems to do to many; he suggests the cosmic and elemental." There is Whitman's essential quality in a sentence. Add to this another passage descriptive in an extraordinarily vital and complete way of Whitman's method, and the thoughtful reader of this book will hold the key to the poet's power, and to his limitations as well: "Whitman was not a builder. If he had the architectural power which the great poets have shown, he gave little proof of it. It was not required by the task he set before himself. His book is not a temple; it is a wood, a field, a highway; vista, vista, everywhere-vanishing lights and shades, truths half disclosed, successions of objects, hints, suggestions, brief pictures, groups, voices, contrasts, blendings, and above all, the tonic quality of the open air." This is charming, and it is true; it explains the liberating, bracing, exhilerating influence which such men as Symonds, Stevenson, Emerson, and many others, known and unknown, have received from the best of Whitman's work.-Outlook.

# BOOK NOTES.

#### THE MASTERY OF BOOKS.

Notwithstanding the severe criticism which Mr. Koopman's Mastery of Books received at the hands of The Bookman, it is a book which this library indorses heartily. The general verdict is that it is the best thing of the kind that has yet been done, and it is certainly interesting reading from cover to cover. Such a book is of necessity chiefly suggestive, and all of Mr. Koopman's suggestions are so reasonable and practical and at the same time so inviting that any one who glances through the little volume will certainly feel incited to make his reading more systematic. Not that the author would tie his reader down to any cast-iron rules or courses. He rather shows in what way one may plan an interesting course of reading on any subject, and how one subject leads to another. The mastery of books, and not mastery by them, is his point. It is a valuable reference book in a library; and the very fact that Mr. Koopman refers for the most part to ordinary books which even a small library would be likely to possess, which is The Bookman's chief grievance, is in his favor and gives him a wider field of



HARRY L. KOOPMAN.

usefulness. Guides for reading are not written for the erudite, but for inexperienced and untrained minds; and such clear and simple advice about attainable books, given by one of Mr. Koopman's experience and training, is worth far more than references to books which may be valuable but which are not accessible to the ordinary reader.

The author of the book is Librarian of Brown University. It has been his good fortune to pursue the scholarly side of librarianship with pleasure and profit to himself and others. He has accomplished much for so young a man. Born in 1860 at Freeport, Maine, after his graduation from Colby College, Watersville, he taught for a year. He began his library work as clerk in the Astor Library, and since then has been associated with the libraries of Cornell University, Columbia College, Rutgers College and the University of Vermont. During the six years that he was cataloguer in this last institution he published his extensive catalogue of the famous philological and scientific library of the late George P. Marsh. After these busy years he spent the year 1892-3 as graduate student at Harvard University, receiving the degree of A. M. He has held his present position since 1893. He has contributed professional articles to the Library Journal, and has published the following works: Orestes, a Dramatic Sketch, and other poems, in 1888; Woman's Will, a Love-Play, with other poems, in the same year; The Crime of the Culprit Fay, 1891; Catalogue of the Library of George Perkins Marsh, 1892; Historical Catalogue of Brown University, in 1895; The Mastery of Books, 1896.

American Book Co., 90c.

The Library has recently added to its stock two volumes of essays by Richard Holt Hutton, entitled "Criticisms on Contemporary Thought and Thinkers." The essays are reprinted from the London Spectator, and are entertaining and instructive to the highest degree. They are written from a standpoint of enlightened conservatism, and though many may differ materially from the opinions of the writer on literature, philosophy or religion, none will fail to note the general sanity of tone manifest throughout the two volumes. A glance at the table of contents gives some idea of the comprehensive nature of the collection. The following are a few of the writers discussed: Carlyle, Emerson, Leslie Stephen, John Stuart Mill, Matthew Arnold, Renan, Tyndall, Comte, Huxley, F. D. Maurice, Walter Bagehot, Newman, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Dickens, Ruskin, Longfellow, Poe.

Read these faint runes of Mystery, O Celt, at home and o'er the sea; The bond is loosed,—the poor are free— The world's great future rests with thee! Till the soil—bid cities rise—

Be strong, O Celt—be rich, be wise— But still, with those divine grave eyes, Respect the realm of Mysteries.

The Sharps do not claim for their Lyra Celtica that it is "more than an early, and, in a sense, merely arbitrary gleaning from an abundant harvest. \* \* \* This anthology has been compiled, not for the specialist, but for the lover of poetry." "It is not so much the introduction to a much larger, more organic, and more adequately representative work to be called 'Anthologia Celtica,' but is rather the outcome of the latter, itself culled from a vast mass of material, ancient, mediæval, and modern."

The larger book may not appear for several years to come. It is widening to one's mental horizon to learn from Mr. Sharp's preface how many eminent men and what numerous societies are devoting themselves to the study of Celtic literature. The amount of unexplored material seems to demand devotion. It is estimated that there are enough inedited MSS. (untranslated) in the National Libraries of Great Britain alone to fill from twelve to fourteen hundred octavo volumes.

To the unbiased mind Mr. Sharp reaches beyond his grasp when he attempts to claim all the poets, from Shakespeare down, as Celts. When there is absolutely nothing to be brought forward to show that there is a Celtic strain in a man's ancestry, as in Stevenson's case, he says "but who, that has studied his genius, can question the Celtic strain in him, or who believe that \* \* \* the brain which conceived and wrought 'The Merry Men' and 'Thrawn Janet' was not attuned to Celtic music." Of Keats he says: "Keats is a Celtic name. Keats' mother's name is Welsh of the Welsh, while his genius is as convincingly Celtic in its distinguishing qualities as though he were able to trace his descent from Oisin or Fergus Honey-Mouth of 'the Fingalians.' Keats, born a Cockney, is pre-eminently a Celtic poet, by reason of the nationality of the brain if for no other authentic reason." This sounds like feminine logic, but it is William and not Elizabeth Sharp's name that is signed to the preface.

However, we are not given selections from Keats and Stevenson and Shakespeare in Lyra Celtica; but we are given much beautiful verse notwithstanding. Some are wellknown lyrics, while others, not less full of music and charm, are new to most of us. Dora Sigerson's Unknown Ideal is among the latter.

"Where is the voice that will not let me rest?

I hear it speak.

Where is the shore will gratify my quest, Show what I seek?

Not yours, weak muse, to mimic that far voice, With halting tongue;

No peace, sweet land, to bid my heart rejoice Your groves among.

Whose is the loveliness I know is by,
Yet cannot place?
Is it perfection of the sea or sky,
Or human face?
Not yours, my pencil, to delineate
The splendid smile!
Blind in the sun, we struggle on with Fate
That glows the while.

Whose are the feet that pass me, echoing
On unknown ways?
Whose are the lips that only part to sing
Through all my days?
Not yours, fond youth, to fill mine eager eyes
That still adore
Beauty that tarries not, nor satisfies
For evermore."

Geddes. 6s. 1d.

Dr. Pallen's Philosophy of Literature is a book of perfect conviction and much literary ability. The proposition that there can be no great literature, or any other artistic expression, without the inspiration of the Christian faith, is what the author has brought all the force of his acute brain and the resources of his wide study to prove. He takes up Paganism, Rationalism and Pantheism in turn, shows where, to his mind, the first two have failed as inspiration for the artist, and where Pantheism, which he describes as a seismic wave sweeping over the opening of the twentieth century, will fail. We take issue with Dr. Pallen on what seems to be a confusion of the terms supernatural and ideal, but there are many points well-made in his volume. His conception of what a critic should be is particularly good. "The first duty of the critic, I call it a duty since his deliverance is a function of conscience, is to discover and proclaim the beautiful. \* \* \* His office is positive, not negative; his mission not to destroy but to discover; not fault-finder, but path-finder, should he be. \* \* \* The just office of the critic is not to detect the flaw for destruction's sake, but for beauty's defense." Herder. 75.

more assured position than Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich. None can point to a body of work more uniformly excellent. In addition to the half-dozen exquisite lyrics and as many sonnets on which his claim to eminence was based, two decades since, his works now comprise five or six long poems marked by the same rare qualities that distinguish his briefer flights in verse. A new book over his signature is always one of the literary events of the year in which it appears.

The latest of his long poems is the story of

Among living American poets, none holds a

The latest of his long poems is the story of Judith and Holofernes, told in blank verse, a dramatic narrative, in which the poet finds a happy opportunity to show his many-sided genius. Poet first of all, he is also an admirable teller of stories, and he has the dramatic instinct to a degree that enables him to make the characters and incidents in his stories stand out clearly. So it happens here that Judith, Holofernes, Marah, Bagoas and Achior are more than names, are real and living beings, and the old fable takes on the semblance of true history.

As all readers familiar with this poet's writings know, a poem bearing the same title as this appeared from his pen over thirty years ago. Of this earlier version there are about 120 lines retained in the present rendering.—The Month.

Houghton. \$1.25.

If, as Blackwood says, the great novel about the Indian mutiny is yet to be written, the great history of that terrible struggle and the subsequent course of events in India seems to

subsequent course of events in India seems to have been accomplished, and certainly no one could be better fitted to give us the narrative than the author of Forty-one Years in India.

Going out as a subaltern five years before the outbreak of the mutiny, Lord Roberts had the opportunity to know the country, the conditions of the people, and what seems to the reader now, the incredible carelessness and fatuous confidence and indifference of the government. From the first report of disaffection until the fall of Lucknow, which marked the suppression of the rebellion, it was his good fortune, as he esteemed it, to be in the most active and dangerous scenes of the war. The absorbing accounts of the siege of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow are rendered still more interesting by the writer's modesty as regards his own achievements and the warm praise that he gives to his companions in arms. Lord Roberts took an active part in the work of reconstruction and pacification after the proclamation of the sovereignty

of Queen Victoria in 1858. He assumed command of the Kuram field force on the outbreak of the second Afghan war in 1879, and had brought Afghanistan into subjection early in 1880. Not the least interesting passages in the book are those describing this campaign. Shortly after he was appointed Commanderin-Chief of the Madras army. In 1885 he succeeded Sir Donald Stewart as Commanderin-Chief in India, which post he held for seven years. It will be seen that he was intimately connected with all important movements of the army and all plans of the government, and that his report and comments are entitled to much consideration. It is the record of a brave unaffected soldier who seems to have had the rare fortune of attaining the object of his ambition, for he says, "When I gave up my command of the army in India, I had the supreme satisfaction of knowing that I left our North-west frontier secure so far as it was possible to make it so, hampered as we were by want of money. The necessary fortifications had been completed, schemes for the defence of the various less important positions had been prepared, and the roads and railways, in my estimation of such vast importance, had either been finished or were well advanced."

Bentley. 2 v. \$6.40.

It was inevitable that Hawthorne's daughter, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, should eventually write the Memories of Hawthorne, and in doing so she has made an addition of no small value to our biographical literature. Hawthorne is not only the foremost figure so far in our literary history, but he is also the most elusive. His shyness, his reticence, his sensitiveness, combined, during his lifetime, to keep him from intimate contact with all save a very few close friends, and now that he is gone he stands for most of us behind a veil. His personality is more difficult to realize in the imagination than that of any other American writer. It is essential, therefore, that all who can speak of him from the intimate personal knowledge which Mrs. Lathrop had should give the world an impression of this rare and elusive personality. But this book, although it bears Mrs. Lathrop's name, is to a very large extent a study of Hawthorne by his wife. It is very largely made up of her letters. She was not only one of the most beautiful, intelligent, and devoted of wives, but she was also one of the most exquisite women which this country has yet produced. No sensitive nature was ever more fortunate in the closest companionship than was Hawthorne in the adoration and comprehension of his wife. Their marriage was almost ideal. There are probably very few men who could bear the train of an intimacy so complete, and who could stand out in such noble outline as Hawthorne does in those letters; for Hawthorne reversed the process which holds in the case of too many men: his beauty of soul and his delicacy of nature were concealed from those who approached him casually, and were revealed only to those who came to know him intimately. Of all these Mrs. Hawthorne stands in the first place. Her letters, put together skillfully by her daughter, with further statement, comment, and illustration, form a volume of a very unusual quality and interest.—Outlook.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

As the best material for stories may be wasted by unskilled hands, so the plain, the meagre, the commonplace, may be used to marvellous advantage by the masters of the craft. Miss Jewett's 'Country of the Pointed Firs' is a case in point. All she has to work on is a fishing village on the Maine coast, and an old woman who grows herbs and maintains a sort of amateur dispensary. casual observer could see little of interest here, the average writer could make little of what he sees; but the acute and sympathetic observer, the exceptional writer, comes on the scene, looks about, thinks, writes, and behold! a fascinating story. Dunnet appears as one of the most interesting spots on the face of the earth, and the centre of interest is the herb-garden. Life radiates from it, flows about it, and its aromatic scents blend delightfully with the salt of the sea. The ponderous figure of Mrs. Almira Todd, reticent, yet garrulous, dominates the town's society and history, and her capable hand holds and spins and cuts the thread of destiny. Thus, by a centralization of interest which seems but is not an easy process, we get a story instead of a series of sketches, a complete and satisfactory impression of what the author meant to do and accomplished. To defraud neither the imagination nor reason of the reader is the plain duty of all story-tellers, a duty which, however, only the very best can be trusted to fulfill.—Nation.

"Dr. Eggleston will earn the praise and gratitude of all who are interested in the development of the art of historical composition, of all who wish to see a fresh spirit and fresh methods applied to the writing of American history. He has not only made an excellent

contribution to culture history, but he has reached a vantage ground of broad and fresh observation which few of his predecessors have so much as discerned, and which subsequent historians must strive to attain if they have any consideration of their fame.—Prof. W. P. Trent in *The Forum*.

The early volumes of the "Library of the World's Best Literature" which have appeared demand attention, in the first place, because of their unusual excellence from the standpoint of book-making. The volumes, although large, as such books must be, are in no sense cumbersome, and are in every sense well made. The page is especially a delight to the eye, the type having an unusual clearness and elegance, the text set in admirable proportion between the margins, the paper opaque to the right degree and yet not too thick, the titles and general arrangement showing every evidence of skill and judgment. A glance at the volumes at once differentiates them to the eye from the typical encyclopædia; and another glance at their contents puts them in an entirely different field. The purpose of the editors, as set forth in Mr. Warner's general introduction, is to present, in the first place, a representative selection from the best literature of the world. This is a large undertaking, and it is not to be expected that the editors of this series will succeed in perfectly doing what no group of men could do without some mistake. It was fortunate for the series that it secured as the editor-in-chief a man so eminently qualified by intimate knowledge of literature, sanity of literary judgment, and the possession of literary instinct and skill, as Mr. Charles Dudley Warner. With him are associated men and women who have been special students of literature, and the enterprise is further buttressed by the judgment and advice of a larger group of men who hold first places in the literary and philosophical departments of the leading American universities and colleges.

An examination of the ten volumes which have now appeared shows how vast a wealth of literary material the series is to contain. It ought to be, and it promises to be, the best condensed library of reading in any language.

—Outlook.

For many years Mr. Shorter has been an ardent student of the Brontës, and has given proof in various ways of unusual sympathy and knowledge. He wisely resolved, however, to postpone publication until he had exhausted all possible sources of information. Having done so, he has now prepared a work which for sustained interest and permanent value can have very few rivals among the books of this or any year.

The peculiarity of Mr. Shorter's book is that it is all original. Practically nothing has been used that has appeared anywhere else. \* \* \* He has done his work with admirable taste, skill, and self-repression, and it is not too much to say that there is not one of these many pages which does not contain something of enduring interest. His best reward will be the permanent association of his name with those of the three immortal sisters. —Bookman.

#### JOHN FISKE.

Lew PEOPLE know that we have had in our midst recently a man who stands among the foremost of men of thought and power and literary ability; a man whose researches are contributory not only to our present understanding of history, but whose books will live and be a recognized authority in the future; a man who has made the study and reading of history a pleasure as well as a mine of information, and who presents dry facts in such a discriminating and interesting manner that they cannot but hold the attention.

Such a man, John Fiske, was with us during the last weeks of April. He occupies the position of Professor of American History at Washington University, and as such delivers a course of lectures at Memorial Hall every spring for the benefit of the students and St. Louisans in general.

How much or shall we say how little he has been appreciated the size of his audiences may testify. Is it a sad comment on our intellectual tastes, or is it excuse enough that in the rush and bustle of a busy city life intellectual pursuits must needs be crowded out? Our lecturer nevertheless finds time for the social pleasures, and at receptions, even at those given in his honor, is the most unassuming, frank and genial gentleman. He is very fond of music, especially of singing, and is never happier than when joining in a chorus of college songs. In fact, the words of Horace, "totus, teres atque rotundus" apply admirably to the professor, as a glance at the following list of his books will show, comprising, as it does, writings on many and varied subjects:

- American political ideas, viewed from the standpoint of universal history. 1885.
- 2. The American Revolution. 1891-96.
- 3. The beginnings of New Eng., or the Puritan theocracy in its relations to civil and religious liberty. 1889. 91a
- Civil government in the U. S., considered with some reference to its origins. 1890.
- The critical period of American history. 1783-1789. 1895.
- 6. Ďarwinism and other essays. 1879.
- 7. The destiny of man viewed in the light of his origin. 1884. 6f
- 8. The discovery of America, with some account of ancient America and the Spanish conquest. 1892. 92
  9. The doctrine of evolution. 2
- 10. Edward Livingston Youmans. 97b
- 11. Excursions of an evolutionist. 1884.
- 12. A history of the U.S. for schools. 91
- 13. The idea of God as affected by modern knowledge. 1886. 6f
- 14. Myths and myth-makers.
- 15. Outlines of cosmic philosophy.
- 16. The unseen world. 75a
- 17. The war of independence. 70

—L. s.

15

"MEN OF IRON," A CRITIQUE IN VERSE.

Chimmie, I've just read another book— It's one of d' best I ever took. It's a tale of chivalry y' know, A tale of a boy's life long ago, An' of how he rose from squire to knight An' of d' battles he had t' fight.

An' all of d' fights he won y' bet, Just like all of d' boys I've read of yet. Y' see in dose days guns were unknown, An' dey mostly fought wit' swords alone. Dere were spears an' bows an' arrows too, An' other weapons both old an' new. Well dis boy was trained, as knights should be, In d'use of all d'weapons he Would have t' know, an' y' bet he knew Just how he should fight, an' he fought, too. His first fight was wit' a bully who Made d' smaller boys his own work do. He tried t' make dis boy do d' same, But y' bet dis boy just spoiled his game. He hit d' bully over d' head Wit' his sword an' left him almost dead. An' when d' king made a knight of him He went t' d' wars t' get in trim An' t' get in training for a fight Wit' his enemy, a brutal knight, But d' champion fighter of d' time, Though he mostly won by tricks or crime. An' he tried t' win dat way once more, An' he even killed Myles' horse before Myles could prevent him, an' den he tried T' finish Myles, but dey say dat pride Goes before a fall, as dis knight found When Myles wit' his mace began t' pound Wit all his might at dis duffer's head; Dat finished him, for it left him dead. An' Myles, himself nearly dead, got well. So dere's only one more thing t' tell. Of course Myles marries his sweetheart true. I think it's a daisy book. Don't you?

-D' Critic. (E. J. McMahon.)

This is what Olive Schreiner thinks of Cecil Rhodes: "He is Napoleon over again, but Napoleon in a financial, industrial, and political world. He has all Napoleon's greatness, not a little of Napoleon's pettiness, and he will fall some day, overwhelmed, as was Napoleon, by the corruption of his own tools. What Napoleon did with steel, Cecil does with gold. Around him there is a court of creatures who live only to minister to his will, but who would turn and rend him to-morrow if he were tripped up by fate. As Napoleon thought Providence was always on the safe side of the heavy battalions, so Cecil is convinced there is no God so omnipotent as that of the full purse."-Outlook.

# THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL KINDER-GARTEN UNION IN ST. LOUIS.

BOUT four years ago, through the efforts of Miss Sarah A. Stewart of Philadelphia, the International Kindergarten Union was organized. The aims of this Union may be stated under four distinct heads: First, to further and disseminate knowledge of the kindergarten movement throughout the world; Second, to bring into active co-operation all kindergarten interests; Third, to promote the establishment of kindergartens; Fourth, to elevate the standard of professional training for the kindergartner.

At the last annual meeting, held in New York City in February, 1896, an invitation was extended by Miss Mary McCulloch, Supervisor of Kindergartens in St. Louis, to hold the next meeting in her city, which was cordially received and accepted. A number of persons prominent in the educational and literary world prepared papers on various subjects of interest. Among these may be mentioned Col. Francis W. Parker of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Hughes of Toronto; Mr. Patterson DuBois of Philadelphia; Dr. W. O. Krohn, editor of Child Study Monthly; and Professor G. H. Mead of Chicago University. Last but not least in the hearts of all kindergartners was the Fräulein von Bülow, niece of the Baroness Mahrenholz von Bülow, whose clear insight into and noble devotion to Froebel's method and cause gave his work recognition at a critical period of his career.

The convention opened Tuesday afternoon, April 20th, and was held in the assembly room of the High School building. Wednesday being the 115th anniversary of Froebel's birth, a reception was tendered the delegates by the St. Louis kindergartners at the Union Club. Floral decorations, music and light refreshments testified to the taste and hospitality of the entertainers.

Receptions were tendered by the citizens of St. Louis and the members of the Wednesday Club to the representatives of the International Kindergarten Union and the Western Drawing Teachers' Association, which held its convention in St. Louis at this time.

The next annual meeting will be held in Philadelphia in February, 1898.

## WESTERN DRAWING TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

An interesting display of the drawing work of various states was made.

Amongst the many papers read during this meeting the following are selected as illustrating some of the different subjects which were considered: Exact Drawing as Element in Secondary Education, by Prof. C. M. Woodward; Art in its Relation to Social Well-Being, by Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner; Art in its Relation to Education, by James L. Hughes, Inspector of Schools of Toronto, Canada; and Art in the Public Schools from an Artist's Point of View, by Charles F. Von Saltza, of the School of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Riley, Supervisor of the St. Louis Public Schools, was elected president for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held in Detroit.

Beginning July 1, all card holders will be required to renew their applications at the expiration of the time for which the cards were issued. To avoid delay and consequent inconvenience to themselves, readers should file the new application WITH GUARANTY at least one week before the expiration of the time.

HOW TO USE THE LIBRARY.

The following is a concise summary of the most important rules and directions that should be understood by those who wish to use the Library. A copy of "Rules and Reader's Guide" may be had on application.

#### LIBRARY HOURS.

June to August, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. September to May, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 9 p.m.

#### THE LIBRARY IS FREE:

To all residents of St. Louis.
To all property holders in the city.
To all persons permanently employed in the city.

#### (1.) HOW TO GET A TICKET.

Each person wishing a membership in the Library must apply at the registration desk. Every one who is not a property holder or a life member in the Public School Library must have the signature of a property holder or a business man as guaranty. Guarantor's blanks may be obtained at the registration desk or at the delivery stations.

#### (2.) HOW TO GET BOOKS.

Give your reader's card with a LIST OF BOOKS WANTED to the receiving clerk. In a few minutes your name will be called at the ISSUE DESK and your book handed to you. For further information see "Information DESK" or "ASSISTANT IN CHARGE."

#### (3.) HOW TO RENEW BOOKS.

(a) Give your book to the receiving clerk and TELL HIM YOU WISH IT RENEWED. Your book will be handed to you in a short time at the issue desk, or, (b) give your card and the author and title of the book to be renewed, and the date it will be due, to the clerk. Your card will be returned to you at the issue desk. (c) If you wish to renew by mail, send your card with the name of author, title of the book and when due. Enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for the return of your card. (d) In renewing through Delivery Stations, book and card must come to the Library. Book will be returned immediately. For further information see "Information Desk" or "Assistant in Charge."

If you don't see what you want, ask for it and DON'T GO AWAY UNSATISFIED.

Don't ask questions at the issue or receiving desks. Go to the Information Desk or to the Assistant in Charge.

Keep your card in the book pocket, and cross off your list the titles of books you do not want.

Listen for your name at the issue desk, and if you send for books BE SURE YOUR MESSENGER KNOWS THE NAME ON THE CARD.

#### DELIVERY STATIONS.

#### Station Keepers Receive no Compensation but the Custom of those that use the Stations.

DE	ELIVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.	13.	Broadway and Schirmer Street
I.	Garrison and Easton AvesGarrison Pharmacy.	14.	
2.	Grand Ave. and N. Market St W. D. Temm.	15.	Kaltwasser Drug Co.
3.	Grand Ave and Natural Bridge Road,	23.	R. C. Reilly Keokuk and Broadway
4.	A. J. Hoenny. Newstead and Elmbank Aves	25.	Hemm & Vitt. Nebraska and Lafayette Aves
5.	Elmbank Pharmacy.  East Grand Ave and 20th Street	•	R. Sassman Union Station
6.	T. H. Wurmb. Salisbury and 11th Streets	26.	C, H, Love.
	T. H. Wurmb.		
7.	Madison and 14th StsPauley's Pharmacy Co.		DELIVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
28.	Cheltenham		
29.	Goehring's Pharmacy. Benton and 22d Sts	16.	New Manchester Road and Tower Grove Ave
	J. A. Fritz.		Lehman Bros.
30.	2610 Cass Ave	17.	Olive St. and Vandeventer Ave F. H. Swift.
I	DELIVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.	18.	Arcade Pharmacy (Cabanne) O. E. Suppiger.
8.	Gravois Road and Arsenal Street B. Jost.	19.	E. A. Bernius.
9.	Bates and Virginia Aves	20.	Easton Ave and 46th St
IO.	Park Ave and 20th Street	21.	Finney and Taylor Aves
II.	6602 Michigan Ave	22.	
	Frank Reber.	-4.	F. C. Garthoffner.
12.		27.	
	O. F. Heitmeyer.	•	D. A. Byrne.

# READING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

This list of books was prepared by the National Young Folks' Reading Circle, whose courses of reading are carefully planned and its books are selected by a large board of counselors composed of Teachers', Educators and Librarians, without prejudice or personal interest, except that the best books be chosen—from the whole range of literature.

TITO OF THE AME DESIGNATION OF		n			
FIRST YEAR. Publishers' Mailing	Class			shera	Class
JUNIOR GRADE. Price.	No.		Pri	ce.	No.
17: 1	70	School Edition	\$	50	
School Edition 40		Mrs. Wright's Seaside and Way-			
Andersen's Fairy Tales, Stickney's		side, No. 3		50	70
First Series, School Edition 45	70	Miss Alcott's Little Women	1	50	70
Andrew's Seven Little Sisters 80	, 70	Longfellow's Hiawatha		00	67 <b>a</b>
School Edition 50	•	School Edition		40	•
Miller's Little Folks in Feathers and		Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress	1	00	70
Fur 2 50	70	School Edition		45	•
Boards 1 75	,-	Eggleston's First Book in American	ı		
DeFoe's Robinson Crusoe 1 00	70	History		60	70
School Edition 40	,-	MIDDLE GRADE.		••	,-
Harriet Martineau's Feats on the		Church's Stories of the Old World-		50	70
Fiord 90	70	Hawthorne's Tanglewood Tales	1	00	70
Burnett's Little Lord Fauntleroy 2 00	-	School Edition	•	40	,-
Eliot's Poetry for Children 80	70 70cl	Miss Yonge's History of Greece	1		**
Mrs. Ewing's Jackanapes, and other	73C1	Franklin's Autobiography, School	•	00	70
Talag 1 00		Edition		50	70
Tales 1 00 Hawthorne's Grandfather's Chair 1 00	70	Edition	1	90	70
	70	Vincelou's Medam How and Lade	1	w	70
		Kingsley's Madam How and Lady		^^	
MIDDLE GRADE.		Why	1		70
Baldwin's Story of the Golden Age, 1 50	70	School Edition		50	
The Arabian Nights 1 00	70	Walter Scott's Ivanhoe	1		69b
School Edition 50		School Edition		70	<b>.</b>
Irving's Life of Columbus 1 50	97b	Longfellow's Evangeline	1	00	67 <b>a</b>
Scott's Lady of the Lake 1 25	67 <b>b</b>	School Edition	_	40	
School Edition 40		Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare	1	25	70
Dickens' Child's History of Eng-		School Edition		50	
land 1 00	70	Eggleston's History of the U. S	1	05	91
Hughes' Tom Brown's School Days		SENIOR GRADE.			
at Rugby 1 25	69b	Derby's Translation of Homer's			
School Edition 60		Iliad			68a
Dana's Two Years Before the Mast 1 00	82	Hawthorne's Snow Image	1	00	69b
Buckley's Fairy Land of Science 1 50	35	Green's Short History of the Eng-			
Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin 1 00	6gb	lish People	1	35	93 <b>a</b>
Higginson's Young Folks' History	•	Lodge's Life of Alexander Hamil-			
of the U. S 1 20	70	ton	1	25	97b
SENIOR GRADE.	•	Bayard Taylor's Views Afoot		75	84
Ragozin's Story of Chaldea 1 50	90	Ruskin's Ethics of the Dust		30	75b
Wallace's Ben Hur 1 50	6gb	Mulocks' John Halifax, Gentleman		90	69b
Kaufman's Our Young Folks' Plut-	- 3-	Goldsmith's Deserted Village		60	67b
arch	70	School Edition		40	-,-
DeAmici's Holland and its People. 2 00	84b	Holmes' Autocrat of the Breakfast			
Scott's The Talisman 1 00	69b	Table	1	25	71
School Edition 60	ogu	Higginson's American Explorers.			70
McCarthy's History of Our Own			•	••	,-
Times 2 50	025	THIRD YEAR.			
Tennyson's Idylls of the King 1 50	93 <b>a</b> 6ab	JUNIOR GRADE.			
	67b	Scudder's Fables and Folk Stories.		40	70
~~	97b	Kingsley's Water Babies	1		70
		School Edition		40	
Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies 1 00	75b	Andrews' Ten Boys Who Lived on			
Rolfe's Edition of Julius Cæsar 56	67 <b>d</b> 1	the Road from Long Ago to Now.	,	80	70
SECOND YEAR.		School Edition		50	
JUNIOR GRADE.		Hawthorne's Biographical Stories,			
Hawthorne's Wonder Book 100	70	Little Classic Edition, includ-			
School Edition 40	•	ing Grandfather's Chair	1	00	76 <b>a</b>
Carroll's Alice in Wonderland 1 00	70	School Edition		40	-
Scott's Tales of a Grandfather,	•	Kirby's The World by the Fireside,	1	75	70
School Edition 50	93C	Hooker's Child's Book of Nature		00	70
Bolton's Poor Boys Who Became	93-	Aldrich's Story of a Bad Boy			70
Famous	70	Open Sesame, Vol. I	-	90	73C1
Andrew's Seven Little Sisters Prove	,-	Miss Alcott's Little Men	1		70
Their Sisterhood 80	70	Mrs. Monroe's Story of Our Country		80	70
THOIL CIGOTHOUGH OU	,•	Mais. Montos & Story of Our Country			, -

## READING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE—Continued.

Publishers Mailing		Publishers' Mailing Class
School Edition\$ 60	No.	Buckley's Winners in Life's Race_\$1 50 501
MIDDLE GRADE.		Giberne's Sun, Moon and Stars 1 25 45
Baldwin's Story of Siegfried 1 50	70	Whittier's Snow Bound, in "Mod-
Irving's Sketch Book 75 School Edition, six selections 30	71	ern Classics," No. 4 75 672 School Edition 40
Scudder's Life of George Washing-		Hawthorne's Tales of the White
ton	70	Hills and Legends of New Eng-
Towle's Exploits and Voyages of Sir Walter Raleigh 1 25	70	land. In "Modern Classics," No. 28 75 76
School Edition 60	,-	School Edition 40
Wyss' Swiss Family Robinson 1 25	70	Longfellow's Courtship of Miles
School Edition 50 Buckley's Life and her Children 1 00	50	Standish. In "Modern Classics," No. 1 75 672
Dodge's Hans Brinker 1 50	70	School Edition 40
Montgomery's Heroic Ballads 60 School Edition 40	70	Warner's Backlog Studies 100 71 Edgar's Wars of the Roses 100 70
Johnson's Little Classics—Child-		Gardiner's English History for
hood 1 00	70	Young Folks
Fiske's War of Independence 75 senior grade.	70	SENIOR GRADE.  Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables 1 00 69b
Church's Stories from Homer 60	70	Open Sesame, Vol. III 90 73c1
Irving's The Alhambra 1 00	84C	Lady Brassey's Voyage in the Sun-
School Edition 50 Irving's Conquest of Granada 1 00	94b	beam 2 00 82b School Edition 75
Lodge's Life of Webster 1 25	97b	Matthews' Getting on in the World, 1 50 3re
Ballou's Footprints of Travel 1 10	70	Hawthorne's Mosses from an Old
School Edition		Manse
Sketches 1 00	75 <b>a</b>	ern Classics," No. 31 75 76
Scott's Quentin Durward 1 00	69b	School Edition 40
School Edition 40 Sprague's Edition of the Merchant		Tyndall's Forms of Water 150 46g Winchell's Sketches of Creation 200 46g
of Venice	67 <b>d</b> 1	Darwin's Journeys, etc 2 00 81b
Munger's On the Threshold 1 00 Cooper's The Last of the Mohicans, 1 00	31e 6gb	Cooper's The Spy
	ogu	Bryce's American Commonwealth 2 50 26
FOURTH YEAR.		Macaulay's Warren Hastings 40 97b
JUNIOR GRADE.		Dowden's Shakespeare 175 67d Carlyle's Heroes and Hero Worship. 100 75b
Jackson's Letters from a Cat 1 25 Sewell's Black Beauty 15	70 70	School Edition 40
Ouida's Bimbi 1 00	70	Kingsley's Hereward, the Wake 1 00 69b
Smith's Our Own Country 50 Giffin's Civics for Young Ameri-	70	Scott's Kenilworth
	70	·
Wright's Children's Stories in Am.		TEACHER'S COURSE.
History 1 25 Seaside and Wayside, Nos. 1 and 2, 50	70 70	FIRST YEAR. Page's Theory and Practice of
Johonnots' Friends in Feathers and	,•	Teaching 1 00 31d2
	70	Currie's Common School Education 1 00 31d2
Andrews' Stories Mother Nature told Her Children 1 00	70	Hewett's Pedagogy for Young Teachers
School Edition 50	•	White's Elements of Pedagogy 1 00 31d2
MIDDLE GRADE.  Gray's Crusade of the Children 1 50	9 <b>6a</b>	Smith's The Evolution of Dodd 25 69b
	69b	Freeman's History of Europe
	73C1	SECOND YEAR.
~ 1 1 0	70 70	Fitch's Lectures on Teaching 1 00 31d <sup>2</sup> Kingsley's Hypatia
Nordhoff's Politics for Young	,-	Tennyson's Idylls of the King 1 00 67b
Americans 75	26 	RECOMMENDED BOOKS FOR TEACHERS.
Rolfe's Edition of The Tempest 56 Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield 1 00	67d¹ 69b	Sully's Handbook of Pyschology 1 50 4b
School Edition 55	-	Emerson's Representative Men 1 25 752
Dickens' Christmas Stories 1 00	69b	Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield 1 00 69b
School Edition		FOURTH YEAR.  Quick's Educational Reformers 1 50 318
lish Poetry 1 00	70	Baldwin's Book Lover 1 00 78
Herrick's Chapters on Plant Life 60	49	Dickens' Tale of Two Cities 75 69b

#### ADDITIONS FOR APRIL.

#### PHILOSOPHY.

Hawley, T. D. Infallible logic. 4c
A visible and automatic system of reasoning.

Hyde, W. DeW. Practical ethics.

The brief sketch of religion in the concluding chapter is confined to those broad outlines which are accepted, with more or less explicitness by Jew and Christian, Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox and Liberal.

Spark, J. J. Scientific and intuitional palmistry. 48

The result of several years' constant practice, unembellished by stories of remarkable experiences in confirmation.—Pref.

Titchener, E. B. Outline of psychology.

The only really good, up-to-date complete outline of modern psychology.

Weber, A. History of philosophy.

Valuable for every library, large or small; for subject-matter, arrangement, style and readableness it is the best outline history of philosophy that we have in English.—Library Journal.

#### RELIGION.

Augustinus, A., St., Bp. of Hippo. City of God. 2v. 6

That Titanic structure, the last, the greatest and the truest work of Roman genius, the City of God.—Conde B. Pallen.

Friedman, D. A. Rabbis of ancient times.

Containing biographical sketches of the most renowned authors of the Talmud who were living in Palestine and Babylon during a period of about 800 years (300 B. C. E. to 500 C. E.) supplemented with maxims and proverbs from the Talmud.

Johnson, F. Quotations of the New Testament from the Old, considered in the light of general literature. 8

The foundation of this thesis is a broad inductive study of methods of quotation in general literature. The work is original in conception and execution, the quotations are very numerous, are frequently quoted inexactly, are sometimes interpreted in a manner not admissible by modern canons, and inevitably therefore raise the question of inspiration.—Public Opinion.

Vincent, M. R. Age of Hildebrand. 12a

An example of an historical work made in-

teresting bŷ an interesting style.—Library Journal.

White, A. D. History of the warfare of science with theology. 2v. 11c

Unacceptable to the most orthodox, but shows less anti-religious and even anti-theological bias than Dr. White has sometimes been credited with, and is a valuable contribution.—Library Journal.

#### FOLK-LORE.

#### Class 15.

Bergen, F. D. Current superstitions col. from the oral tradition of English speaking folk.

This work includes 1475 separate items of popular belief and custom, gathered from all parts of the United States and Canada, and assigned to localities from which they have been obtained. The superstitions a rearranged under proper headings and subheadings.

Johnson, C., comp. What they say in New England.

A collection of bits of folk-lore found in common conversation.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCES.

Great words from great Americans. 26c

Little volume containing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, with the usual standard selections from Washington's and Lincoln's papers and addresses.

Hazell's annual. 1897. Ref. 17
Exhibits its customary freshness. Maps of Armenia, Guiana-Venezuela, the Egyptian Sudan, and the Transvaal mark the political physiognomy of the past year, as do some of the new biographies—Bryan, McKinley, Laurier, Kruger, etc.—Nation.

Louisiana. State Supt. of Public Education. Public school laws. Ref. 23b

Massachusetts. Sec'y of the Commonwealth. 54th report of births, marriages and deaths. 1895. Ref. 30c

Wells, D. A., and others. America and Europe. 28

An admirable series of articles on international arbitration; Mr. Schurz's paper is especially excellent.—*Library Journal*.

Wheaton, H. History of the law of nations; to 1842.

The standard history extending from the earliest times to the treaty of Washington.
—Sonnenschein.

#### POLITICS. Class 26.

Beaulieu, P. L. Modern state in relation to society and the individual.

Deals with the modern state such as history has made it, and as discoveries and applications of science have transformed it.

Bridgman, R. L. Biennial elections.

A good exposition of a special subject.— Library Journal.

Carus, P. Nature of the state.

Appeared first as editorial articles in The Open Court.

Irving, E. Breakers ahead.

A pamphlet advocating the platform of the People's Party.

Ogilvie, J. S. Life and speeches of William J. Bryan.

#### SOCIOLOGY.

Buck, J. D. Mystic masonry; or, The symbols of freemasonry and the greater mysteries of antiquity. 29d2

Designed to aid in restoring to Masonry the meaning of its secret symbols, and the profound philosophy of the ancient mysteries from which Masonry is derived. It uses the general outline of the ritual of the Lodge to unfold the real process and meaning of true initiation which is made synonymous with the higher evolution of man.

Heath, R. English peasant. 29

A collection of papers written for various periodicals between 1870 and 1884.

Sprague, P. W. Christian socialism. 291
Not intended to be controversial but to show what Christian socialism means.

Ward, C. O. Equilibration of human aptitudes and powers of adaptation. 29

Mr. Ward would have the government display caution in nationalizing industry. He would go so slow that the most timid could not take alarm. It is this that makes his book on Human Aptitudes worth consulting.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Wines, F. H., and Koren, J. Liquor problem in its legislative aspects. 29h

A committee of fifty prominent men, representing all the professions and almost every dignified calling in life, several years ago organized themselves into a body to investigate the liquor problem. They expended more than \$6000 in making a direct first-hand investigation, by trained experts, of the workings of prohibitory and license laws of various kinds in Maine, Iowa, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Missouri.

### POLITIGAL ECONOMY.

Class 30.

Cunningham, W., and McArthur, E. A. Outlines of English industrial history.

Most interesting and useful. — Labour annual. 1897.

Dana, C. A. Proudhon and his "Bank of the people."

A series of newspaper articles.

Gunton's magazine. v. 11. July-Dec. 1896. Ref.

A magazine of American economics and political science.

Symes, J. E. Short text-book of political economy.

This book is intended both for students who are beginning the serious study of Economics, and for those general readers who simply desire a brief account of the modern theory of Political Economy.—Pref.

Vering, P. The shadow on the land.

Not a question of a single issue, such as that of land, or labor, or silver, or of the tariff, but of all these questions.

#### FINANCE.

Class 30d.

Chittenden, A. J. Story of the buttons; or, The man who owned the earth.

Coffin, G. M. Silver and common sense.

An outline sketch of the history of silver since 1849.

"Dollar worth a dollar."

A collection of articles and speeches by J. G. Carlisle, Eli Perkins, Josiah Patterson and others.

Gunn, O. B. Bullion vs. coin.

In support of a gold basis.

Hackstaff, G. C. Nation's money.

Quotes Franklin, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln in support of paper money.

Heath, B. S. Labor and finance revolution.

An attack on the gold basis.

Jackson, C. C. Has gold appreciated?

Advocates a gold standard.

Phin, J. Pocket dictionary of monetary and coinage terms.

The author has aimed at simplicity and clearness in the language used, and accuracy in all the statements made.—Pref.

Poland, L. Money.

States plainly and briefly the fundamental principles.

Scott, W. A. The repudiation of state debts.

The term repudiation as herein employed includes cases of the "scaling" of debts and of refusal to pay bonds which were not valid obligations of the states, either from a moral or a legal standpoint.

Smith, W. H. Effects of the gold standard.

30

Aims to point out the chief cause which brought about the financial depression.

Walker, A. H. Jennings-Mack debate.

A report of an imaginary debate between
Mr. Jennings and Major Mack and of the
decision by Judge Melville of the question
debated.

Ward, G. C. A better financial system; or, Government banks.

Attempts to demonstrate that every principle of the finance platform of the People's Party may be observed and every demand realized by the nationalization of the banking system of the United States, and the assumption, as a public function, of the banking business of the nation.

Weissinger, R. What is money?

Some criticism of Coin's Financial School, and suggestions as to currency reform.

#### EDUCATION.

Dubois, P. Point of contact in teaching. Fr. col. 31d3

An expansion of a monograph issued under the title "Beginning at the point of contact." Was written originally in the interest of the Sunday school workers.

Meissner, A. L. German grammar for schools and colleges; based on the Public school grammar of M., by E. S. Joynes. 33e

A book prepared to meet the wants of students of every grade.

Payne, W. M. English in American universities. 32

Professor Carpenter of the University of Chicago calls it "an indispensable book of reference and vade mecum to all interested in the teaching and study of English literature."

Reed, H. T. Cadet life at West Point.

Dedicated to the dear girls who adore the

military.

Tells all there is to know about life at the government school. Of interest and use to all boys contemplating entering West Point.

Richards, Mrs., E. H. First lessons on minerals. 31d3

An admirable little pamphlet.

#### ENGINEERING.

Evans, Sir F. J. O. Elementary manual for the deviations of the compass in iron ships.

No pains have been spared to make the work as complete as possible.—Pref.

Wegmann, E. Water-supply of the city of New York, 1658-1895. S. S. 40a

An interesting historical description of the New York system; its many excellent plates make it valuable to any engineer engaged in the construction of water-works.—Lib. Journal.

#### ELECTRICITY.

#### Class 43.

Gore, G. Art of electrolytic separation of metals.

The theoretical principles upon which the art is based, and the practical rules and details of technical application on a commercial scale.

Kapp, G. Dynamos, alternators and transformers.

In the present work it has been the author's object to place before the reader an exposition of the general principles underlying the construction of dynamo-electric apparatus, and to do this without the use of high mathematics and complicated methods of investigation.

——Electric transmission of energy and its transformation, subdivision and distribution.

The work has been brought up to date, both as regards theory and practice and mostly rewritten.

Kempe, H. R. Electrical engineer's pocket book of rules, [etc.]

Carefully condensed. It covers a wide field of present practice.

Plante, G. Storage of electrical energy.

This work includes the main results of the researches made by the author and contribted to the Acadèmie des Sciences; or published in various scientific periodicals, from 1859 to 1879.

Reynier, E. Voltaic accumulator.

Describes acquistions made in the domain of the voltaic acumulator from Planté to our days.

Thompson, S. P. Elementary lessons in electricity and magnetism.

These elementary lessons have now been largely rewritten. The considerable changes made have been necessitated not only by the progress of the science, but by the piracy, covert as well as open, to which since its appearance in 1881 the book has been subjected.—*Pref.* 

Trevert, E. Something about X rays for everybody.

Intended for the general reader, in no way is it to be considered technical.

#### APPLIED ELECTRICITY.

#### Class 43a.

Allsop, F. C. Electric bell construction; treatise on the construction of electric bells, indicators, and similar apparatus.

——Practical electric bell fitting.

The engravings show in detail the various kinds of push buttons, buzzer buttons, window connections, floor connections, switches, bells, etc.

——Practical electric-light fitting.

A treatise on the wiring and fitting-up of buildings, deriving current from central station mains, and the laying down of private installations, including the latest edition of the Phoenix Fire Office rules.

Bottone, S. R. Dynamo; how made and how used.

A book for amateurs.

---Electric bells and all about them.

Alterations and corrections have been made from earlier editions.

----Electrical instrument making for amateurs.

A practical handbook.

Edwinson, G. Electrician at home.

An attempt to interest beginners in electric work by bringing within their reach a series of papers giving accounts of the means employed by home-workers.

Gillett, W. Phonograph, and how to construct it. 61c

Deals with the construction of the phonograph in such a plain, straightforward manner, that the humblest student of the phonograph will clearly understand its construction.

Guy, A. F. Electric light and power.

Brief explanation of the laws which govern the action of electrical apparatus in general use for electric lighting.

Hering, C., comp. Recent progress in electric railways.

A summary of current periodical literature relating to electric railway construction, operation, systems, machinery, appliances, etc.

Poole, J. Practical telephone handbook and guide to the telephonic exchange.

A practical manual which treats of the

recent methods of telephonic working; fully illus. Somewhat more technical than Lockwood.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Ram, G. S. Incandescent lamp and its manufacture.

As a thorough understanding of the lamp and its possibilities of improvement can only be obtained by considering the various processes of its manufacture, it is probable that a work exclusively devoted to the subject will be welcomed by those who are interested therein and have not had the opportunity of studying it for themselves.

Russell, S. A. Electric light cables and the distribution of electricity.

Presents a description of the various systems of distribution and types of cables now in use.

Salomons, Sir D. Electric light installations.

A practical handbook.

Snell, A. T. Electric motive power.

The rapid spread of electrical work in collieries, mines and elsewhere, has caused a demand for a practical book on the subject of transmission of power. The author has felt the want of such a book in dealing with his clients and others, and in "Electric motive power" is endeavoring to supply it.

Walker, S. F. Electricity in our homes and workshops.

Aims to explain in simple terms the ordinary every day working of some of the forms of electrical apparatus that are in use by outsiders, and not under the supervision of electrical engineers. He appreciates that connecting link is wanting between the electricity of the schools and the electrical engineering of practical life.

Watt, A. Electro deposition; a practical treatise on the electrolysis of gold, silver, copper, nickel and other metals and alloys; with descriptions of voltaic batteries.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

Abbott, C. C. A naturalist's rambles about home. 50a

A volume of zoological sketches.

Clodd, E. Pioneers of evolution from Thales to Huxley. 46a

Tells the story of the origin of the evolution idea in the works of the ancient philosophers and its elaboration by Lucretius; its eclipse during the middle ages under the supremacy of ecclesiastical dogmas; and its renascence about A. D. 1600, under the influence of discovery and Lord Bacon's philosophy. It emphasizes the work of Spencer, Darwin and Huxley.

Britton, N. L., and Brown, A. Illustrated flora of the Northern United States, Canada, and the British possessions.

Miller, O. T., pseud. Upon the tree tops. 50a

Shows the same quality and character as her former books; that is, a loving familiarity with feathered folk of many kinds.

# EXERCISES AND RECREATIONS. Class 57e.

Harvey, F. J. Physical exercises and gymnastics for girls and women.

Arranged for use of teachers in high schools, private schools, gymnasia, etc.

Heathcote, J. M., and Tebbutt, C. G. Skating. (Badminton library.)

Shows how the pleasures of skating can be most readily cultivated, and gives a history of the development of skating.

#### USEFUL ARTS AND TRADES. Class 59.

Boughton, H. F. Patentee's guide.

A work on patents, designs, trade marks, copyrights, etc.

Hopkins, A. A., ed. Scientific American cyclopedia of receipts, notes and queries.

Contains a careful compilation of the most useful receipts and replies given in the notes and queries of correspondents as published in the Scientific American during the past fifty years.

Lock, C. G. W. Workshop receipts. 3d ser.

Contains much information connected with electrical and metallorgical matters.

#### MECHANIC ARTS AND TRADES.

Abernethy, J. P. Modern service of commercial and railway telegraphy. Theory and practice, including the rail-way station and express service.

Hipkins, A. J. Description and history of the pianoforte and of the older keyboard stringed instruments. 61c

One of the objects of the book is to explain the construction of the pianoforte.

Bonney, G. E. Electro-plater's handbook.

This book has been written to meet the wants of amateurs and young workmen desiring a practical manual on electro-plating at a low price.

#### MACHINERY. Class 61a.

Grimshaw, R. Shop kinks and machineshop chat.

This book is entirely different from any other on machine-shop practice. It is not descriptive of universal or common shop usage, but shows special ways of doing work better, more cheaply and more rapidly than usual, as done in fifty or more leading shops in Europe and America.

Usher, J. T. Modern machinist.

Describes and illustrates the means actually employed for performing the opera-tions on various classes of work in many of the most prominent machine shops in this country and in England.

#### LOCOMOTION AND TRANSPORT. Class 62c.

Hedges, K. American electric street rail-

Their construction and equipment, with notes as to the cost of installation and of maintenance.

Van Oss, S. F. American railroads as investments.

A clear and comprehensive digest of all important matters pertaining to the affairs of the numerous companies, individually and collectively.

#### PRODUCTIVE ARTS.

Farmer, F. M. Boston cooking-school cook book.

Not only to be looked upon as a compila-tion of tried and tested recipes, but designed to awaken an interest in a broader study of what we eat.

Sherraton, D. Everybody's guide to poultry-keeping. 63b

Valuable to all interested in the keeping of fowls.

#### ART.

Baker, H. Guide to modern photography.

The various methods recommended are those that have been found best in the writer's own daily work, and although the expert photographer may, perhaps, feel that much of it is purely elementary, he will possibly find hints and suggestions that will repay his perusal.—Pref.

Langhans, W. History of music; in 12 lectures.

A good translation of the lectures de-livered by Dr. Langhans in the Neue Aka-demie der Tonkunst, at Berlin. The author belongs to the new romantic school, and devotes his last lectures to Wagner; biographical and expository rather than critical. The preceding chapters are not overburdened with biographical detail, and trace the development of music through its principal phases in an interesting and instructive manner. - Leypoldt and fles.

Partridge, W. O. Art for America.

The purpose of this book is "to raise art to its rightful place in the scheme of general education." Mr. Partridge's aim is laudable and much that he says is sound and suggestive.—Dial.

# ARCHITECTURE.

#### Class 65a.

#### Sturgis, R. European Architecture.

This book is intended to show that the history of architecture is a study of absorbing interest. . . The sense of what is fine in architecture is to be gained by the study of the buildings themselves; and the more the better. It is not too much to say, however, that a few weeks rightly spent, among the best examples, and with a knowledge of what to look for, is worth many seasons of travel under other conditions. It is therefore with some confidence that this book is offered as a guide to those who would study architecture for themselves.—Pref.

Van Rensselaer, Mrs. M. (G.) English cathedrals.

A book for amateurs, for those who love, rather than for those who want to study architecture.

#### POETRY.

Sharp, Mrs. E. A. (S.), ed. Lyra Celtica. 67

Given over mainly to modern poetry. See Book Notes.

Watson, W. Year of shame. 67b

Sonnets on England's desertion of Armenia. 16 of the sonnets are reprinted from The purple East.

See review in May number.

Scheffel, J. V. v. Trumpeter, a romance of the Rhine. 68g

Joseph Victor von Scheffel is one of the poets of the modern school of whom Germany is justly proud. English readers will be grateful to the translators who bring to their knowledge in this volume a work which has been too long unknown in this country to other than German scholars.—Theodore Martin.

#### POETRY: AMERICAN AUTHORS. Class 67a.

Aldrich, T. B. Judith and Holofernes. 67a

About 120 lines are from the poet's earlier poem entitled "Judith." The rest is new. The old Maccabean story of the Apocrypha is retold on a broader scale with greater amplitude of detail in the descriptions.

See review elsewhere in this number.

Lowell, J. R. Complete poetical works.

For the first time Mr. Lowell's complete poetical works now appear in a single volume. The text is preceded by a biographical sketch, and the book is equipped with short notes and an index of first lines.

Partridge, W. O. Song life of a sculptor.

#### DRAMATISTS.

Howells, W. D. A previous engagement. 67d

Comedy pure and simple. . . . The point of the plot turns upon what Mr. Howells himself once termed "hen-mindedness," as it is exhibited in the character of the heroine. . . . Well worth reading.—Lawrence Hutton in Harper's Magazine.

Schmithof, E. Six cups of chocolate. 67d
A light and sketchy farce.

#### ENGLISH NOVELS.

Class 69b.

Barr, Mrs. A. E. (H.) Prisoners of conscience.

The scene is laid in the Shetland Islands; the characters are fisher-folk. . . . The story was published in briefer form in The Century Magazine. Several chapters have been added as now presented.—Publishers' Weekly.

Besant, W. Master craftsman.

A study of social conditions.

#### Bourdillon, F. W. Nephelé.

A wierd musical novel based upon a belief in telepathy.—Publishers' Weekly.

Brown, A. Day of his youth.

A thoroughly interesting story, showing how a boy bred in the solitude of the woods develops into a noble manhood through the influence of love, and by unselfish devotion to humanity. The story is told with much skill, and is very readable.

Brooke, E. F. Life the accuser.

Stands among the best novels of the year.

— Washington Times.

#### Clark, F. T. Mistress of the ranch.

Pictures the life of two Eastern girls on a Western ranch which one of them has inherited from her brother. The plot is based on the mistaken identity of the sisters. The story has distinctive local color and character.—Outlook.

#### Clifford, Mrs. W. K. Dominant note.

The qualities that go to make up the amusing short story have been here exhibited in an unusual degree. The power Mrs. Clifford showed in "The love letters of a worldly woman" to tell a story, and tell it well, has not been lost by her in these stories, but has rather been concentrated, making of each story an abbreviated novel and of each character a study ready for a more detailed and more minute characterization.

#### Crockett, S. R. Lads' love.

In this fresh and charming story, which in some respects recalls "The lilac sunbonnet," Mr. Crockett returns to Galloway and pictures the humor and pathos of the life which he knows so well.

Douglas, A. M. Lyndell Sherburne.

Duchess, pseud. Lovice.

Edwards, M. B. B. Dream-Charlotte, a story of echoes.

It is a very clever and a very sympathetic way of introducing Charlotte Corday to us that Miss Betham-Edwards has chosen; and the story, with all its painful scenes, its record of hopes dashed and broken, remains beautiful by reason of the idea on which it is raised.—Bookman.

Ford, P. L. Great K. & A. robbery.

#### Hardy, T. Well-beloved.

A Wessex character story, with the scenes located partly in London but largely in the "Isle of Slingers," in South Wessex, England, on the English Channel.

Harraden, B. Hilda Strafford, a California story.

A gentle and quiet story of life on a fruit ranch in California. . . . The story is a slight one but written with refinement and care.—Outlook.

Harris, J. C. Sister Jane, her friends and acquaintances.

The background has all the merit of novelty,—indeed, is entirely new. The time is years before the war, and the scene is laid in a country village in the interior of Georgia. The ante-bellum plantation is a frequent background for fiction, but we do not recall that any writer has ever tried before this to delineate the village life of the South.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

#### Herrick, R. Man who wins.

Some years ago Mr. Lang wondered why the American novelists did not use the materials which evolution had deposited at his very doors. Mr. Herrick now gives us, in this story, a brief, courageous study of atavism. . . . He has made an interesting study. —Critic.

#### McCarthy, J. My enemy's daughter.

The leading character is said to be drawn from George Henry Lewes.—Leypoldt and Iles.

#### Moore, F. F. Impudent comedian.

Mr. Moore had a capital idea when he undertook to throw into story form some of the traditional incidents of the history of the stage in its earlier English days. Nell Gwyn, Kitty Clive, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Abingdon and others are cleverly depicted, with much of the swagger and flavor of their times.—Outlook.

#### —Jessamv bride.

On the whole, a distinct and charming success... The atmosphere of the story is delightful, and one forgets its defects in its freshness of sentiment and sweetness of tone.—Outlook.

#### Phelps, E. S. A singular life.

Miss Phelps' book is one which men and women will be better for reading. The very heart of life, pure and true, passionate and strong, pulses in it, and to that heart of life no one can approach save with reverent footsteps. Every line in the book is worth re-reading. . . . Miss Phelps is satisfied with nothing less than the best—in life, in love, and in religion.—London Christian World.

#### Roberts, C. G. D. Forge in the Forest.

Purports to give an account of the adventures of an Acadian ranger. The scene of the story is the region about Grand Pré, and the time is about the middle of the last century, a few years before the expulsion of the Acadians. The appearance of this historical novel from the hand of so accomplished a writer as Professor Roberts is another very welcome indication of the disposition to use historical material for the purposes of fiction.—Outlook.

Russell, W. C. Wreck of the Corsaire. Shaw, G. B. Cashel Byron's profession.

Smith, F. H. Tom Grogan.

A stirring, thrilling, dramatic story.—Mail and Express.

Snowden, J. K. Web of an old weaver. Taylor, M. I. On the red staircase.

 The famous red staircase in the Kremlin, at Moscow, is the scene of all the notable incidents in the story.

Weaver, A. D. Richard's crown, how he won and wore it.

A plea that they who produce all the wealth shall come into the legal recognition and possession of a just share of the profits of their earnings.

#### Wells, H. G. Wheels of chance.

The first distinctly excellent bicycle romance.—Bookman.

#### Wiggin, K. D. Marm Lisa.

This book is full of the brightest American humor, and at the same time depicts a wonderfully interesting social experiment; and it is not only highly interesting and amusing, but written on lines altogether out of the common.—The Queen, London.

Winter, J. S., pseud. Seventh child.

#### Wolf, E. Joy of life.

This new story is likely to prove even more successful than that popular book, "Other things being equal". The unfolding of the plot, which means simply the unfolding and developing of the characters, is absorbing in its interest; and not until the very end of the last chapter will the reader find the thread which will lead to the end of the passage.

Yonge, C. M. Release; or, Caroline's French kindred.

A story of the French Revolution.—Mass. Lib. Club.

#### GERMAN NOVELS.

Class 69c.

#### Andreas-Salome, L. Ruth.

We face no problem novel here—only the joy of life and the sweetness of springtime, youth and beauty, of which Ruth is the embodiment.

#### Osterloh, A. Oberlehrer Gesenius.

Within the narrow circle of daily village life is again fought out the battle of good and evil in the human soul. The charm of the book lies in the delineation of the pychological deepening of the character of the Oberlehrer.

#### JUVENILES.

Class 70.

Abbott, J. Learning about common things.

Intended for children who have not learned to read fluently enough to understand and enjoy reading by themselves.

#### Alden, Mrs. I. (M.) Grace Holbrook.

- Their vacation; and other stories of striving and doing.
- ---What they couldn't.
- ----Worth having.

----A world of little people.

Little book about ants, bees and other insects. In story form, scene of story being an ant-hill.

Allen, W. B. Son of liberty.

Good story for boys.—Critic.

Bates, L. A fairy tale of a fox.

Blaisdell, A. F. Stories of the civil war.

A series of pictures of our national life during the late war.

Bonner, J. Child's history of France.

Tells a tale which the young will like and not forget.

Butterworth, H. The boys of Greenway Court.

A tale of the early days of Washington.

—Zigzag journeys on the Mississippi. Associated for the most part with the Columbian discovery, with Chicago and the Mississippi Valley.—Pref.

Claude, M. S. Twilight thoughts.

There is nature and fable and humor and pathos and morality and Chartism in these stories—something for every taste; and it is well that America, too, should possess them and read them. May they give pleasure there as they have given pleasure here; and may they not be suffered, as they have been, to become rare, or to go out of print.—Matthew Arnold.

Coolidge, S., pseud. Barberry bush; and 8 other stories about girls for girls.

Dana, Mrs. W. S. Plants and their children.

A series of readings for children on botany. **Doudney**, S. Under false colors.

A story from two girls' lives.

Eggleston, E. Stories of American life and adventure.

Tales from the early history of America that are not generally found in children's books. For children under 12.

Ewing, Mrs. J. H. (G.) Last words.

A collection of Mrs. Ewing's charming stories.

----Melchior's dream.

An exquisite little story, charming by original humor, buoyant spirits, and tender pathos.—Athenæum.

Farrar, F. W. Three homes.

Quite as well adapted to fathers as to sons, and a good book for both.

Garrison, W. P. Good-night poetry.

An attempt at ethical teaching in a unique way.

CURES\_

Greene, H. Burnham Breaker.

Hale, G. E. Little flower-people.

Harrison, E. In story-land.

Intended to serve the mother in her home reading with her group of children and for Friday afternoon readings for children.

Holder, C. F. Along the Florida reef.

The actual happenings in the daily life of several boys.—Pref.

Hook, S. L. Little people and their homes in meadows, woods and waters.

Much astonishing information about insects.

Irving, W. Stories and legends from Irving.

Kingston, W. H. G. Afar in the forest.

A tale of adventure in North America.

—At the South Pole; or, The adventures of Richard Pengelley, mariner.

Maud, C. Wagner's heroes.

Miss Maud has done for the Shakspere of music what Charles Lamb once did for the real Shakspere—London Daily Telegraph.

May, S., pseud. Little grandfather.

Molesworth, Mrs. M. L. (S.) Grand-mother dear; and Two little waifs.

Mother Goose. Mother Goose's rhymes and chimes.

Richards, Mrs. L. E. (H.) Toto's merry winter.

Stables, W. G. Wild adventures in wild places.

Trowbridge, J. T. Prize cup.

The boys who read "Father Brighthopes" forty-four years ago can get their grandsons "The prize cup" by the same author. Although Mr. Trowbridge will soon have reached his threescore years and ten, his latest story is as full of youthful spirit and interest in life as if it had been written by a young man. The scene is laid in New England, which the veteran author knows and loves so well.—Critic.

Vincent, F., ed. Plant world, its romances and realities.

In the range and diversity of fifty extracts of the present volume an endeavor has been made to secure the lively interest which comes from broad and characteristic treatment, and poetry has been invoked in addition to prose, itself oftentimes scarcely less picturesque and romantic. The illustrations forcefully reproduce several salient features of the vegetable kingdom.—Pref.

Yale, C. B. Nim and Cum, and the Wonderhead stories.

A delightful little book, out of the common line, fresh, bright, inventive, and of a kind to make children ask for more.—Lit. World.

# OXYGEN

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#### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Green, G. W. Historical studies. Koopman, H. L. Mastery of books. 78b Hints on reading and the use of libraries.

See review in this number.

Morris, W. Old French romances. 69d The only form in which these French romances have hitherto appeared is that of the limited edition in three volumes, issued recently from the Kelmscott Press. See Morris elsewhere in this number.

Nye, E. W. Bill Nye's remarks.

#### COMPOSITION.

#### Class 73a

Dann, J. T. German commercial correspondence.

Contains exercises, glossaries, hints on letter-writing, German idioms, and copious notes.

Janau, E. French commercial correspondence.

Intended to provide the student with a greater variety of letters on the ordinary subjects of commercial correspondence than is generally the case in such books, and to train him gradually to compose letters in French by himself.

#### BRITISH ESSAYISTS.

#### Class 75b.

Hutton, R. H. Criticisms on contemporary thought and thinkers selected from the Spectator. 2 v.

See review in this number.

Pater, W. H. Miscellaneous studies.

A volume of essays by the late Walter Pater has been gathered together by Mr. Fater has been gathered together by Mr. Charles L. Shadwell, who makes his preface valuable by subjoining a chronological list of Pater's published writings. We note an interesting fact, that a period of five years was given up to the composition of Marius the Enjoyrean, which is considered to be the Epicurean, which is considered to be the most highly finished of all his works, and the expression of his deepest thought.

Roscoe, W. C. Poems and essays. v. 2. Essays.

Finer and subtler criticisms the present day has nowhere produced. They are the criticisms of a poet, and a poet of much humor and fine insight into human charac-ter. They are indeed, I think, quite worthy to rank beside the critical essays of Hazlitt and Coleridge.-Richard Holt Hutton.

#### LITERARY HISTORY.

Pallen, C. B. Philosophy of literature.

We cannot too much commend the grasp which the author displays of the broad field of his subject.—Jos. Walter Wilstach.

See notice elsewhere in this number.

Stern, A. Studien zur Litteratur der Gegenwart.

Stern is a critic of keen insight and strong aesthetic convictions, yet without party pre-judice; and many of his essays are most excellent psychological and aesthetical analyses—Literary World.
See review in May number.

Warner, C. D., and others, eds. Library of the world's best literature. v. 1-6. Ref. 77

See review elsewhere in this number.

#### MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Class 81b.

Farmer, S. Map and guide of Detroit and environs. Ref.

Lucas, C. P. Historical geography of of the British colonies. v. 4. South and east Africa

A connected and accurate account of British colonization, its methods, agencies and results.

#### TRAVELS IN AMERICA.

America and Americans.

83с

A Frenchman, one of whose ancestors was close friend of Lafayette, and who has enjoyed on two occasions the hospitality and welcome of many Americans, is said to be the author of this book.

Coues, E. Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike to the headwaters of the Mississippi river [etc.] 3 v. S. S. 83c

A new edition of a book well worthy of his pains. His qualifications for this labor are not likely to be again united in any single man.—American Historical Review.

Rowan, A. S., and Ramsey, M. M. Island of Cuba. 83e

Is compact with information and provided with a good index. The book has evidently been prepared for the use of students of the Cuban question.—Library Journal.

#### ANCIENT HISTORY.

Fiske, A. K. Jewish scriptures.

The author has not concerned himself with theological views of the subject. He with theological views of the subject. He considers truth sacred and nothing worthy of credence that will not bear scrutiny, and his hope has been to enable the "ordinary reader" to share the privilege of the scholar and the divine, in studying with greater interest and higher appreciation the remarkable productors of the ancient Hebrew genius.—Preface.

Petrie, W. M. F. A history of Egypt. v. 1-2. god

The aim in producing the present history has been to place in the hands of students a book of reference which shall suffice for all ordinary purposes; while stating the information in such a form that any person who is likely to read such a work may grasp a general view of the course of one of the oldest civilizations of the world.

This volume is but the first of a series which is intended to embrace the whole history of Egypt down to modern times. It is expected that three volumes will treat of the period of the Pharoahs, one volume of the Ptolemies, one of the Roman age, and one of Arabic Egypt. So far as practicable, the same system will be maintained throughout, though by different writers; and the aim of all will be to provide a general history, with such fullness and precision as shall suffice for the use of students. The material is necessarily restricted here to the dynastic history; and there is no intention of including a history of art, civilisation, or literature, which would each require a volume as large as this.

Smith, W. Smaller history of Greece; revised by C. L. Brownson. 90a

The investigations of modern scholars in the departments of Greek history, literature, and antiquities have done much to correct erroneous beliefs, to widen the realm of postive knowledge in these subjects, and to mark more precisely the limits of that positive knowledge. In preparing a new edition of Dr. Smith's smaller history of Greece the reviser has endeavored to be guided by the important results of these investigations. He has sought especially to correct the inaccuracies of the old edition and to supply noteworthy omissions. No attempt has been made to change the plan of the original work.—Preface.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Class 91.

Burgess, J. W. Middle period, 1817-1858.

A political history.

Gannett, H. Building of a nation.

A summary of the 11th census, strongly commended.—Library Journal.

McMaster, J. B. History of the people of the United States.

Prof. McMaster has told us what no other historians have told. . . . The skill, the animation, the brightness, the force, and the charm with which he arrays the facts before us are such that we can scarcely conceive of more interesting reading for an American citizen who cares to know the nature of those causes which have made not only him but his environment and the opportunities life has given him what they are.—N. Y. Times.

Rodenbough, T. F., and Haskin, W. S., eds. Army of the U. S.

It is with pleasure that I avail myself of an opportunity to commend this effort of the Military Service Institution to provide an authentic and condensed account of the services of the army, from the creation of our military establishment to the present day.—Gen. Miles's Introduction.



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#### INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

HE prevalence of and authority for the idea of arbitration as a substitute for war in international disputes may be indicated to the reader by the following list of books. No attempt has been made to bring out magazine articles on the recent question between England and America, these being so numerous that the reader is referred directly to Poole's index and the Cumulative index, to be found in the Reference Room, where every facility for research will be afforded. Special attention is called to the Cumulative index which is both prompt and comprehensive. The various encyclopaedies, American annual, Britannica, etc., all contain valuable articles on this subject.

America and Europe: a study of international relations. 1896. 28

Contents: Wells, D. A. The U. S. and Great Britain.—Phelps, E. J. The Monroe doctrine.—Schurz, C. Arbitration in international disputes.

American conference on international arbitration, held in Washington, 1896. 28 Contains partial list of modern arbitrations.

Argentine Republic. Argument for the Argentine Republic upon the question with Brazil in regard to Misiones, submitted to the arbitration of the President of the United States. 1894. Ref. 28

Balch, T. W. International courts of arbitration. 1896. 28

Mr. Balch is the original recommender of almost precisely the plan of arbitration in the Alabama case, which was finally adopted and carried out to a conclusion at Geneva.

Brace, C. L. Gesta Christi; a history of humane progress under Christianity. 1885.

The origin, progress and development of international arbitration.

Courts of international arbitration. (In National Assoc. for the Promotion of Soc. Sci. Transactions. 1874. p. 154.) Ref. 29

"How far may Courts of arbitration be resorted to as a means of settling the disputes of nations?"

Great Britain. Correspondence respecting the introduction of reforms in the Armenian provinces of Asiatic Turkey. 1896. Ref. 28

Hobart, Lord. International arbitration.
(In National Assoc. for the Promotion of Soc. Sci. Transactions 1867. p. 164 and 254.)

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Isham, C. The fishery question. 1887. 28 Contains bibliography and map.

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Nitobe, I. O. The intercourse between the U. S. and Japan. 1891. (In Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies. Ex. v. 8.) 26a

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"If nations can agree in solemn provisions of International law to establish war as arbiter of justice, they can also agree to abolish this arbitrament, and to establish peaceful substitutes."

Universal Peace Congress, London. Proceedings. 1890.

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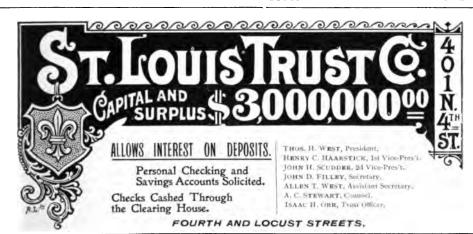
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# Public Library Magazine

A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

Vol. IV.

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No. 4.

#### THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

HEN the newspaper men gathered in convention to jolly each other and take counsel on "How to write down to the popular taste," it seemed in some ways an appropriate thing that Prof. Seargent, the energetic young president of the Luke Channing University, Rifflesville, Pa., should be asked to address them at the In the first place, Russell T. Seargent on leaving college had tried his hand at the newspaper business, and, much to the surprise of old stagers therein, had succeeded. To their further surprise, he had quit, after three years' experience, and in the midst of success, to take charge of an academy for boys at Rifflesville. It did seem a queer thing to do, but the academy prospered underhis direction, and some of his methods were copied here and there by progressive institutions of a similar kind. Every one knows the recent history of Prof. Seargent, Mr. Channing and the Rifflesville Academy, and how through successive endowments from one man and under the wise management of another the little college was transformed into a uni-Only a few weeks before the versity. convention of which I speak the papers had given a full account of the nearly completed library, which was to be one of the central features of the institution. There had also been established at the University, in accord with the President's personal wish, a department of special instruction in journalism. The papers

handled this latter item of news vaguely and evidently classed it with the seaserpent and the air-ship, but this nevertheless was the immediate cause of the committee's inviting Prof. Seargent all the way from Pennsylvania to make an address at the Press Convention banquet in that western city where our scene is now laid.

The Professor had finished his speech. He had interspersed the usual number of anecdotes. His jokes had been well received, his local allusions deeply appreciated and loudly applauded by the home delegation of "boys" at the left-hand table. He had spoken of the necessity of education in a democracy. He had named the two great purveyors of knowledge, the newspaper and the school. The public library, he said, now occupied a third place, and might soon push on to the second or the first. The problem before each of these great agencies was practically the same: What shall we print? What shall we teach? What books shall we provide? These were the questions asked. The way to their solution lay in the answer to that other question, What is news? All novelties were not news. Some very old things were news now and forever. In general it might be said that news was the mental food needed and demanded by men at any particular time. There were divisions of the field of labor, and neither of the great educational agencies might displace the others; but their objects were

identical, and news, news as he had defined it, the newspaper, the school and the library should make it their business to supply. His eloquent peroration on the mission and the power of the popular press was liberally cheered.

Other speeches followed, and more were to come, but the Professor had grown absent-minded. The talk and laughter continued, the glasses clinked, the waiters sped here and there with matches and fresh cigars; but the Professor wore his best smile and stared straight ahead. He was thinking of the afternoon reception tendered him by the City University, of the many local celebrities whose names he had forgotten, and of the young lady, not too young, with whom he had eaten his ice-cream, and whose image formed the one bright spot against a rather monotonous background. He had failed to catch her name and would soon forget her.

Some one at the left-hand table propounded a conundrum: "Why do all reporters go to heaven?" Before an answer could be made a young fellow opposite said, "Ask Ethel Carradine," and then the whole table took it up, and the words "Ask Ethel Carradine" were repeated again and again, gleefully, amid much laughter, until, moved by a sudden impulse, they all stopped short, as though conscious of an impropriety. Prof. Seargent awoke from his brief rev-"Who is Ethel Carradine?" he asked, and one of the boys had to come over and explain that Miss Carradine was a young lady assistant at the library, known socially to some of the reporters and much relied upon professionally by them all; she had so often supplied them with just the right quantity of scientific or historical knowledge, and was so infallible in the matter of rapid research that when any question was put the answer to which was not immediately at hand, it had become a habit with them to say, "Ask Ethel Carradine."

"And is she indeed so expert?"

inquired the Professor. "Just as I say," answered the reporter. "Ask her about Cain's wife and she will give you three references offhand and bring you a fourth and more full account before you can get out your pad." "If that is so," said the Professor, "she may be just the kind of person we want in charge of our library."

Professor Seargent left for home that night, but not until he had set on foot inquiries in regard to the professional record of Miss Carradine. He learned that her father was dead; that she lived with her mother and brother; that her brother was a young architect, the same whose beautiful competitive plans for the new City Hospital had been marked "Firm not responsible" and thrown out. These were not exactly points of her pro-He learned also that fessional record. her time of library training, including a term at Albany, footed up to-well, it is unnecessary, though it would not be at all invidious, to specify just how many years. Miss Carradine was certainly not in her teens; and when she accepted the position of librarian at the Luke Channing University, and left her home to take up a difficult work in a strange place, her friends felt that she was quite able to take care of herself.

When she arrived in Rifflesville Prof. Seargent met her at the train. It was no doubt very kind of him to think of it, as she more than once remarked, but the fact is he had a devouring curiosity to The words "Ask Ethel Carrasee her. dine" had been ringing in his head ever since the night of the banquet; he couldn't be rid of them, and he thought perhaps an early sight of her would put an end to the annoyance. He certainly did not expect to see in the new librarian of the University his all-but-forgotten partner of the day-reception and the icecream.

The professor found the library fully as useful as he had anticipated. His office was an executive one, and study at his desk was subject to many interruptions;

his roomy bachelor's mansion, while well supplied with reading matter, was lacking in books of reference; and thus it came about that he spent some time almost every day in the library, where Miss Carradine had so systematized things that his work was greatly facilitated. Miss Carradine had ingratiated herself very rapidly with large numbers of the students by bringing them exactly what books and references they needed and hoping these, the best she could find, would be of some use. Her affable, dignified manners moreover made friends for her among all those with whom she came in contact in the little university town.

And still Prof. Seargent-who was called President Seargent only by the newspapers, and whom, when he joined them at hand ball, the boys addressed familiarly as Professor — still Prof. Seargent was troubled with the strange and frequent recurrence of that proverbial catch-phrase of the young reporters, "Ask Ethel Carradine." It haunted him continually. He had read the story of "Punch, brothers, punch with care," and he knew the only certain means of relief was to pass the phrase on to a friend or an enemy. Unfortunately the Professor had not at that time a friend or enemy with whom on second thought he cared to negotiate such a transfer.

And so things went from bad to worse. The Professor had never let church going degenerate into a habit, but he went frequently and had been hitherto an attentive listener and faithful giver of responses. Now, however, his mind wandered. It was really a shame. "Who hath believed our report?" read the pastor, "and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?". The Professor, though he had the book in his hand, could think of nothing but "Ask Ethel Carradine."

He now began to be worried and to look about for some means of cure. He tried long walks into the country. Once, coming home from an excursion of this

kind, he overtook Miss Carradine. She also had been for a walk. The same thing happened several times, and once he went with her by appointment. The exercise was pleasant and beneficial but it did not seem to affect his special complaint. He came at length to the conclusion that his malady was one pertaining strictly to the brain.

I regret to say that the Professor was driven for a time to the excessive use of narcotics, but through the smoke of his cigars the old words came to his ears again, dreamily, softly, yet with all their haunting power. "What's to be done now?" he thought to himself, and the answer came pat: "Ask Ethel Carradine." He did, in a joking way, tell her a part of his trouble, and for just one moment she was greatly confused. Then she laughed freely and told him he was studying too hard. He spent too much time over reference books, and she recommended light reading and a little pleasure trip. The Professor had not noticed her momentary embarrassment.

The head of a new institution such as the Luke Channing University could not think of a pleasure trip at this time of year, but Prof. Seargent determined that on his next flying visit to Philadelphia he would consult a physician about his case. There were physicians in the faculty at Rifflesville, but between them and the President there could have been no mention of a fee, and he was sensitive in the matter and did not wish to impose upon He went therefore to an old acquaintance, an eminent medical scientist in the city, and, with certain reservations, described his ailment. The doctor was a very solemn appearing man whose eyes on rare occasions had a peculiar twinkle. He looked the Professor over and then, rubbing his under lip slowly, said: "Seargent, you have been working for twenty years; you know how to work and don't know much else. work that's killing you. Nevertheless you are in a bad way, and I order you to

quit smoking and devise for your leisure hours some suitable mental employment. Play cards—hearts; or work a prize puzzle. Better still, go to the theater; go this evening. Here's my wife crazy to see Willard. Stay and take her. What more do you want?" But Professor Seargent got on the train and came home.

The next day the Professor was sitting at his desk when a learned junior came in to ask his advice. "Professor," he said, "I wish to consult you in regard to Curtius, Quintus Curtius, you understand, the Roman historian. He wrote the history of Alexander the Great. Nothing is known of his nativity or life, and his period is uncertain. He has been commended by Bayle, by Rapin and La Harpe. Now, where would I go to learn about him?" The Professor was a little dazed. "Where would you go-ahask Ethel Ca-, that is, not at all! Just boil down what you have, boil it down and copy on sheets of foolscap."

Having disposed of the junior, Prof. Seargent picked up a Philadelphia paper and began to read the theatrical advertisements. "I wonder," thought he, "what Doc. Hereford meant by telling me about theaters. He must have meant Let me see: 'Willard, something. Marie Burroughs, in The Professor's Love Story.' The Professor's Love Story! Bosh! Did he think I was in love?" The Professor got up and paced the floor of his office. The look of impatience gradually left his face, and little by little a smile seemed to settle there. "I wonder if it could be that," he thought. am really getting excited. In love, Russell T. Seargent in love! How can I be sure of it?" Just then that everlasting phrase came to his lips, and he said aloud, "Ask Ethel Carradine."

And so the Professor asked her. I don't know just how it was done. Things of that kind are always done gracefully, and between persons of such maturity of culture, the scene no doubt was one of artistic finish and completeness. Miss

Carradine would not hear of giving up her position until the spring term was over. Didn't she have to go home to be married? And how could he leave till June? Besides, hadn't June always been the month for roses and weddings? The Professor had forgotten these facts.

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"Dear, I am so happy," said Mrs. Russell T. Seargent, as she sat in very close proximity to the only other occupant of a compartment of the car which was carrying them to New York. They were going to Europe where the art galleries are, and the historical associations, and they would travel by rail through France to Switzerland, and spend a long time at one place in the mountains. The Professor didn't answer. He bent down and kissed her somewhere between her evebrows and her hair. "Doesn't it seem strange," she said, "that we should meet and love each other? There must have been an overruling Providence to bring it about. Or how do you account for it?". "As I view it," he said deliberately, "it was brought about, in spite of the stupidity of man and against the better judgment of angels, simply and solely by the power of the popular press."

"And that reminds me," he continued, after an unwarranted action of his own had caused Mrs. Seargent's upturned eyes to fall and brought round spots of color to her cheeks. reminds me that I must mail this note of regrets to the Press Banquet Committee. He opened the paper and read: "Gentlemen: It is with deep regret that, having made arrangements to be abroad at the time of the Press Convention, I am forced to decline the honor of addressing you on that occasion. Permit me again to express the hope, which is uppermost in my mind, that the great modern forces which make for enlightenment may continue as hitherto to exert their united influence for the advancement of society and the happiness of man."

EDWARD BATES.

#### QUO VADIS.

"HIS book is likely to have a stupendous circulation. It deals with a theme of perennial interest to a very large class of people. People who are debarred from the enjoyment of general fictitious literature by their religious views, will greedily seize upon this work because it makes novel reading a semireligious occupation. This feeling gave such books as the "Prince of the House of David," "Barabas," and "Ben Hur" a measure of success, greatly disproportioned to their real merits. But unlike its predecessors Ouo Vadis is a work of real genius. It is a series of splendid historic pictures in which the artist has introduced the very atmosphere of the time. Its theme is not novel and the plot is not intricate. But its character studies are, many of them, superb, and the historic perspective-or atmosphereis conceived in a masterly spirit. The author takes, his stand in that period which has always been of such absorbing interest to the Christian Church, the reign of Nero. This is the first time in the history of that church when Christianity is clearly differentiated from Judaism. Before this, the Christians were evidently regarded as a Jewish sect, having the privileges, and bearing the reputation for religious exclusiveness and unsociability which characterized the Jewish people. It was no part of Roman policy to persecute foreign religions. In fact it was a period of very general religious toleration, as long as a man did not interfere with the free exercise of the national cult, he was permitted in a general way, to believe and worship pretty much as he pleased. The more rigorous Roman Emperors insisted upon the population offering sacrifices upon their personal altars, but the motive By Sienkiewicz. Little, Brown & Co., \$2.00 was less religious than political, and the worship of the Emperor was rather a test of loyalty than of creed. And the Jews generally found little difficulty in evading this demand. Not being active proselytes to their own faith, they rarely came into aggressive contact with the faith of others. With the Christians the case was different. They were naturally and actively intolerant of all forms of idolatry, and turned aside from the altar of the Emperor with the same contemptuous scorn that they accorded to the altar of Jupiter or Venus. Yet, in spite of this conduct, they had escaped any general persecution. At last came the great fire in Rome, and, in spite of his incredible popularity, Nero was alarmed by the growing conviction that he was the author of this gigantic crime. Before the ashes of the destroyed city were scarcely cold the Emperor had charged the Christians with being the real criminals. There was much in what men knew of the Christians to give color to the accusation. The withdrawal of that sect from political activities, their thinly disguised condemnation of Nero's crimes, their belief that the risen Christ would soon destroy the wickedness of the world-and especially this hideous "Babylon"—with the fire of his wrath, were all interpreted to mean a deadly enmity against the peace of the imperial city. Nero found eager listeners and advocates. A persecution so cruel and intense was inaugurated against the Christians, that even men who, as they said, "execrated that detested sect for their crimes and hatred of mankind" were moved to something like belated pity for their unutterable sufferings. In Christian literature and history Nero appears as the hideous Anti-Christ, the synonym of Satanism, and in the Book of

Revelations he is pilloried for all time as the chief object of Christian detestation. But the author of Quo Vadis has given a more discriminating study of the last of the Julian line. As John Fiske says of Philip II, no man attains perfection in badness. A man who is all bad ceases to be human. There were relieving tints of light in Nero's portrait. Some women -one especially-loved him unselfishly, and, after his death, unknown hands placed flowers upon his grave. He was dizzied with enormous unhedged power. He was consumed with a vanity which contemptible parasites increased. was surrounded with slaves who took his "humor for a warrant to break within the bloody house of life." His unalterable meanness and determination to destroy the self-respect and honor of those with whom he came in contact would indicate to the psychologist, rather mental unbalance than absolute moral iniquity. Tried for his crimes in a modern court of justice, he would probably have been sent to a madhouse. The author's portrait of Nero is his most valuable contribution to modern literature because it will help create a juster and more discriminating historical analysis of the man who first branded the horror of his name upon the Christian imagination. The real hero of the book is, of course, Petronius. He is the best representative of that antique civilization which Christianity destroyed and displaced. He is elegant, refined, courteous and touched with a sense of that Roman justice which marked the life of the elder Republic. But he is saturated with the unconscious cruelty and contempt for human life which belong to the heritage of that Rome that had grown so callous in the conquest of the world.

In one respect the book is a partial disappointment. It may almost rank with "Henry Esmond" in its creation of general historic verisimilitude; but in its attempted reproduction of what may be called the ecclesiastical atmosphere of the first Christian century, the book is disappointing. Even in this respect it is undoubtedly the best of its class. The books that deal with this period are generally disfigured with historic anachronisms on every page. You can see

that they are written by somebody who is "looking backward," and the actions of the first century are placed before the reflector of the nineteenth. Books like the "Prince of the House of David" and "Ben Hur" are written, of course, with a distinct purpose in view, but Sienkiewicz has the mental sincerity of real genius, and he ought to have given an historical study of real and abiding value. The materials for such a study are more accessible than ever before, and there is good reason for believing that our author could have used them with an impartial spirit. To be sure, looking at the first Christian century is like looking at the heavens at midnight, all the stars, at whatever distance, seem to be upon a flat surface, because of the enormous space between us and the nearest of them. So in studying early Christian history, opinions, doctrines, creeds and ceremonies often seem to be contemporaneous when they are separated by The resemblance spaces of centuries. between the primitive church and modern Christianity is shadowy and indistinct. It is almost an anachronism to call the primitive assemblies "churches" at all, so much has the modern world departed from the older meanings. The very word Bishop is secular in its origin. It was not strange that for two generations, almost, the Roman people did not discriminate between the Christian church and the Jewish synagogue. The superficial differences were very slight. The first Christian was a Jew who had accepted Jesus as his Messiah, and believed that God had raised him from the dead. And, at the very time at which our author writes the churches were still hesitating whether or not to accept the Universalism of Paul, the traces of whose conflict with the Judaistic spirit may be found in the letter to the Galatians. Sienkiewicz's historic sins are largely those of omission. He might have presented us, with his wonderful pen, some exquisite pictures of the sweet simplicity, the radiant faith, the simple doctrines. the God-like courage, the perfect peace of those little assemblies which afterward developed into stately churches.

JOHN SNYDER.

#### THE TENDENCY OF FICTION.

"REAT anxiety is felt in many quarters about the modern novel. It is feared that it will not be realistic enough, that it will be too realistic, that it will be insincere as to the common aspects of life, that it will not sufficiently idealize life to keep itself within the limits of true art. But while the critics are busy saying what the novel should be, and attacking or defending the fiction of the previous age, the novel obeys pretty well the laws of its era, and in many ways, especially in the variety of its development, represents the time."

So wrote C. D. Warner some years ago, but what he says is true to-day and pertinent to our theme. As his paragraph stands, it pretty well covers the subject, and it would be difficult to add anything of value except by way of illustration. A few cursory remarks here may nevertheless be useful in calling to mind recent developments in the art.

The realistic novel is still with us, but it is no longer the rage, the vogue, the fashion. Its limitations are recognized. It is not the only true form of art, its producers are not "the only truth-tellers left to God." It had a great run; it will have a great career in the future; but it has not, like Pharaoh's lean kine, swallowed up all its predecessors.

When Mr. Hamlin Garland, whom some one has called the successor of Bret Harte, published three years ago his little volume of essays entitled "Crumbling Idols," he probably did not know that we were on the eve of a "romantic revival." He had no sooner laid "empty romanticism" in its grave than we began to read Weyman and Crockett, Anthony Hope and A. Conan Doyle. This was pretty hard on Mr. Garland, especially as the empty romanticism got on the stage,

whence even the drama of "Shore Acres" was not able to drive it for a time. Mr. Garland would probably say that the public appetite for these things is transient, and that would probably be the truth. We shall not go back permanently to fiction of the Scott or Dumas schools, but on the other hand the main stream of prose literature will not again lose itself in the bad lands of a narrow and false realism.

Four years ago we were talking about "The Little Minister," and Mr. Barrie has proved a steady favorite and is adding to his laurels. Ian Maclaren has won a great many hearts and is holding He has not Barrie's litsome of them. erary training. Barrie, Crockett and Maclaren are sometimes rather arbitrarily grouped together as the "Scotch school." About the time we were reading "The Little Minister" we were reading also "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," "one of the great tragedies," according to William Watson, certainly too strong a book to be classed offhand as belonging to any Mr. Hardy has not done better school. since; but he has in a certain sense done worse in "Jude the Obscure."

And then there was "Trilby."

The novelists named so far have been English or Scotch. We have been going abroad for our fiction. Twenty years ago the reverse seemed to be the case, and the English were coming here for theirs. It perhaps matters little so long as trade is free and we get the best. In America we have Mr. Howells, a very great force in his way, Mr. Garland and Miss Wilkins representing the realistic school. Of course there are other names. In the field of "empty historical romanticism" there is Gilbert Parker, a Canadian. Richard Harding Davis is fond of Bret

Harte and Kipling, and a good part of the public is still fond of Mr. Davis. Bret Harte is still writing. Kipling has done some very remarkable things. Kipling, of course, is English or Anglo-Indian, but he is, more truly than Hamlin Garland, the successor of Bret Harte. In naming these writers there is no attempt at order or classification.

We have written up many nooks and corners of our country, and are getting ready to write up the rest. Local color is what we need, says Mr. Garland, and not a universal theme. Some of us like the local color of Zenda and Strelsau as laid on by Anthony Hope.

They tell us we have a Southern literature and a Western literature at last. It There are Harris, Page, Cable, and many others in the South. There is James Lane Allen from the Blue Grass After reading his latest book, "The Choir Invisible," one feels that he may outrank them all. Mr. Brander Matthews knows why the South had no ante-bellum literature. There was a forced reticence on the subject of slavery which prevented any true treatment of life. It is possible that in the future the Northeast may force a conventional and false treatment of certain questions, and that the literary scepter may pass to the South and the West.

The West is a large area, but we need not go out of this state to find one of its greatest literary representatives. Mark Twain's interesting historical romance, "Joan of Arc," was pronounced by the critics a picturesque failure, but he did better in "Pudd'nhead Wilson," whose scene was laid in Missouri. There are things which Mark Twain doesn't know

about style and construction, but at his best he represents the true realism, and his is a great popularity. It may interest some to learn that Tom Sawyer is the most called for book in the St. Louis Public Library.

Perhaps some mention ought to be made of foreign novels whose translations are popular here. Sienkiewicz and Jokai now seem to lead among contemporary writers, but the fashion changes rapidly.

When we look for the main stream of tendency in modern fiction, we see it broken up, as indicated by the list of samples given, which list might be pro-Few of us would longed indefinitely. like to hazard a prophecy of our own as to the future, but many of us would rejoice in the fulfillment of the following prediction, taken from Mr. Garland's interesting little book mentioned above. "There is coming in this land," says Mr. Garland, "the mightiest assertion in art of the rights of man and the glory of the physical universe ever made in the world. It will be done, not by one man, but by many men and women. be born, not of drawing-room culture, nor of imitation, nor of fear of masters, nor will it come from houses of great wealth. It will come from the average American home, in the city as well as in the country. It will deal with all kinds and conditions. It will be born of the mingling seas of men in the vast interior of America, because there the problem of the perpetuity of our democracy, the question of the liberty as well as the nationality of our art, will be fought out." THOMAS FLEMING.

#### BROOKS AND BOOKS.

When all thy soul with city dust is dry, Seek some green spot where a brook tinkles by; But, if thy lot deny thee nook and brook, Turn to green thoughts in a fresh, leafy book.

-Frederick Langbridge.

THE

# PUBLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

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HELEN TUTT, Associate Edito

HELEN TUTT, Associate Editor.
A. B. BENESCH, Business Manager.

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I can conceive of no healthier reading for a boy, or girl either, than Scott's novels, or Cooper's, to speak only of the dead. I have found them very good reading at least for one young man, for one middle-aged man, and for one who is growing old. No, no—banish the Antiquary, banish Leather Stocking, and banish all the world. Let us not go about to make life duller than it is.

—LOWELL.

Beginning with this number the subscription price of this MAGAZINE will be \$1.00 a year to all persons, without regard to whether they are ticket holders in the library or not. The inadequate price of 50 cents has been offered long enough to allow every library member to take advantage of the opportunity to get the book lists for a sum which, when the postage is deducted, would not pay half the cost of printing, to say nothing of the labor of preparing the lists. The management, therefore, from this time on will ask the more reasonable subscription price of \$1.00 a year, which is still far below the actual cost of the MAGAZINE.

#### REREGISTRATION.

On July 1st, a reregistration of all the card-holders of the Library will begin. This is in accordance with the rules which require a reregistration every three years. The reason for this is plain. Many change their residences without leaving notice at the Library. Many leave the

city, cards are lost, and card-holders die, and without some system of checking, our records in a few years would become absolutely worthless.

In this reregistration no one will be exempt. It matters not whether the card has been used once or a hundred times, the same forms will have to be gone through by all. Card-holders will therefore save time for themselves and probably some inconvenience by noting the date of expiration on their cards, and by applying at least a week in advance. This will enable us to have the new card ready as soon as the old one expires. Otherwise a wait may become unavoidable as books will not be issued on the old card after the expiration of the time for which it was issued. Applications may be made either through the Delivery Stations or Library. All old cards must be returned before the new ones will be A responsible guarantor will given out. be required in all cases except where the applicant is a property-holder in the city.

#### FOR NOVEL READERS.

This issue of the MAGAZINE is devoted to the interests of the large class of readers who look to prose fiction for their intellectual recreation. It is hardly fair to use the term "class" even though qualified by the adjective. Do not all, or nearly all, persons who read any books read novels? Various classes of people read various kinds of books,—philosophy, theology, social science, history, etc. Students devote themselves to the particular subjects to which their interests or their occupations lead them. But all turn to the novel for recreation.

If wisely chosen, the novel offers more than intellectual entertainment. It gives a vivid picture of the manners and customs of the country and the time and of the historic events with which it deals. Hawthorne said a novel of Trollope was a section of British soil placed before your eyes with all the people upon it liv-

#### THE HISTORICAL NOVEL.

A few years ago Mr. George Saintsbury contributed a series of articles to an English periodical on what he says "is perhaps the most purely refreshing of all reading, precisely because of its curious conjunction of romance and reality." He traces the evolution and fortunes of the historical novel from the Cycropaedia of Xenophon, which he says more nearly resembles a historical novel than anything before it or than anything for more than two thousand years after it, down to the present day. That the genius of the Greeks and Romans knew no such form of literature he ascribes to the fact that those nations were making history and had not inherited it. "There was little for a Greek Scott or Dumas to go upon, even had he existed; no materials to work up, no public taste, imagination or traditions to appeal to. Even if instincts and desires of the kind did suggest themselves to any one, the natural region in which it was sought to gratify them was mythology, not history, while the natural medium was verse, not prose. The historical novel of Greece is a philosophical treatise; the historical novel of Rome is an epic."

Mr. Saintsbury's rules for the historical novel, as it should be, are these: "Observe local color and historical propriety, but do not become a slave either to Dryasdust or Heavysterne. Intermix historic interest and the charm of well-known figures, but do not incur the danger of mere historical transcription; still more take care that the prevailing ideals of your characters, or your scene, or your action, or all three, be fantastic and within your own discretion." These requirements were not met at all before the time of Scott, and Scott's achievement is something remarkable in the history of literature. He at last succeeds in doing with ease what writers had unsuccessfully tried to do in all the ages before him. When the Master, by Woodstock and Ivanhoe and Kenilworth, had shown that the thing could be done and how it could be done, successors and imitators sprang up everywhere. Cooper in America was the first to follow in Scott's path, The Spy appearing in 1821. The

famous Walladmor was published in Germany in 1823, and Victor Hugo began writing novels in the same year. I Promessi Sposi appeared in Italy in 1827, and in England, of course, followers were many, notably G. P. R. James and Harrison Ainsworth, and later, Bulwer. The greatest of all to bend his genius in the new direction was Dumas, who, however, was devoting himself in Scott's time to writing plays. Later on he adopted the historical novel, and, while some might hold that the pupil had surpassed the master, Mr. Saintsbury does not. Greater skill in dialogue and more excitement in plot he concedes to the Frenchman, but in characterization Scott holds his own, and, after all, it is the character, the personality, that one remembers, and not the things that happen to him.

Toward the middle of the century the historical novel, notwithstanding a crowd of smaller writers on its lines, or perhaps because of them, began in England to fall into disfavor, which, with a few brilliant exceptions, has lasted until within the last few years. Thackeray, who had spent much time and wit in satirizing our subject, produced in 1852 Henry Esmond, of which Mr. Saintsbury says: "In a certain way Esmond is the crown and flower of the historical novel; 'the flaming limits of the world' of fiction have been reached in it with safety to the bold adventurer, but with an impossibility of progress further to him or any other." Thackeray was the first to make painstaking collections of small items bearing on this subject, to, search through old books and pamphlets for material, and to try to make all minor detail and local coloring historically accurate. Kingsley's two great novels Hypatia and Westward Ho! followed Esmond within three years. Of Hypatia our critic says: "The splendid tableaux of which the book is full, tableaux artfully and even learnedly composed but thoroughly alive, are the great charm and great merit of it as a historical novel. The voyage down the Nile, the night-riots and the harrying of the Jews; the panorama (I know no other word for it, but the thing is one of the finest in fiction) of the defeat of Heraclian; the scene in the theatre at Alexandria; the murder of Hypatia and the vengeance of the Goths; \* \* in their own way cannot be beaten."

Mr. Saintsbury dates the revival of the historical novel from the publication of Blackmore's great novel Lorna Doone. One could easily mention a dozen authors who are now writing, and writing well, as disciples of the great Sir Walter, but it is for those who come after us, and not for us, to say which of the many books that seem to us excellent will have truth and power to live.

#### MODERN FRENCH NOVELISTS.

M. BRUNETIERE'S OPINION.\*

The development of the naturalistic novel in contemporary France is the work of criticism, especially of the criticism of Taine. If it had not been for Taine even Zola could not have become what he has With that superstition about the become. past which we all have, the naturalistic writers have sought their ancestors in the English novelists from Richardson to George Eliot, just as the naturalistic painters have sought their ancestors in the little masters of Holland. Naturalism is a great theory of art, and my severest reproach to our novelists is that they have wronged it. They lack both the information and the culture to be the descendants of the English novelists. That their one dominating influence was Taine is shown by the fact that since 1875 their position has coincided exactly in its rise and fall with the fate of his theories Zola knew his real origin while Taine helped him, but as soon as he saw that Taine had ceased to be entirely wrapped up in helping him he turned against his critic and took every occasion to attack him, while on his side Taine became somewhat startled at the kind of disciple he had produced, and his last years were poisoned by Zola's success. On the whole the school has produced more disciples than masters, more promises than fruit, and has been more fiery than fertile. Does Dandet really belong to that school? I have sometimes doubted it. The first part of his work is directly inspired by Dickens. They show the same taste in the choice of subjects, the same sympathy for the humble, as they are called, for the dis-

From a lecture delivered in New York City.

inherited ones of this world, the same pity, sincere but at times a little nervous and grimacing. Like Dickens, he made a point of connecting himself with his characters.

I cannot protest too strongly against the picture of French society given in the novels of Zola. His dominant quality is force or vigor of imagination, especially constructive imagination, but it must be added that never was any observer less accurate, less conscientious, less true. The peasants of M. Zola are not French peasants, his workingmen are not French workingmen, his middle classes are not the French middle classes, nor are his soldiers and officers French officers and soldiers. We have faults in France, but we have not this sustained grossness, this absolute lack of morality, this perfect cynicism which Zola depicts. His French people are caricatures, pessimistic and calumnious caricatures. He has neither literary conscience nor esthetic sense. I do not deny him talent, but it is difficult for me to value talent when it lends itself to such ignoble tasks. Sarcey himself, who never sacrifices in the slightest degree his own opinion to the beliefs of his fellow-critics, but who gives up at once any belief if he but sees that the mob has changed its mind, Sarcey abandoned Zola, his own disciples left him, and the severest blow of all was dealt to him in the rising fame of three new novelists. Guy de Maupassant began his career with coarse works of a rather puerile pessimism, rather dangerous but less bold than displeasing, for there is no courage in putting immorality before the public, there is only bad taste. In his short stories, which I think much superior to his novels, he became a true observer. Then Maupassant's art is marvelously frank and direct, with a power of lending distinction to any subject, raising it out of the mire as if by a touch of his hand; and perhaps it has made some of his stories the masterpieces of French naturalism. Pierre Loti, happily, perhaps, for us, is a wholly different man. The first of his novels passed unnoticed, but the last three, Le Mariage de Loti, Le Roman d'un Spahi, Pecheur d'Islande, restored to us what I may call the poetic novel. He made a point of never reading, but he does not lack culture. His descriptions are incomparable, and they are never inventories. like the descriptions of Zola and Balzac,

and to this gift of description he adds the gift of genuine feeling. To see his descriptions equalled we must go as far back as Chateaubriand. Naturally he was the kind of a man to make us tired or sick of Zola. The career of Paul Bourget is the opposite of the other two. He is in cultivation and in curiosity among the foremost observers in contemporary literature. His two greatest faults are to be too Parisian and at the same time too cosmopolitan. He does not know the French provinces, and even in Paris all that he knows well are the intellectual world and the fashionable world. His novels belong to the fashionable world, but they have psychology, which gives them their originality. In that they are the direct opposite of Zola, whose personages have no thoughts, no reason, no conscience, and, while they may have physical appetites, have no other human characteristics. In the persons whom Bourget draws, on the other hand, we do not see their physical features, but we see the naked springs of their souls.

These three novelists disgusted people with Zola, and then came the Russians, Tolstoi and Dostoievski, who had the good fortune to find in the Vicomte de Vogüé an interpreter such as Dickens and George Eliot never had. These Russians also had, perhaps, in themselves, more than Dickens

and George Eliot, a more poignant accent of distress, a larger pity, greater personali-Thus naturalism is dead, and well dead, in France at least, in so far as it conforms to the doctrines and the productions of M. Zola. This is not to deny that it has produced remarkable things, even in Zola himself. L'Assommoir and Germinal are fairly remarkable books, and they will preserve their author's name to a certain extent. They are not pleasant, but they are by no means the work of the first comer, and they are the best things Zola has done. Moreover, the efforts of the naturalistic writers have not been lost. They did much to diminish the part of the romantic, the arbitrary and the improbable in literature, and to increase the part of observation, to fix attention on certain social questions, and to furnish a manner of treating them; but the direction to-day is well away from Zola. I am not sure I could safely pick out the more promising of the later men, because they are numerous and young; but I will name Paul Hervieux, Edouard Rod, whose austere and moral talent has not yet fully shown itself. and a third, less known to you, Réné Bazin, whose last novel I should recommend to you had I not promised to make no recommendations. Public Opinion.

#### A PRIZE COMPOSITION.

The following poem gained the prize offered last December by the New York Sunday Tribune for the most eleverly constructed short story, sketch or narrative, not exceeding 300 words, in which the largest number of titles of well-known books are most wittily arranged.

"Friends," listen to the "Annals of A Quiet Neighborhood;" "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" "The House of Greylock" stood.

'Twas "Our Old Home"—"My Wife and I"
And "A Flock of Girls" dwelt here;
"The House of Seven Gables"
And "Bleak House," too, were near.

"Our Neighbors" at the "Forrest House"
Were "Gypsy's Cousin Joy,"
"The Newcomes" and "The Heavenly Twins,"
And "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

"We and Our Neighbors" "Side by Side"
Lived "In the Golden Days."
"Darkness and Daylight" witnessed
The "Happy Children's" plays.

"Life in Arcadia" 'twas like, In "A Fair Country" scene, Until "A Strange, Sad Comedy" Disturbed the "Days Serene."

"John Halifax," "That Dreadful Boy,"
Said to his "Cousin Maude"
The "Gates Ajar," "Beyond the Gates"
Let's take "A Tramp Abroad."

"We Two" will see "The Wide, Wide World,"
"The Hidden Path" we'll find;
No "Looking Backward" now until
"Our Country's" "Left Behind."

"A Terrible Temptation" 'twas,
And so "What Can She Do?"—
"She" who was always "Bound to Rise,"
Though "Hedged In" "Hitherto."

"Getting Ahead," "The Boy Tramps" on The "Undercurrents" tries Of "Meadow Brook;" "Through Swamp and Glade" Like "Folly As It Flies."

"Through Thick and Thin" she follows him, Fearing to be "Called Back:" "Alone" beside "The Laurel Bush" There stood "The Man in Black."

'Twas "Adam Bede," "The Man Who Laughs,"
"Plain Speaking" was his style.
You wander "Here and There," he said,
"Sonny," you make me smile.

Perhaps you're "Wise and Otherwise,"
"Some Say" the latter—see?
"Tis "My Desire" this "Roughing It"
Should "Interrupted" be.

"From Jest to Earnest" he has grown;
You'd better be "Looking Around."
"Tis time your scheme should be "Denounced,"
For you're on "Dangerous Ground."

This is "What Came Afterward;"
These "Two Offenders" gay
Were "Driven Back to Eden,"
"At Last" "Brought Home" to stay.

-KATE A. DAVIS.

#### WHAT AUTHORS THINK ABOUT NOVELS.

The following opinions of authors upon books and authors have been collected from various sources.

# Mr. Andrew Lang on the Novels of the 19th Century.

In this branch of belles lettres we may proudly aver that the Victorian age has been what the Elizabethan age is in drama. \* \* \* We have always had great masters, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë, or writers of a high though secondary rank, Charles Reade, Anthony Trollope, or a great body of entertaining and ingenious novelists, whom it is too early to call great masters, as at this moment. Reade and Charles Kingsley do not seem to have that touch of immortality which makes eternal the great novelists of the eighteenth century, with Scott, Miss Austen, and Thackeray. About George Eliot and Charlotte Brontë one hesitates, excellent, and original, and strong as they are. Perhaps they have seen their best times of appreciation. \* \* In any case, put it at the lowest, the roll call of the dead Victorian novelists is illustrious and inspiring, and matter for gratitude. Of the living, it is all but impossible to speak, and of the latest dead, Mr. Stevenson, we can only say here that he was worthy to come after Thackeray and Sir Walter; a finished writer like the former, a born story-teller and romanticist like the latter.

From Good Words.

It is impossible, especially in the world of literature, to indulge in favoritism without injustice. As I conclude, there come to me from many quarters, appeals from characters in novels, who know that their authors have interested me, instructed me, and charmed me as much as those about whom I have been writing. From the bright paradise of fictional creations comes the clear voice of Colonel Newcome, and from an entirely opposite direction rise the shrill tones of Becky Sharp, calling on me not to forget Thackeray. The Rev. Dr. Primrose exclaims in amazement that I have omitted to mention that disciple of Defoe who

created him, and in the midst of multitudinous expostulations from the great domain of English fiction, there come to me voices from other lands calling out the names of Hugo, Dumas, Balzac, Daudet. But in front of all who have created fiction, stand firm and unmoved, Defoe and Dickens, who, as I look upon it, have established the great principle that the author who believes in his story will tell the best story, and the author who believes in his characters and loves them will make them real beings, who shall live with his readers and be held by them always as companions and friends.

FRANK R. STOCKTON in Munsey's Magazine.

Some men of letters, not necessarily the greatest, have an indescribable charm to which we give our hearts. Thackeray is the young man's first love. Of living authors, none perhaps bewitches the reader more than Mr. Stevenson, who plays upon words as if they were a musical instrument. To follow the music is less difficult than to place the musician. A friend of mine, who, like Mr. Grant Allen, reviews 365 books a year, and 366 in leap years, recently arranged the novelists of to-day in order of merit. Meredith, of course, he wrote first, and then there was a fall to Hardy. "Haggard," he explained, "I dropped from the Eiffel Tower; but what can I do with Stevenson? I can't place him before Lorna Doone." So Mr. Stevenson puzzles the critics, fascinating them until they are willing to judge him by the great work he is to write by and by when the little books are finished.

#### J. M. BARRIE in An Edinburgh Eleven.

If a selection is imperative, I am ready for the moment, at least, to declare that Thackeray is the novelist I would rather discuss here and now, well aware that no favorite has a right to expect a long continuance in grace. And the reason why I pick out Thackeray from among other novelists I like as well as I like him (if not better) is that I may thus call attention to a book of his which I believe to be shame-

fully neglected. \* \* "It is the Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, Esq., Written by Himself."

Brander Malthews in Munsey's Magazine.

#### From Joel Chandler Harris.

My literary tastes are primitive and provincial. Whatever gets a grip on human nature likewise gets a grip on me. I like The Vicar of Wakefield, I like Henry Esmond, I like Adam Bede, I like A Tale of Two Cities, I like The Arabian Nights, I like Monte Cristo and the Three Guardsmen series. Of those writing English, I think Thomas Hardy is the greatest living novelist. I like Stevenson's stories, with their rattle and slam-bang movement, and I like Constance Fenimore Woolson's stories. I like all of Mark Twain's writings, especially The Prince and the Pauper. Of Southern stories, I like Old Man Gilbert, by Mrs. Bellamy, the best.

You perceive that there are as many capital I's as there are books, showing that a person thus armed may be able to build himself a picket fence with this particular pronoun. But there is a gate here, and I will permit you to escape by signing myself, Atlanta.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

#### From Edward I. Stevenson.

In reply to your inquiry as to what works of prose fiction give me most pleasure, it is hard to make answer and catalogue as brief as is expedient. But, running over in mind books whose re-perusal seems always delightful or interesting, I set down these: Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Fielding's Tom Jones, Beckford's Vathek, Dickens' Pickwick Papers, Thackeray's Vanity Fair, Miss Woolson's East Angels, Hughes' Tom Brown books, Manzoni's I Promessi Sposi, Boccaccio's Decameron, Flaubert's Salammbo, Gautier's Mlle. de Maupin, the stories of Hoffman and of Hauff, Tolstoï's War and Peace, Auerbach's On the Heights, Daudet's Sapho, and Guy de Maupassant's Une Vie. My taste has always run in the direction of French, Italian and German literature, as a good-sized library of that will attest.

New York. EDWARD I. STEVENSON.

From Captain Charles King.

It might be hard to say how many works

have pleased me greatly; but the book I love to read and re-read is Thackeray's *Henry Esmond*.

Milwaukee.

CHARLES KING, Captain U. S. A.

#### From Marion Harland.

My favorite works of fiction are George Eliot's Adam Bede, Mill on the Floss, and Middlemarch; Charlotte Brontë's Shirley, Jane Eyre, and Villette; Dickens' Bleak House, Little Dorrit, and David Copperfield; Thackeray's Vanity Fair and Pendennis; Mrs. Craik's John Halifax and A Brave Lady. There is not one of the above which I have not read at least four times.

New York.

MARION HARLAND.

#### From T. B. Aldrich.

You set me a difficult task; so many different things are best to me! Roughly, then: Thackeray's Henry Esmond and Vanity Fair, Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter, Charles Reade's The Cloister and the Hearth, Gautier's Le Capitaine Fracasse, and anything of Walter Scott except his poems.

Boston.

T. B. ALDRICH.

#### From General Lew Wallace.

The "works of prose fiction" to my liking are Ivanhoe and The Talisman (Scott); Harold; or, the Last of the Saxons and The Last of the Barons (Bulwer); Jane Eyre (Brontë); Hypatia (Kingsley); A Tale of Two Cities (Dickens); The Wandering Jew (Sue); Les Miserables (Hugo); Count of Monte Cristo (Dumas); Charles O'Malley (Lever); Dr. Sevier (Cable) Katy of Cotoctin (Townsend); Robinson Crusoe (De Foe); Arabian Nights.

Indianapolis. Lew Wallace.

#### From G. W. Cable.

It goes without saying that one who reads as little fiction as I do must number among his favorite novelists, Eliot, Hugo, Tolstoi, Tourguenieff, Howells, Henry James, etc. But if I had time to take up a novel to-day, I should choose some one of George Meredith's. No other novelist has quite so much to say to my mind's needs and cravings as he.

· Northampton, Mass. G. W. CABLE.

From Charles Carleton Coffin.

You ask "what works of prose fiction I like best." I am sorry to say that the pressure of duties has been so great upon me that I have had little time to devote to works of the imagination. Of late novels I have read but few. You may think it strange, but first and foremost I place Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress-not a novel in the generally accepted sense of the term, but for character-painting I do not know of anything to be compared with it. Besides, its diction is so plain, simple, forcible Anglo-Saxon that it charms me. Of Dickens I enjoy, despite the padding and a great deal of matter that even he left out, David Copperfield, Nicholas Nickleby, Our Mutual Friend, and Pickwick. Of Thackeray, Vanity Fair, which I never understood until I visited England; then I saw what an exquisite satire it is. Although slavery has been wiped out, and society in the South utterly changed, there is still a charm about Uncle Tom's Cabin. It is an incomparable fiction of a condition of affairs in that period, and to the future historian will be of inestimable value. I eniov the earlier works of George Eliot much better than Middlemarch and Daniel Deronda-more natural and less philosophic. Charlotte Brontë still has a hold upon me. Les Miserables sets me on fire, but does not charm me. Of later English novels, Lorna Doone gives me the greatest enjoyment. I enjoy Miss Alcott's Little Women, and have read with zest the unreal story of Little Lord Fauntleroy. Ben Hur I regard as one of the most powerful of modern works of fiction, but I do not altogether enjoy it. Edward Eggleston's Graysons awakened expectations, but was disappointing. I fear that I have become blasé, for I find little pleasure in the current works of fiction, and no one ought to take the works above mentioned which have most charmed me as any guide in selecting what should be placed upon the shelves of their libraries.

Boston. CHARLES CARLETON COPPIN

From Anna Katharine Green.

The books which have given me,unmixed delight are Les Miserables, A Tale of Two Cities. The Cloister and the Hearth, Vicomte de Bragelonne, My Novel, The Scarlet Letter, Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Anna Katharine Green. New York.

From Constance Fenimore Woolson.

What a question! when there are so many I like best. Here is a partial list: Quentin Durward, by Scott; The Old Curiosity Shop, Dickens; Pendennis, Thackeray; Villette, Brontë; The Mill on the Floss, Eliot; all Tourguenieff's books from first to last; Tarass Boulba, Gogol; The Princess Casamassima, James: Pécheur d' Islande, Loti.

Florence, Italy. C. F. WOOLSON.

#### From E. E. Hale.

If your question relates to literature in general, I should say that pure and unadulterated narrative interests me as I think nothing else does - say The Arabian Nights, Dumas' novels, and best of all, Robinson Crusoe, for I do not think De Foe wrote Robinson Crusoe with the sense of a moral present to him all the time. I do not at this moment remember, however, that I ever wrote anything myself without some other purpose than the mere description.

Roxbury, Mass. EDW. E. HALE.

#### THE MOST POPULAR NOVELS.

THE MOST POPULAR NOVELS IN ENGLISH LIBRARIES.

This list was made from statistics recently obtained from prominent libraries in England:

Sensational novel, "The Woman in White."

Historic novel, "Ivanhoe."
Dramatic novel, "Monte Cristo."
Domestic novel, "The Vicar of Wake-

field."

Sea novel, "Midshipman Easy." Novel of rural life, "Adam Bede." Political novel, "Lothair."

Novel written with a purpose, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Imaginative novel, "She." Humorous novel, "Pickwick." Irish novel, "Charles O'Malley."

Scotch novel, "Heart of Mid-Lothian." English novel, "Vanity Fair." American novel, "The Scarlet Letter." The most popular novel of all, "Vanity

The most popular authors in American libraries, ascertained by inquiries of Messrs. Selwyn and Tait:

- Charles Dickens. Louisa M. Alcott.
- 2. Walter Scott.
- E. P. Roe. J. Fenimore Cooper.
- George Eliot.
- Nathaniel Hawthorne.

8. O. W. Holmes.	Colonel's Daughter 297
9. E. Bulwer Lytton.	Scarlet Letter 295
10. W. M. Thackeray.	Trilby 263
11. H. B. Stowe.	Jan -Apr., 1890. (Four mo's), Issues.
12. Mrs. Burnett.	Looking Backward 210
13. Mark Twain.	Ben Hur 148
14. Alexandre Dumas.	Les Miserables 141
15. F. Marion Crawford.	Uncle Tom's Cabin 119
16. Edna Lyall.	David Copperfield 102
17. William Black.	Marble Faun 97
18. Frank R. Stockton.	Ivanhoe 97
19. Charlotte Brontë.	Scarlet Letter 95
20. Wilkie Collins.	At the Mercy of Tiberius 89
21. Lew Wallace.	Count of Monte Cristo 84
22. C. M. Yonge.	Vanity Fair 80
23. Washington Irving.	June, 1894-Apr., 1896. (23 mo's).
24. Charles Reade.	Count of Monte Cristo1896
25. Victor Hugo.	Vanity Fair 1408
26. W. D. Howells.	Ben Hur1394
27. Charles Kingsley.	Les Miserables1216
28. Jules Verne.	Three Musketeers 944
29. Amelia Barr.	Scarlet Letter 885
30. Jane Austin.	Trilby 863
31. Thos. Hughes.	Prince of India 856
32. E. D. Southworth.	Colonel's Daughter 831
33. George Ebers. 34. Marian Harland.	St. Elmo 778
34. Marian Harland. 35. Miss Mulock.	These lists, covering a period of eight
36. Helen H. Jackson.	years, testify to the constant popularity of
37. Geo. Macdonald.	the great works of fiction. Les Miserables
38. Walter Besant.	•
38a. Blackmore (one book, "Lorna	stands among the first three or four in every
Doone".).	list. Vanity Fair, Scarlet Letter and Ben
39. Captain Marryat.	Hur appear in all the lists. Ivanhoe and
40. Rosa N. Carey.	Monte Cristo are in three and David Cop-
4l. J. M. Barrie.	perfield and Uncle Tom's Cabin in two.
42. Susan Warner.	
43. H. Rider Haggard.	Save one, these books have received the
44. Mrs. Alexander.	indorsement of generations of readers and
45. Mrs. Hungerford (The Duchess).	critics and are likely to hold their high
46. Thos. Hardy.	places for generations to come. Three of
47. G. A. Henty.	them, at least, belong among the books that
47a. Edward Bellamy (one book).	
47b. Mrs. Ward (two books).	are for all time. Well up in the extended
48. Charles Lever.	list of the appendix are such novels as Mill
49. R. L. Stevenson.	on the Floss, Romola, Adam Bede, Lorna
50. Oliver Goldsmith.	Doone, and Marble Faun, which will con-
The most popular novels in the St. Louis	tinue to instruct and delight future gener-
Public Library as, given in the report for 1895.	ations after the majority of readers shall
	have been educated above Augusta J. Evans
NOVELS OF LARGEST CIRCULATION.	and Mary J. Holmes, and the half-educated
March, 1888. (One month), Issues.	who now read these shall have been capti-
Ben Hur 87	vated by the new favorites of a period.
Scarlet Letter 42	The highest issue of any one book is 2,170,
Anna Karenina 40	which shows the number of times Tom
Les Miserables 37	Sawyer has been drawn, since June 1st,
Ivanhoe 33	1894. Including St. Nicholas, of which 173
Vanity Fair 31	volumes were in circulation, the ten juven-
April Hopes 28	iles that led in popularity are as follows:
Mr. Barnes, of New York 28	MOST POPULAR JUVENILES.
Uncle Tom's Cabin 27	St. Nicholas2374
Earth Trembled 27	Tom Sawyer2170
DecFeb., 1895. (3 mo's.)	Little Women
Vanity Fair	Old-fashioned Girl1250
Count of Monte Cristo 523	Jack Hazard1103
Les Miserables	Under the Lilacs 989
Ben Hur 412	Little Men 982
David Copperfield 358	Andersen's Fairy Tales 922
Ivanhoe	Eight Cousins 887
Wandering Jew 304	Rose in Bloom 878
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# THE BEST FICTION

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

# LISTS OF THE BEST NOVELS

... BASED ON ...

# Individual and Collective Opinions

FORMING A RELIABLE GUIDE FOR READERS AND LIBRARIANS.

The closing number of a series of monthly bulletins published by the old Library, from 1879 to 1883 inclusive, contained lists of "best novels," which are here reprinted. The lapse of thirteen years does not in any degree lessen their value as a guide to the best fiction published up to that time. Few great works of fiction have appeared since then; but many novels of a high order of merit written since would be likely to secure places in lists compiled in a similar way to-day. A separate list of the best novels published since January, 1884, will therefore be given to supplement the earlier lists.

In this, as in all libraries, librarian and assistants are frequently asked to recommend "some good novel." Since novels represent from sixty to seventy-five per cent of the books drawn from public libraries, and since, on that account and because of their inherent interest and fascination, they usually exercise a greater influence than any other class of books, it is certainly desirable that every aid and inducement should be offered to the selection of good representatives of this class—the best, indeed, so far as relative merit can be determined. In a question where individual taste must play so important a part, the most satisfactory guide, it seemed to me, would be a consensus of opinion among cultivated readers. I accordingly asked a number of ladies and gentlemen of extended reading and acknowledged taste to prepare lists of what they regarded as:

- 1. The best ten novels.
- 2. The next best ten novels.
- 3. The best ten novelettes, or minor novels.
  - 4. The best one hundred novels.

No restriction as to period or language of original.

Those who have kindly contributed these lists being busy people (it is generally only busy people who have time for useful work), it was not to be expected that they would make an attempt at studious, exact, objective criticism. Indeed, many of the listhave been accompanied by distinct statements that they were compiled entirely on a subjective basis; that they were merely records of impressions made by books read at intervals for pastime, and not with any view to criticism. The "personal equation" has, I think, been eliminated, and all accidental influences have been reduced to a minimum by the fact that the contributors differ so widely among themselves in all the elements and accidents of personality. including, as they do, both sexes and all ages, from twenty-five to seventy-five, as well as representatives from different sections of this country, and several from the mother country.

As I have indicated, I did not expect the selections to be made for the most part on any other basis than that of purely personal

preference. But I have thought that a brief exposition of the principles which should underlie a critical selection would be appropriate and acceptable, and lend additional interest to the results of the experiment. I knew of no one more competent to formulate such a canon of criticism than Mr. H. H. Morgan, well-known as a critic and essayist, and author of "Representative Names in the History of English Literature," and "Literary Studies from the Great British Authors." He, therefore, at my request, prepared the following

#### PREFATORY ESSAY.

Fiction is the general term which includes all products of the imagination; but to subserve the interest of an attempt at classification—to assist the intellect by keeping together such subjects as admit of a common treatment—we find a sub-classification at once desirable. Poetry is so important a division of Fiction, and its contributions are so great in extent and variety, that it is found convenient to regard it as a domain in itself, and even to furnish it with subclasses. Prose Fiction likewise is most easily treated when separated into various classes, of which we need to distinguish for our present purpose only (1) the Romance, (2) the Story, (3) the Novel. These three agree in being fictitious, and are best discriminated by remembering that the Romance deals with the supernatural, that the Story is unlimited in theme but subjective in form, while the Novel deals with human life and presents the actual as distinguished from the real or the ideal. The Novel, therefore (at least as we recognize it in English), is that species of Fiction which in story form represents actual human life; in essence it is the prose drama, while in form it is relieved from that strict continuity of action requisite in the drama. An entirely successful novel should therefore stand criticism with reference (1) to plot, (2) to characterization, (3) to dialogue, (4) to justness of sentiment, (5) to thoughtful philosophy, (6) to the subordination of imagination to dramatic effect, (7) to action rather than narration.

By actual life is meant "John as he is," and not "John as he appears to his Maker," or John as he appears to the author. If the novelist succeed in presenting actual

human life, presenting people as they are by giving those traits only which are permanent, the readers will regard the characters in the novel with the same differences of judgment as are displayed in their opinions of the people they meet. Henry Fielding may be selected as having no superior in this respect.

The modern novel has been perverted through the fact that both fame and pecuniary reward await the successful writer for the thousands, while the small and select circle which would welcome the successful essayist would offer but a slow and small return for the effort put forth. Hence it has happened that as many look upon the end of life as happiness, and the means for securing this, immediate pleasure, there is an insistance upon the use of forms which require of the reader or auditor or spectator, no greater exertion than he is willing to put forth. Hence the use of the form of the novel for instruction in history as with Miss Mühlbach; for insinuating sociological views, as in the "Bread Winners;" or for conveying information in natural science, as with Jules Verne. As a consequence of this, writers are compelled to choose between reputation and a fair pecuniary return, and very grateful but limited and, from a pecuniary point of view, unprofitable admiration. Hence Ebers gives up his work as an Egyptologist, and devotes himself to furnishing the same information in popular form. This forced acceptance of one literary form compels many writers—as for example George Eliot-to work in a manner uncongenial to their native tastes and abilities, and to atone for their defects as raconteurs by increased emphasis of the excellencies which they do possess. It seems to me that a comparison of George Eliot's Essays with Theophrastus Such (or even with Daniel Deronda and Middlemarch) will make this evident.

Finally, as we have few or no novelists who are excellent in all the requirements of a perfect success, it seems proper in making a list of the one hundred best novels to present examples of all who show entire mastery of one or more of the seven essentials named. For example: 1 (Plot), Wilkie Collins; 2 (Characterization), Mrs. Burnett; 3 (Dialogue), Democracy; 4 (Justness of sentiment), Mrs. Whitney; 5 (Thoughtful philosophy), Mme. de Staël; 6 (Subordination of the imagination to

dramatic effects), Cherbuliez; 7 (Action	Bronte. Shirley 3
predominating over narration), Lever or	Bulwer. Caxtons 3
Fielding.	DE STAEL. Corinne 3
I have intentionally chosen the illustra-	EBERS. Uarda 3
tions, so as not to exclude the lesser lumi-	ELIOT. Silas Marner 3
naries, as I can thus better illustrate my	GOETHE. Elective affinities 3
meaning.	HAWTHORNE. House of seven gables 3
The lists collated show the following	Kingsley. Westward ho!
result, the number of votes obtained by	MACDONALD. Robert Falconer 3
each novel being given opposite:	RUFFINI. Dr. Antonio 3
	Scott. Antiquary 3
BEST TEN.	—— Quentin Durward 3
. THACKERAY. Vanity Fair34	Waverley
Hugo. Les miserables29	TAUTPHOEUS. Initials
THACKERAY. Newcomes27	24 other books received 2 votes each.
ELIOT. Romola26	55 other books received 1 vote each.
THACKERAY. Henry Esmond25	SECOND BEST TEN NOVELS.
Dickens. David Copperfield23	THACKERAY. Vanity Fair
ELIOT. Adam Bede23	ELIOT. Middlemarch14
Scott. Ivanhoe23	THACKERAY. Newcomes12
ELIOT. Middlemarch20	Elior. Adam Bede11
CERVANTES. Don Quixote18	— Felix Holt11
ELIOT. Mill on the Floss18	HAWTHORNE. Marble faun11
HAWTHORNE. Scarlet letter18	THACKERAY. Pendennis11
The following were also thought worthy	The above seven hold undisputed rank
of a place among the first ten:	in the second-best ten. For the other three
GOETHE. Wilhelm Meister	places there are ten candidates with the
Bronte. Jane Eyre14	same number of votes.
Bulwer. Last days of Pompeii13	Bronte. Jane Eyre 9
— My novel12	Bulwer. Last days of Pompeii 9
HAWTHORNE. Marble faun-12	Dickens. David Copperfield 9
FIELDING. Tom Jones11	ELIOT. Mill on the Floss 9
GOLDSMITH. Vicar of Wakefield10	— Romola 9
Kingsley. Hypatia 9	GOLDSMITH. Vicar of Wakefield 9
Scorr. Kenilworth 9	Kingsley. Hypatia 9
THACKERAY. Pendennis 9	Mulock. John Halifax9
Dickens. Nicholas Nickleby 8	SAND. Consuelo9
—— Tale of two cities 8	Scott. Ivanhoe9
Scorr. Heart of Mid-Lothian 8	The following received five or more votes
Auerbach. On the heights 7	for positions in the second ten:
DICKENS. Dombey and Son 7	Bulwer. My novel 8
ELIOT. Daniel Deronda 7	DE STAEL. Corinne 8
SAND. Consuelo7	DICKENS. Bleak House 8
Shorthouse. John Inglesant 7	ELIOT. Daniel Deronda 8
Mulock. John Halifax 6	HAWTHORNE. Scarlet letter 8
DICKENS. Our mutual friend 5	THACKERAY. Henry Esmond 8
DUMAS. Count of Monte Cristo 5	DICKENS. Dombey and Son
STOWE. Uncle Tom's cabin 5	Nicholas Nickleby 7
WARREN. Ten thousand a year 5	Old curiosity shop 7
Bulwer. Harold 4	Scorr. Heart of Mid-Lothian
DeFor. Robinson Crusoe 4	Kenilworth 7
DICKENS. Bleak House4	AUERBACH. On the heights 6
Pickwick papers4	DICKENS. Tale of two cities 6
SUE. Wandering Jew 4	BLACKMORE. Lorna Doone
AUSTEN. Pride and prejudice 3	Bulwer. Caxtons 5
BLACKMORE. Lorna Doone 3	DICKENS. Oliver Twist 5

- Our mutual iriena o	ELIOT. Adam Bede
MACDONALD. Alec Forbes	Middlemarch 2
THACKERAY. Virginians 5	_
	It will be observed that while Vanity
15 books received 4 votes each.	Fair received more votes than any other
10 0	novel for a place in the first ten and the
20 2	second ten, there are seven others that have
102 " " 1 " "	more votes for the honor of being the best
BEST TEN NOVELETTES.	novel of all. Here is the vote on the
Howard. One summer13	BEST HUNDRED NOVELS.
ALDRICH. Marjory Daw	THACKERAY. Vanity Fair57
BURNETT. Lousiana 8	DICKENS. David Copperfield50
Fouque. Undine 8	Scorr. Ivanhoe50
ALCOTT. Little women 7	Bronte. Jane Eyre49
DICKENS. Cricket on the hearth 7	Hugo. Les miserables48
HARTE. Luck of Roaring Camp 6	ELIOT. Adam Bede47
Brown. Rab and his friends 5	THACKERAY. Newcomes47
Brush. Colonel's opera cloak 5	ELIOT. Middlemarch46
CABLE. Madame Delphine 5	— Mill on the Floss45
Elior. Janet's repentance5	
—— Silas Marner 5	HAWTHORNE. Scarlet letter43
Howells. Chance acquaintance 6	THACKERAY. Henry Esmond42
Hughes. Tom Brown's school days at	MULOCK. John Halifax41
Rugby 5	Bulwer. Last days of Pompeii40
JAMES. Daisy Miller 5	GOLDSMITH. Vicar of Wakefield38
International episode 5	HAWTHORNE. Marble faun38
SAINTINE. Picciola 5	THACKERAY. Pendennis37
BURNETT. Fair barbarian 4	BLACK. Princess of Thule35
GRANT. Confessions of a frivolous girl 4	SCOTT. Kenilworth35
Macleod. Starling 4	Kingsley. Hypatia33
MITCHELL. Reveries of a bachelor 4	DICKENS. Bleak House32
BURNETT. Through one administration 3	— Dombey and Son32
CARROLL. Alice in Wonderland 3	Scorr. Heart of Mid-Lothian32
GRANT. Sun maid 3	Bulwer. My novel31
Holmes. Autocrat of the breakfast table 3	ELIOT. Daniel Deronda31
Howells. Lady of the Aroostook 3	Dickens. Nicholas Nickleby30
— Their wedding journey 3	AUERBACH. On the heights28
PHELPS. Story of Avis	BRONTE. Shirley28
Sand. Petite Fadette 3	BURNETT. That lass o' Lowrie's28
THACKERAY. Elizabeth	CERVANTES. Don Quixote28
	HAWTHORNE. House of seven gables28
Assuming that each contributor headed	Stowe. Uncle Tom's cabin27
the list of the best ten with his, or her,	Dickens. Our mutual friend25
prime favorite, the following is the vote on	— Tale of two cities25
the one, omitting titles that received only	THACKERAY. Virginians25
one vote.	DE STABL. Corinne24
BEST NOVEL.	Dickens. Oliver Twist24
THACKERAY. Henry Esmond 7	Old curiosity shop24
Newcomes 7	GOETHE. Wilhelm Meister24
Hugo. Les miserables 6	Dickens. Pickwick papers23
ELIOT. Romola	ELIOT. Felix Holt23
GORTHE. Wilhelm Meister 5	SAND. Consuelo23
CERVANTES. Don Quixote	Scott. Guy Mannering22
Scott. Ivanhoe4	TAUTPHOEUS. Initials22
Dickens. David Copperfield	ELIOT. Silas Marner
	Bulwer. Kenelm Chillingly20
THACKERAY. Vanity Fair	
Bronte, Jane Eyre	DICKENS. Martin Chuzzlewit20
•	

WARREN. Ten thousand a year20	Aguilar. Mother's recompense10
Blackmore. Lorna Doone19	BLACK. Daughter of Heth10
Hughes. Tom Brown's school days at	BURNETT. Fair barbarian10
Rugby19	CABLE. Madame Delphine10
Scort. Waverley19	DICKENS. Barnaby Rudge10
AUSTEN. Pride and prejudice18	Cricket on the hearth10
Bulwer. Caxtons	FOTHERGILL. First violin10
DE FOE. Robinson Crusoe18	HARDY. Far from the madding crowd-10
Kingsley. Westward ho!18	Hugo. Toilers of the sea10
COOPER. Last of the Mobicans	Kingsley. Alton Locke10
DICKENS. Little Dorrit17	SAINTINE. Picciols10
Dumas. Count of Monte Cristo17	Stowe. Minister's wooing10
	STOWE. Willister's Wooling
Howard. One summer	Swift. Gulliver's travels10
SUE. Wandering Jew17	Woolson. Anne
Bulwer. Rienzi16	Bremer. Neighbors
Howells. Lady of the Aroostook16	Bulwer. Pelham 9
JAMES. Portrait of a lady16	Fouque. Undine
Lever. Charles O'Malley16	HARTE. Luck of Roaring Camp 9
MACDONALD. Robert Falconer16	Howells. Foregone conclusion
Shorthouse. John Inglesant16	Their wedding journey 9
BURNETT. Through one administration 15	Hugo. Hunchback of Notre Dame 9
CABLE. Grandissimes15	James. Daisy Miller 9
CRAWFORD. Mr. Isaacs	Johnson. Rasselas 9
FIELDING. Tom Jones	MARLITT. Old Mam'selle's secret 9
MACDONALD. Alec Forbes	READE. Christie Johnstone9
Scorr. Antiquary15	RUFFINI. Doctor Antonio 9
Bride of Lammermoor15	THACKERAY. Adventures of Philip
—— Quentin Durward15	
Tolismon	The above list includes one hundred and
Talisman	two titles (the last two having received the
TAUTPHOBUS. Quits15	same number of votes as eleven of their
Black. Strange adventures of a phaeton 14	immediate predecessors), and constitutes
Bronte. Villette14	the list of "Best Hundred Novels" as
Bulwer. What will he do with it?14	determined by vote. So many good novels
EBERS. Uarda14	are included among those that received a
Howells. Modern instance14	smaller number of votes, that I have
Macdonald. David Elginbrod14	thought it worth while to publish the fol-
Scorr. Old Mortality14	lowing supplementary list, comprising one
ALCOTT. Little women13	hundred titles, recommended by as many
Bulwer. Harold13	as five contributors as worthy to be ranked
Burnett. Louisiana	among the "Best Hundred." Appended
Collins. Woman in white	to this will be found the result of numerous
Dickens. Great expectations	scattering votes.
HAWTHORNE. Blithedale romance13	ALEXANDER. Her dearest foe
Ingelow. Off the Skelligs	BUCHANAN. Shadow of the cross
Scort. Rob Roy13	Collins. Moonstone
Yonge. Heir of Redclyffe13	CRAWFORD. Dr. Claudius
Bulwer. Last of the barons12	Gaskell. Cranford
FREYTAG. Debit and credit12	GOETHE. Elective affinities
READE. Put yourself in his place12	Kingsley. Hereward 8
AGUILAR. Home influence11	MACDONALD. Sir Gibbie 8
ALEXANDER. Wooing o't11	PHELPS. Story of Avis 8
BLACK. Macleod of Dare11	READE. Cloister and hearth
HOLMES. Elsie Venner11	— Hard cash
Howells. Chance acquaintance11	WALLACE. Ben Hur 8
Kingsley. Two years ago11	WINTHROP. John Brent
Scorr. Abbot11	ALCOTT. Old-fashioned girl
SHEPPARD. Charles Auchester11	Arblay. Evelina
	41 DUUG 1 - 42 Y VIIII

Bronte. Professor 7	Buchanan. God and the man 5
BURNETT. Haworth's 7	Bulwer. Night and morning 5
Cooper. Deerslayer 7	—— Zanoni 5
Pathfinder 7	COOPER. Spy 5
DISRAELI. Lothair 7	DEMOCRACY 5
Dumas. Three guardsmen 7	ELIOT. Janet's repentance 5
FLETCHER. Kismet 7	FOTHERGILL. Probation 5
GASKELL. North and south 7	Hugo. Ninety-three5
HOLLAND. Arthur Bonnicastle 7	JAMES. Europeans 5
LE SAGE, Gil Blas 7	International episode 5
Macponald. Annals of a quiet neigh-	Roderick Hudson 5
borhood7	Kingsley. Yeast5
MacDonald. St. George & St. Michael 7	McCarthy. Miss Misanthrope 5
MITCHELL. Reveries of a bachelor 7	Macdonald. Marquis of Lossie 5
PARR. Dorothy Fox	OLIPHANT. Chronicles of Carlingford 5
PORTER. Scottish chiefs 7	RICHARDSON. Clarissa Harlowe 5
READE. Peg Woffington 7	Russell. Wreck of the Grosvenor 5
Scorr. Fortunes of Nigel 7	SAINT PIERRE. Paul and Virginia 5
— Peveril of the Peak	SAND. Petite Fadette 5
THACKERAY. Old Kensington	Scorr. Fair maid of Perth 5
Story of Elizabeth 7	Woodstock 5
	SHEPPARD. Counterparts 5
TROLLOPE. Barchester Towers	Spielhagen. Problematic characters 5
Small house at Allington 7	TAUTPHOBUS. At odds5
Ausrex. Sense and sensibility 6	TROLLOPE. Phineas Finn
BULWER. Parisians6	TURGENIEFF. Fathers and sons
DISRAELI. Endymion	WALLACE. Fair god 5
EBERS. Daughter of an Egyptian king. 6	WHITNEY. Faith Gartney's girlhood 5
Homo sum 6	Warrana Without
Gaskell. Wives and daughters 6	WHITNEY. Hitherto
GRANT. Sun maid 6	Yonge. Heartsease
HARDY. But yet a woman 6	209 books received from 57 to 5 votes each.
Howells. Undiscovered country 6	54 books received 4 votes each.
	66 " " 3 " " 135 " " 2 " "
Howells. Undiscovered country 6 Ingelow. Fated to be free 6 James. American 6	66 " " 3 " " 135 " " 436 " " 1 vote " '
Howells. Undiscovered country 6 Ingelow. Fated to be free 6	66 " " 3 " " 135 " " 2 " " 486 " " 1 vote "
Howells. Undiscovered country 6 Ingelow. Fated to be free 6 James. American 6	66 " " 3 " " 135 " " 2 " " 486 " " 1 vote "  The following list of best one hundred
Howells. Undiscovered country 6 INGELOW. Fated to be free 6 JAMES. American 6 KINGSLEY. Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn	66 " " 3 " " 135 " " 2 " " 486 " " 1 vote " The following list of best one hundred novels was prepared by Mr. F. B. Perkins
Howells. Undiscovered country         6           Ingelow. Fated to be free         6           James. American         6           Kingsley. Recollections of Geoffry         6           Hamlyn         6           Longfellow. Hyperion         6	135 " " 2 " " 438 " " 1 vote "  The following list of best one hundred novels was prepared by Mr. F. B. Perkins of the San Francisco Public Library. It is
Howells. Undiscovered country         6           Ingelow. Fated to be free         6           James. American         6           Kingsley. Recollections of Geoffry         6           Hamlyn         6           Longfellow. Hyperion         6           Marlitt. Second wife         6	135 " " 2 " " 438 " " 1 vote "  The following list of best one hundred novels was prepared by Mr. F. B. Perkins of the San Francisco Public Library. It is printed here as it was in the Library Jour-
Howells. Undiscovered country         6           Ingelow. Fated to be free         6           James. American         6           Kingsley. Recollections of Geoffry         6           Hamlyn         6           Longfellow. Hyperion         6           Marlitt. Second wife         6           Mulock. Agatha's husband         6	66 " " 3 " " 135 " " 2 " " 486 " " 1 vote "  The following list of best one hundred novels was prepared by Mr. F. B. Perkins of the San Francisco Public Library. It is printed here as it was in the Library Journal, with the substitution of Frankenstein
HOWELLS. Undiscovered country         6           INGELOW. Fated to be free         6           JAMES. American         6           KINGSLEY. Recollections of Geoffry         6           Hamlyn         6           LONGFELLOW. Hyperion         6           MARLITT. Second wife         6           MULOCK. Agatha's husband         6           — Mistress and maid         6	135 " " 2 " " 436 " 1 vote "  The following list of best one hundred novels was prepared by Mr. F. B. Perkins of the San Francisco Public Library. It is printed here as it was in the Library Journal, with the substitution of Frankenstein and Rasselas for two novels not suitable
Howells. Undiscovered country         6           Ingelow. Fated to be free         6           James. American         6           Kingsley. Recollections of Geoffry         6           Hamlyn         6           Longfellow. Hyperion         6           Marlitt. Second wife         6           Mulock. Agatha's husband         6           — Mistress and maid         6           — Noble life         6	66 " " 3 " " 135 " " 2 " " 436 " 1 vote "  The following list of best one hundred novels was prepared by Mr. F. B. Perkins of the San Francisco Public Library. It is printed here as it was in the Library Journal, with the substitution of Frankenstein and Rasselas for two novels not suitable for young people.
Howells. Undiscovered country         6           Ingelow. Fated to be free         6           James. American         6           Kingsley. Recollections of Geoffry         6           Hamlyn         6           Longfellow. Hyperion         6           Marlitt. Second wife         6           Mulock. Agatha's husband         6           — Mistress and maid         6           — Noble life         6           Scott. Anne of Geierstein         6	66 " " 3 " " 135 " " 2 " " 436 " " 1 vote "  The following list of best one hundred novels was prepared by Mr. F. B. Perkins of the San Francisco Public Library. It is printed here as it was in the Library Journal, with the substitution of Frankenstein and Rasselas for two novels not suitable for young people.  BEST HUNDRED NOVELS.
Howells. Undiscovered country         6           Ingelow. Fated to be free         6           James. American         6           Kingsley. Recollections of Geoffry           Hamlyn         6           Longfellow. Hyperion         6           Marlitt. Second wife         6           Mulock. Agatha's husband         6           — Mistress and maid         6           — Noble life         6           Scott. Anne of Geierstein         6           — Monastery         6	66 " " 3 " " 135 " " 2 " " 436 " 1 vote "  The following list of best one hundred novels was prepared by Mr. F. B. Perkins of the San Francisco Public Library. It is printed here as it was in the Library Journal, with the substitution of Frankenstein and Rasselas for two novels not suitable for young people.  BEST HUNDRED NOVELS.  BY F. B. PERKINS.
HOWELLS. Undiscovered country       6         INGELOW. Fated to be free       6         JAMES. American       6         KINGSLEY. Recollections of Geoffry         Hamlyn       6         LONGFELLOW. Hyperion       6         MARLITT. Second wife       6         MULOCK. Agatha's husband       6         — Mistress and maid       6         — Noble life       6         Scott. Anne of Geierstein       6         Stows. Agnes of Sorrento       6	66 " " 3 " " 135 " " 2 " " 436 " 1 vote " The following list of best one hundred novels was prepared by Mr. F. B. Perkins of the San Francisco Public Library. It is printed here as it was in the Library Journal, with the substitution of Frankenstein and Rasselas for two novels not suitable for young people.  BEST HUNDRED NOVELS.  BY F. B. PERKINS. The list is confined to books accessible in
HOWELLS. Undiscovered country         6           INGELOW. Fated to be free         6           JAMES. American         6           KINGSLEY. Recollections of Geoffry         6           Hamlyn         6           LONGFELLOW. Hyperion         6           MARLITT. Second wife         6           MULOCK. Agatha's husband         6           — Mistress and maid         6           — Noble life         6           Scott. Anne of Geierstein         6           Stowe. Agnes of Sorrento         6           TINCKER. Signor Monaldini's niece         6	66 " " 3 " " 135 " " 2 " " 436 " " 1 vote "  The following list of best one hundred novels was prepared by Mr. F. B. Perkins of the San Francisco Public Library. It is printed here as it was in the Library Journal, with the substitution of Frankenstein and Rasselas for two novels not suitable for young people.  BEST HUNDRED NOVELS.  BY F. B. PERKINS.  The list is confined to books accessible in Englisb. But there is no first-class work of
HOWELLS. Undiscovered country         6           INGELOW. Fated to be free         6           JAMES. American         6           KINGSLEY. Recollections of Geoffry         6           Hamlyn         6           LONGFELLOW. Hyperion         6           MARLITT. Second wife         6           MULOCK. Agatha's husband         6           — Mistress and maid         6           — Noble life         6           Scott. Anne of Geierstein         6           Stowe. Agnes of Sorrento         6           TINCKER. Signor Monaldini's niece         6           TOURGEE. Fool's errand         6	66 " " 3 " " 135 " " 2 " " 436 " " 1 vote "  The following list of best one hundred novels was prepared by Mr. F. B. Perkins of the San Francisco Public Library. It is printed here as it was in the Library Journal, with the substitution of Frankenstein and Rasselas for two novels not suitable for young people.  BEST HUNDRED NOVELS.  BY F. B. PERKINS.  The list is confined to books accessible in Englisb. But there is no first-class work of fiction that is not accessible in English.
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D 171 1	_
Bulwer. Night and morning	
— Zanoni	
COOPER. Spy	
DEMOCRACY	
ELIOT. Janet's repentance	5
Fothergill. Probation	5
Hugo. Ninety-three	5
JAMES. Europeans	5
International episode	5
Roderick Hudson	5
Kingsley. Yeast	
McCarthy. Miss Misanthrope	5
Macdonald. Marquis of Lossie	5
OLIPHANT. Chronicles of Carlingford	
RICHARDSON. Clarissa Harlowe	
Russell. Wreck of the Grosvenor	5
SAINT PIERRE. Paul and Virginia	5
SAND. Petite Fadette	5
Scorr. Fair maid of Perth	5
Woodstock	5
SHEPPARD. Counterparts	5
Spielhagen. Problematic characters	
TAUTPHORUS. At odds	5
TROLLOPE. Phineas Finn	5
TURGENIEFF. Fathers and sons	5
WALLACE. Fair god	5
WHITNEY. Faith Gartney's girlhood	
WHITNEY. Hitherto	
Yongs. Heartsease	
209 books received from 57 to 5 votes each	
54 books received 4 votes each.	
66 " " 3 " "	
135 " " 2 " " 4.48 " 1 mate " *	
1 40/9	_
The following list of best one hundre	
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of the San Francisco Public Library. It is	8

# ED NOVELS.

# ERKINS.

of English authors e to one of American It coincides, howat if purity is a merit, writers as a literary perior to the French. ay be that the ime, brilliancy and skill nish, and wonderful he French novelists, Brush. Colonel's opera cloak........... 5 would give them the advantage. But we

will not omit purity for the present at least.

The English superiority to the German novelists I equally believe in, not wholly, but to some extent on account of purity, but also as being relatively free of an excess of sentimentality, and as showing much more condensed power of all (literary) kinds.

A list to show the chronological succession of masterpieces would necessarily be on such different principles that it could not but seem largely to contradict this. It might have to begin for instance, with "Theagenes and Chariclea," and "Daphnis and Chloe," and the "Golden Ass," which, so far as we know, were masterpieces in the romance of their day.

Probably no two people would agree in their favorite hundreds. But two people have agreed on this list within four or five items. It may be convenient for reference in selecting small private or public libraries.

I am strongly tempted to add a few alternatives, such as "Amadis de Gaul," "Morte d' Arthur," "Paul and Virginia." etc., but I will not.

There is no order in the list, except such approximate order of celebrity as governed more or less by fixing the titles one after another.

# THE LIST.

Don Quixote. Gil Blas. Pilgrim's progress. Tale of a tub. Gulliver. Vicar of Wakefield. Robinson Crusoe. Arabian nights. Frankenstein. Wilhelm Meister. Vathek. Corinne. Guy Mannering. Antiquary. Bride of Lammermoor. Legend of Montrose. Rob Roy. Woodstock. Ivanhoe. Talisman. Fortunes of Nigel. Old Mortality. Quentin Durward. Heart of Mid-Lothian.

Sense and sensibilitv. Pride and prejudice. Anastasius. Amber witch. Mary Powell. Household of Sir T. More. Cruise of the Midge. Tom Cringle's log. Japhet in search of a father. Peter Simple. Midshipman Easy. Scarlet letter. Seven gables. Wandering Jew. Mysteries of Paris. Humphrey Clinker. Eugénie Grandet. Knickerbocker's New York. Charles O'Malley. Harry Lorrequer. Elsie Venner.

Handy Andy.

Challenge of Barlet-Kenilworth. Fair Maid of Perth. ta. Betrothed (Manzo-Vanity Fair. Pendennis. ni's). Jane Eyre. Newcomes. Esmond. Counterparts. Charles Auchester. Adam Bede. Mill on the Floss. Tom Brown at Rug-Romola. by. Tom Brown at Ox-Middlemarch. ford. Pickwick. Lady Lee's widow-Chuzzlewit. hood. Nickleby. Horseshoe Robinson. Copperfield. Tale of two cities. Pilot. Dombey. Spy. Last of the Mohi-Oliver Twist. Bleak House. cans. My novel. Rasselas. On the heights. Three guardsmen. Monte Cristo. Woman in white. Love me little, etc. Miserables. Two years ago. Notre Dame. Consuelo. Yeast. Fadette (Fanchon). Coningsby. Uncle Tom's cabin. Young duke. Hyperion. Minister's wooing. Kavanagh. Undine. Sintram. Bachelor of the A bany. Thiodolf. Peter Schlemihl.

Now, it may be doubted whether any one novel reader will accept the first list as the ten absolutely best novels, or the two lists together as the twenty absolutely best novels; but that all ten and all twenty are very good novels indeed, no candid reader will be disposed to dispute. To us the best novel is the novel we like best, and as we differ with others, so our liking differs with that of others. It might not be difficult to find two people, or three, or four, who agree that "David Copperfield" is absolutely the best novel ever written; but if they agreed in this, they would probably not agree in thinking that "Ivanhoe" was the second best, and "Adam Bede" the third. As the length of the list increases, so does the difficulty of an exact agreement. Of the following list of a hundred Best Novels, all that the compiler can say for it is that all the hundred are very good novels, and that between seventy and ninety of the titles would reappear on any list made by any competent authority. No two men would make a list at all alike. No man would make a list like any woman's. And no old

woman would pick out the same hundred novels as any young woman. The present list contains the names of a hundred Best Novels, written originally in English by British or American authors. Following it is a list of fifty Best Foreign Novels, easily accessible in translation to the American reader.

### LIST OF A HUNDRED BEST NOVELS IN ENGLISH.

DEFOE. Robinson Crusoe. Swiff. Gulliver's travels. Bunyan. Pilgrim's progress.

GOLDSMITH. Vicar of Wakefield. Johnson. Rasselas.

Godwin. Caleb Williams. Surllwy. Frankenstein. BECKFORD, Vathek.

Scott. Waverley. Guy Mannering.

Bride of Lammermoor.

- Rob Roy.

 Ivanboe. - Talisman.

- Old Mortality.

- Quentin Durward.

- Heart of Mid-Lothian.

Kenilworth.

Austrn. Pride and prejudice.

Sense and sensibility.

DICKENS. Pickwick papers.

Nicholas Nickleby.

David Copperfield. .

- Dombey and Son.

- Tale of two cities. - Oliyer Twist.

THACKERAY. Vanity Fair.

- Pendennis.

- Newcomes.

- Henry Esmond.

ELIOT. Adam Bede.

- Romola.

Mill on the Floss.

- Middlemarch.

MARRYAT. Japhet in search of a father.

- Midshipman Easy.

M. Scott. Tom Cringle's log.

LEVER. Charles O'Malley.

- Harry Lorrequer.

LOVER. Handy Andy. PORTER. Scottish chiefs.

Bronte. Jane Eyre.

BULWER. My novel.

- Last days of Pompeii.

WARREN. Ten thousand a year.

KINGSLEY. Hypatia.

- Yeast.

DISRAELI. Coningsby.

Mulock. John Halifax, gentleman.

HUGHES. Tom Brown at Rugby.

SHEPPARD. Charles Auchester. Collins. Woman in white.

READE. Peg Woffington.

Cloister and the hearth. HARDY. Far from the madding crowd.

TROLLOPE. Last Chronicles of Barsetshire.

BESANT. Chaplain of the Fleet.

MURRAY. Member for Paris.

OLIPHANT. Chronicles of Carlingford.

BLACK. Princess of Thule.

- Strange advtrs. of a phaeton.

BLACKMORE. Lorna Doone.

HAWTHORNE. Scarlet letter.

- Marble faun.

- House of seven gables.

Brown. Arthur Mervin.

SIMMS. Beauchamp.

Judd. Margaret.

WARE. Zenobia.

Holland. Sevenoaks.

DE FOREST. Overland.

CRAWFORD. Mr. Isaacs.

COOPER. Spy.

Pilot.

- Red Rover.

Water-witch.

- Last of the Mohicans.

STOWE. Uncle Tom's cabin.

Old town folks.

Minister's wooing.

Longfellow. Hyperiou.

- Kavanagh.

KENNEDY. Horseshoe Robinson.

MELVILLE. Typee.
WINTHROP. John Brent.

- Edwin Brothertoft.

HOLMES. Elsie Venner.

Aldrich. Queen of Sheba.

BURNETT. A fair barbarian.

EGGLESTON. ROXY.

Hoosier schoolmaster.

COOKE. Virginia comedians. CABLE. Madame Delphine.

- The Grandissimes.

Howells. Their wedding journey.

- A chance acquaintance.

The undiscovered country.

JAMES. The American.

Roderick Hudson.

Woolson. Anne. Gaskell. Cranford.

In this list of a hundred Best Novels in English, the word novel has been taken to cover any work of fiction-novel, romance,

or tale—sufficiently long to stand by itself. It seemed best to exclude short stories and sketches, although this has been done with the greatest regret, as there is no department of literature in which American authors have been more successful than in the very difficult art of writing short stories. Young as our literature is, having lived a life of barely half a century, our short stories may safely challenge the world. The short stories of Edgar Allen Poe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Bret Harte, George W. Cable, T. B. Aldrich, Edward Everett Hale, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. Wilkins, Octave Thanet, Owen Wister, and Constance Fenimore Woolson are of a very high order of merit. Mr. Hale's extraordinarily effective and affecting story of "The Man without a Country" is a work of art surpassing in value all but the best of the novels in the preceding list. The collection of short stories called "Little Classics," and edited by Mr. Rossiter Johnson, may be recommended highly. For prize list of short stories see May number of this Magazine.

# THE UNITY VOTE.

The following vote on the best ten novels and the letters from various persons of authority are the results of an inquiry made by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, to ascertain what was the general opinion as to the best books to recommend to the young people of his Unity Club. The original compilation was published in *Unity*:

# THE VOTE.

The scarlet letter	
Les miserables	39
Romola	37
Adam Bede	36
Ivanhoe	
David Copperfield	
Henry Esmond	
Wilhelm Meister	
Uncle Tom's cabin	
On the heights	2
Bronte. Jane Eyre	2
DICKENS. Tale of two cities	
THACKERAY. The Newcomes	
Scorr. Heart of Mid-Lothian	
THACKERAY. Vanity Fair	
MACDONALD. Robert Falconer	
KINGSLEY. Hypatia	
CERVANTES. Don Quixote	1

HAWTHORNE. The marble faun10
GEORGE ELIOT. Mill on the Floss 10
GEORGE SAND. Consuelo9
GEORGE ELIOT. Middlemarch 8
DICKENS. Bleak House 8
George Eliot. Daniel Deronda 8
Bulwer. Last Days of Pompeii 7
MADAME DE STAEL. Corinne 6
DEFOE. Robinson Crusoe6
BRONTE. Villette 6
GOLDSMITH. Vicar of Wakefield 6
Scorr. Guy Mannering 5
BLACKMORE. Lorna Doone 5
Kingsley. Westward ho! 5
GEORGE ELIOT. Felix Holt 4
Manzoni. I promessi sposi 4
CRAIK. John Halifax, Gentleman 4
Scott. Old Mortality 4
DICKENS. Pickwick papers 4
Austen. Pride and prejudice 4
GEORGE ELIOT. Silas Marner 4
Bremer. The neighbors 4
RICHTER. Titan 4
THACKERAY. The Virginians 4
DICKENS. Our mutual friend 4
EBERS. An Egyptian princess 4
Three Votes Each.

The Antiquary, Scott; The Caxtons, Bulwer; The Cloister and the Hearth, Reade; Helen, Edgeworth; Margaret, Judd; The Minister's Wooing, Stowe; Pendennis, Thackeray; Quentin Durward, Scott; Rob Roy, Scott; House of Seven Gables, Hawthorne.

# Two Votes Each.

Alton Locke, Kingsley; Cecil Dreeme, Winthrop; Charles Auchester, Sheppard; Clarissa Harlowe, Richardson; Elective Affinities, Goethe; Ekkehard, Scheffel; The Grandissimes, Cable; The Guardian Angel, Holmes; John Brent, Winthrop; John Inglesant, Shorthouse; Liza, Turgénieff; Mansfield Park, Austen; Oliver Twist, Dickens; Put Yourself in His Place, Reade: A Princess of Thule, Black; Sir Charles Grandison, Richardson; Talisman, Scott; Smoke, Turgénieff; Tom Jones, Fielding; Toilers of the Sea, Victor Hugo; Villa on the Rhine, Auerbach; Waverley, Scott; Pebit and Credit, Freytag; Arabian Nights.

One Vote Each.

Alec Forbes, Macdonald; Avis, Phelps; The Abbot, Scott; Albert Savarus, Balzac; Au Bonheur des Dames; Belinda, Edgeworth; One of the Barchester Set; Castle Daly, Annie Keary; Cranford, Mrs. Gaskell; Cupid and Psyche, Apuleius; David Elginbrod, Macdonald; Denis Duval, Thackeray; Fathers and Sons, Turgénieff; Flower, Fruit and Thorn Pieces, Richter; Far from the Madding Crowd, Hardy; The Gladiators, Whyte Melvil: Gil Blas, Le Sage; Godolphin, Bulwer; Good Luck, Reade; Gulliver's Travels, Swift; Great Expectations, Dickens; Hammer and Anvil, Spielhagen; Hesperus, Richter; Humphrey Clinker, Smollett; Kenilworth, Scott; Last Chronicles of Barsetshire, Trollope; Les Maitres Mosaïstes; La Famille de Germande, George Sand; Le Juif Errant, Sue; Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre, Feuillet; Life for a Life, Craik; Love Me Little, Love Me Long, Reade; Mary Barton, Gaskell; Maid of Athens, Justin McCarthy; Martin Chuzzlewit, Dickens; The Man Who Laughs, Victor Hugo; A Modern Instance, Howells; My Novel, Bulwer; The Nabob, Daudet; North and South, Gaskell; Nicholas Nickleby, Dickens; The Old Curiosity Shop, Dickens; The Perpetual Curate, Oliphant; Pathfinder, Cooper; Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan; Peg Woffington, Reade; Portrait of a Lady, James; Puck, Ouida; Quintus Fixlein, Richter; Quits, Tautphoeus; Recherche de l'Absolu, Balzac; Ruth, Gaskell; Ravenshoe, Kingsley; Shadow of the Cross, Buchanan; Synnöve Solbaken, Björnsen; Schönberg-Cotta Family; Septimius Felton, Hawthorne; Telemachus, Fenelon; Tom Brown at Oxford, Hughes; The Three Guardsmen, Dumas; Ten Thousand a Year, Warren; The Wandering Jew, Sue; The Warden, Trollope; Zenobia, Ware; Nille Mari, Jeffreys; Ninety Three, Victor Hugo; The Ideal Attained, Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham.

J. Ll. Jones, Chicago: Adam Bede, Romola, Les Miserables, Wilhelm Meister, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Bleak House, Henry Esmond, On the Heights, The Scarlet Letter, Don Quixote.

Rev. John Chadwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.: A list of my personal preferences might be somewhat different, but it might include too many from one author. Esmord, Jane Eyre, Romola, Adam Bede, Heart of Mid-Lothian, On the Heights (Tauchnitz ed.), Les Miserables (Carlton's ed. is poorly translated, but I do not know of any better), Scarlet Letter, The Grandissimes, Portrait of a Lady.

James Freeman Clarke, of Boston: Don Quixote, Robinson Crusoe, Vicar of Wakefield, Henry Esmond, Ivanhoe, Charles Reade's Love Me Little, Love Me Long, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Wilhelm Meister, La Famille de Germande, by George Sand, Silas Marner.

Edward Everett Hale, Boston: With regard to the first of these there is I think no question. Robinson Crusoe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Jane Eyre, A Tale of Two Cities, The Arabian Nights, The Newcomes. I should consider the education of any young person neglected till he has read these carefully. On the other hand, whoever has wholly learned what these could teach has little left to learn of the first importance. To make up your ten I will add Ivanhoe, Romola, Miss Austen's Pride and Prejudice, Dumas' Three Guardsmen; the last simply to show the value of pure narrative.

Dr. W. T. Harris, Washington, D. C.: 1 would name the following, after much hesitation in regard to the extent of meaning which the term "novel" may have properly. I think that Walter Scott alone could furnish the ten greatest novels, and perhaps twenty that are greater than any others. If one is to name, however, only ten, they should furnish the point of view (Welt-Anschauung, as the Germans call it) of as many individualities as possible. I have accordingly named the following (excluding reluctantly Scott's Ivanhoe, Auerbach's Villa on the Rhine, and Cervantes' Don Quixote): Wilhelm Meister (Carlyle's translation, supplemented by Bell's translation of the Travels, in Bohn's Library, complete), Vicar of Wakefield, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Rob Roy, Marble Faun, Consuelo and sequel, Romola, Les Miserables, Gulliver's Travels, Robinson Crusoe.

Dr. J. K. Hosmer, Minneapolis: Henry Esmond, Adam Bede, Wilhelm Meister, Elective Affinities, The Scarlet Letter, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Les Miserables, Tale of Two Cities, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre.

Rev. J. C. Learned, St. Louis: The justice and worth of any one's decision depends upon many conditions, of course; but in case of any one who deserves to be consulted as to the best ten novels, I think he ought to accompany his choice with a statement of the novels he hasn't read. I

will send ten, and I will send other ten, a list in print, in which selection (made up in this city) I did my fractional part. See Public School Library Bulletin. But in spite of your saying "only ten" I will name a few that I haven't read, as possibly the reason why they could and should not appear in the requested list. I haven't read Consuelo, Adam Bede, Pendennis, Tale of Two Cities, Quentin Durward, My Novel, Dr. Antonio, Scarlet Letter, Count of Monte Cristo, Wandering Jew. A list which I suspect is nearly as good, in some instances better, than the one I send on the next page. The Newcomes, Romola, Mill on the Floss, Kenilworth, Les Miserables, On the Heights, Jane Eyre, Marble Faun, David Copperfield, Charles Auchester.

C. F. Dole, Jamaica Plain, Mass.: I am not at all sure that if I were to be asked for the ten greatest novels I should make the same list in all respects as when asked for the ten which are the noblest. Tom Brown, for example, seems to me a very noble story, but whether it is one of the greatest I am not sure, nor again whether The Marble Faun which is great is also noble enough. Adam Bede, Ivanhoe, Hypatia, Tale of Two Cities, The Newcomes, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Tom Brown at Oxford, Les Miserables, Romola, The Marble Faun.

Prof. C. C. Everett, Dean of the Cambridge Divinity School: Antiquary, Middlemarch, Mill on the Floss, Adam Bede, Newcomes, Vanity Fair, Castle Daly, The Warden, David Copperfield, The Scarlet Letter.

Prof. J. C. Freeman, Professor of English Literature at State University, Madison, Wis.: What a high Calvinist you are! "Only ten" admitted to the heaven of your elect. Among the partisans of the hustled-out there will be what weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth! Your eighty people will have their eighty points of view. I am, of course, inclined to put down novels marking epochs in the development of the novel. I made a dash at it and my list was twenty-five. Another, and got sixteen. I strike off six. "The noblest," eh? Then Tom Jones will have to go, in some respects perhaps the most perfect novel of them all. Kenilworth will have to go too—no character in it as noble as Jeanie Deans. There is dear old Pickwick-he is not noble of course, but we couldn't get on without him; and Copperfield—why Copperfield? On account of Agnes, the salt of the earth. The Vicar of Wakefield, Last Days of Pompeii, Heart of Mid-Lothian, David Copperfield, Pickwick Papers, Henry Esmond, Romola, House of Seven Gables, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Robert Falconer.

Prof. J. C. Zachos, Curator of the Cooper Institute, N. Y.: I send you, according to the request of your circular, the titles of ten novels, such as, perhaps, might take position among the best in the world;although this is largely a matter of private judgment. In the novels of all nations we shall find the best delineation of the social and even the political life of man-his manners and customs, his thoughts and feelings, in every age and nationality. The novel, therefore, well selected, becomes a source of instruction to youth. Here, then, are ten novels that cover a wide range of history in the social development of man, as well as stand high in the literature of nations:

- 1. Ivanhoe; Sir Walter Scott. England in Mediaeval times.
- 2. The Last Days of Pompeii; Edward Bulwer. Social life in the days of the Roman Empire.
- 3. Jane Eyre; Charlotte Bronté. An analytic description of English home life.
- 4. Pickwick; Charles Dickens. The country life, manners and eccentricities of the English people.
- 5. Vanity Fair; William M. Thackeray. Analytic of English manners and character.
- 6. Les Miserables; Victor Hugo. French life in the lower ranks.
- 7. Don Quixote; Cervantes. Spanish life in the 16th Century.
- 8. Consuelo; George Sand. The aspiration for reform in the social and political life of Europe.
- 9. Adam Bede; George Eliot. Human life tried by great standards.
- 10. The Egyptian Princess; Ebers. The ancient Life of Egypt and the Far East.

# FOREIGN NOVELS.

In the following list of 50 foreign novels more titles from such writers as Hugo, Tolstoi, and Ebers might have been given instead of some of the names selected, but for the sake of variety of author and theme some with less claims to greatness have been substituted.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

Anstey. Fallen idol. About. King of the mountains. Astor. Sforza. Romance of an honest man. Austin. Standish of Standish. Andersen. Improvisatore. Balzac. Magic skin. Auerbach. On the heights. Barlow. Kerrigan's quality. Balzac. Eugénie Grandet. Bjoernsen. Fisher maiden. -Irish idylls. Barr. Bow of orange ribbon. Cervantes. Don Quixote. Barrie. Auld Licht idylls. Chamisso. Peter Schlemihl. -Little minister. Daudet. Kings in exile. -Sentimental Tommy. -Tartarin. Window in Thrums. De Stael. Corinne. Dumas. Count of Monte Cristo. Bellamy. Looking backward. Besant. Armorel of Lyonesse. -Three guardsmen. Bishop. House of a merchant prince.

Black. Strange adventures of a houseboat. Ebers. Egyptian princess. -Uarda. Blackmore. Perlycross. Erckmann-Chatrian. Conscript of 1813. Feuillet. Romance of a poor young man. -Springhaven. Bunner. Short sixes. Fouque. Sintram. Burnett. Through one administration. -Undine. Freytag. Debit and credit. Gautier. Captain Fracasse. Bynner. Agnes Surriage. Begum's daughter. Cable. Bonaventure. Greville. Dosia. -Dr. Sevier. Sonia. -John March, southerner. Goethe. Elective affinities. Caine. Bondman. -Wilhelm Meister. Halevy. Abbé Constantine. -Deemster. -Manxman. Heyse. In Paradise. Hugo. Les miserables. Calmire. -Hunchback of Notre Dame. Catherwood. Lady of Fort St. John. Romance of Dollard. Jokai. Green book. Lamartine. Graziella. -Story of Tonty. Le Sage Gil Blas. Chopin. Bayou folks.
Clifford. Love letters of a worldly woman. Loti. Iceland fisherman. Manzoni. Betrothed. Craddock. Where the battle was fought. Rydberg. Last Athenian. Crane. Red badge of courage. Saintine. Picciola. Crawford. Dr. Claudius. Saint-Pierre. Paul and Virginia? -Greifenstein. Sand. Consuelo. -Katherine Lauderdale. -La petite Fadette. -Ralstons. Scheffel. Ekkehard. -Roman singer. Sienkiewicz. Quo vadis. -Saracinesca. -With fire and sword. Crockett. Gray man. Souvestre. Attic philosopher. -Men of the moss-hags. Sue. Wandering Jew. Raiders. Tolstoi. Anna Karénina. ——Stickit minister. -War and peace. Davis. Exiles, and other stories. Turgenieff. Smoke. -Gallegher. Verga. House by the medlar tree.
Verne. Round the world in eighty days. -Van Bibber and others. Deland. John Ward, preacher. Zola. Down-fall. -Philip and his wife. Doyle. Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. BEST NOVELS PUBLISHED SINCE 1884. -Refugees. -White company. Aldrich. Two bites at a cherry. Du Maurier. Peter Ibbetson. Allen. Aftermath. -Trilby. —Choir invisible. Ebers. Cleopatra. -Flute and violin.

-Kentucky cardinal.

---In the fire of the forge.

-Margery. Eggleston. Faith doctor. -Graysons. Elliott. Jerry. Foote. In the Coeur d' Alene. Ford. Hon. Peter Sterling. Franzos. For the right. Frederic. Damnation of Theron Ware. In the valley. -Lawton girl. -Seth's brother's wife. Froude. Two chiefs of Dunboy. Fuller, A. Literary courtship. Fuller, H. B. Chatelaine of la Trinité. -Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani. Cliff-dwellers. -With the procession. Garland. Jason Edwards, an average man. -Main travelled roads. Member of the Third House. Spoil of office. Gogol. Taras Bulba. Grahame. Golden age. Grand. Heavenly twins. Grant. Opinions of a philosopher. Grey. Silence of Dean Maitland. Field. Little book of profitable tales.

-Reflections of a married man.

Haggard. She.

Hardy. Passé Rose.

Hardy, T. Mayor of Casterbridge.

-Tess of the d'Urbervilles.

Harraden. Ships that pass in the night.

Harris. Free Joe; and other Georgia sketches.

-Sister Jane.

Harrison. Anglomaniacs.

Harte. Sappho of Green Springs.

Heyse. Children of the world.

Hope. Dolly dialogues.

-Prisoner of Zenda.

Howard. Guenn.

Open door.

and Sharp. Fellowe and his wife.

Howells. Annie Kilburn.

-Hazard of new fortunes.

Rise of Silas Lapham.

Isaacs. María.

Jackson. Ramona.

James. Princess Casamassima.

Janvier. Aztec treasure-house.

Jewett. Country of the pointed firs.

Marsh Island.

lokai. Green book.

Kipling. Light that failed.

-Many inventions.

-Plain tales from the hills.

Kirk. Story of Margaret Kent.

Kraszewski. Jew.

Lawless. Grania.

Maelcho.

Long. Miss Cherry-Blossom of Tokio. Loti. Iceland fisherman.

Ludlow. Captain of the Janizaries.

Maartens. God's fool.

Greater glory.

My Lady Nobody.

Sin of Joost Avelingh.

McCarthy and Praed. Right Honourable.

Maclaren. Auld lang syne.

Beside the bonnie brier bush.

Malet. Wages of sin.

Maupassant. Odd number.

Meredith. Lord Ormont and his Aminta.

Merriman. Flotsam.

-Grey lady.

Sowers. Mitchell. Amos Judd.

Mitchell, S. W. Characteristics.

When all the woods are green.

Montresor. One who looked on.

Morris. News from Nowhere.

-Wood beyond the world.

Oliphant. Diana.

Page. Elsket.

-In ole Virginia.

-On Newfound River.

Parker. Seats of the mighty.

-Trail of the sword.

-Trespasser.

-When Valmond came to Pontiac.

Perez Galdos. Doña Perfecta.

Phelps. Singular life.

Pool. Mrs. Keats Bradford.

-Roweny in Boston.

Pushkin. Prose tales.

Roberts. Forge in the forest.

Russell. Wreck of the Grosvenor.

Sacher-Masoch. Jewish tales.

Schreiner. Story of an African farm.

-Dreams.

Sienkiewicz. Children of the soil.

-Deluge.

Pan Michael.

Quo vadis.

-With fire and sword.

-Without dogma.

Smith. Colonel Carter of Cartersville.

-Tom Grogan.

Steel. Flower of forgiveness.

-On the face of the waters.

Potter's thumb.

Red rowans.

Stevenson. David Balfour.

-Kidnapped. -Master of Ballantrae. -Merry men. Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Stimson. King Noanett. Residuary legatee. Stockton. Casting away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine. -House of Martha. Stuart. Golden wedding and other stories. Sudermann. Dame Care. -Wish. Suttner. "Ground arms." Thanet. Knitters in the sun. Tolstoi. Anna Karénina. -War and peace. Valdes. Marquis of Peñalta. Verga. House by the medlar tree. Wallace. Prince of India. Ward. Marcella. -Robert Elsmere. -Sir George Tressady. Warner. Golden house. —Little journey in the world. Weyman. Gentleman of France. -House of the wolf. -Under the red robe. Wiggin. Cathedral courtship. Wilkins. Jane Field. New England nun. Wolf. Joy of life.

# MUSICAL NOVELS.

Andersen. Improvisatore. -Only a fiddler. Bagby. "Miss Träumerei." Bartol. Honor May. Bourdillon. Nephelé. Brewster. Compensation. Chapple. Minor chord. Crawford. Roman singer. Clark. Dominant seventh. Colmore. Daughter of music. Drew. Lutaniste of St. Jacobi's. Edwards. Barbara's history. -Ladder of life. Falkner. Lost Stradivarius. Fothergill. First violin. Greville. Markof. Harland. As it was written. Janson. Spell-bound fiddler. Kingford. The soprano. Korolenko. Blind musician. Lee. Soulless singer. Lyall. Doreen. -Knight-errant. Marshall. Master of the musicians. Pardon. Tales from the operas. Pardon. Tales from .... Polko. Musical sketches. Polko. Musicai sacrata Rau. Beethoven. 69c. Ritchie. Mute singer. Roberts. Fiddler of Lugau. -Mlle. Mori. Sand. Consuelo.
—Countess of Rudolstadt. Sequel to Consuelo. Schubin. Asbein.
Sheppard. Charles Auchester.
—Counterparts. Rumor. Shorthouse. Little schoolmaster Mark. Sienkiewicz. Yanko the musician. Sienkiewicz. Spofford. Master spirit. Tabor. St. Olave's. Ticknor. Hypocritical romance. Wagner. Pilgrimage to Beethoven.

"IF you had a vote of the critics in the United States to-day," "it would declare by a large majority for the romantic novel, judging it by the quality of the men who produce it. It would be the same in England, where the novel of that sort continues to be taken seriously, though there is no other country in Europe where it could be taken seriously. But the English are so far behind that they prefer a novel of that sort. They are a very romantic people.

Other things being equal.Wolff. Saltmaster of Lüneberg.

Woods. Metzerott, shoemaker.

Woolson. East Angels. Zangwill. Master.

Zola. Downfall.

—Lourdes.

tic people.

'I should say that America was still coming in fiction. Certainly it is not such a long time since we began to come that we should have stopped already.

\* \* \* I rather fancy that the chances are in favor of novelists who come up remote from li-

brary centers, and who stay away from them. Partly for that reason, I think, the man who has one of the best chances now, having caught the ear of the best public, is Henry B. Fuller, who wrote my favorite novels, 'With the Procession,' and 'The Cliff Dwellers.'

"If I must return to the question of my favorites in fiction. 'The Damnation of Theron Ware' is just now my favorite, and so is 'The Connecticut Yankee.' So, for that matter, are Miss Furman's 'Stories of a Sanctified Town.' So is Stephen Crane's 'Maggie,' so is Abraham Cahan's 'Yekl,' so is Miss Jewett's 'Country of the Pointed Firs.' But I change, or else it is the books that change, and I cannot say what my favorite will be to-morrow." W. D. Howells.

# HISTORICAL NOVELS.

# AMERICA.

### 15th Century.

Cooper. Mercedes of Castile. (Columbus.)

Coryell. Diego Pinzon.

Du Bois. Columbus and Beatriz. (Follows closely DeLorgues' life of Columbus.)

### 16th Century.

Haggard. Montezuma's daughter.Simms. Vasconselos. (DeSoto in Florida.)

Wallace. Fair god. (Montezuma.)

### 17th Century.

Austin. Betty Alden. (New England.)

— David Alden's daughter, and other stories. (Massachusetts Bay.)

- —— Dr. LeBaron and his daughters. (Sequel to Nameless nobleman.)
- --- Nameless nobleman.
- Standish of Standish. (New England.)

Bynner. Begum's daughter.

Castleton. Salem. (Witchcraft.)

Catherwood. Chase of St. Castin, and other of the French in the new world.

- Lady of Fort St. John. (Canada.)
- --- Romance of Dollard.
- Story of Tonty.

Cogswell. Regicides.

Cooke. My Lady Pokahontas. (Virginia.)

- Stories of the Old Dominion.

Cooper. Wept of Wish-ton-Wish.

Doyle. Refugees. (Huguenots.)

Drake. Captain Nelson. (Boston.)

**DuBois.** Martha Corey. (Salem Witchcraft.)

Goodwin. Head of a hundred.

- White aprons. (Bacon's rebellion.)

Hawthorne. Twice-told tales.

--- Scarlet letter. (New England.)

Holland. Bay-path.

Hollister. Mount Hope.

Hosmer. How Thankful was bewitched. Irving. Knickerbocker's history of New

York.

Janvier. Stories of old New Spain.

Judah. Buccaneers. (New York.)

Kennedy. Rob of the bowl.

Le Sage. Bachelor of Salamanca.

Myers. First of the Knickerbockers. (New York.)

Parker. Trail of the sword. (Canada.)

Paulding. Koningsmarke, the long Finne. (Swedes on the Delaware.)

- Puritan and his daughter.

Sears. Pictures of the olden time, as shown in the fortunes of a family of Pilgrims.

Simms. Cassique of Kiawah.

Spofford. New England legends. (Captain Kidd, etc.)

Stephens. Silent struggles. (Salem witchcraft.)

Stimson. King Noanett: a story of old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay.

Tenney. Constance of Acadia. (Charles La Tour.)

Warburton. Darien; or, The merchant prince. (Buccaneers and Peterson's expedition.)

# 18th Century.

Allen. Choir invisible.

Balestier. Victorious defeat.

Barnes. For king or country.

Barr. Bow of orange ribbon.

Bird. Nick of the woods.

**Brown.** Arthur Mervyn. (Yellow fever in Philadelphia.)

—— Sir Mark; a tale of the first capital.

(Philadelphia.)

Butt. Geraldine Hawthorne.

Bynner. Agnes Surriage.

— Penelope's suitors.

Carpenter. Woman of Shawmut.

Catherwood. White islander. (Mackinaw.)

Champney. Rosemary and Rue. (Newport.)

Clemens. Tobias Wilson.

Coffin. Daughters of the revolution and their times.

Cooke. Doctor Vandyke. (Shenandosh Valley.)

- --- Henry St. John, gentleman. (Colonial Virginia.)
- Lord Fairfax.
- ---- Steadfast. (Connecticut.)
- Virginia comedians.

Youth of Jefferson, or college scrapes	Katharine Walton.
at Williamsburg.	— Mellichampe.
Cooper. Deerslayer	— Partisan.
— Last of the Mohicans.	Richard Hurdis.
Lionel Lincoln.	Scout.
— Miles Wallingford.	Woodcraft.
— Pathfinder.	— Yemassee.
— Pilot.	Stevens. Old Boston. (Siege of Boston.)
— Pioneers.	Stowe. Minister's wooing.
— The prairie.	Taylor. Story of Kennett.
Red Rover.	Thackeray. Virginians.
—— Satanstoe.	Thompson. May Martin.
— Ѕру.	— The rangers.
Two admirals. (French and Indian	Towner. Chedayne of Kotono. (Sus-
war.)	quehanna company and Connecticut
— Water-witch.	claims.)
— Wyandotte.	Williamson. Clayton's rangers; or, The
DeMille. Lily and the cross. (Acadia.)	Quaker partizans.
Engelbach. King's warrant. (Canada.)	Winthrop. Edwin Brothertoft.
Frederic. In the valley. (Mohawk valley.)	19th Century.
Gaspe. Canadians of old.	Abbott. When the century was new.
Graydon. In the days of Washington.	Aimard. Queen of the savannah.
Hall. Twice taken. (Louisburg.)	At anchor, a story of our civil war.
Harris. The Sutherlands.	Barnes. Loyal traitor. (1812.)
Harte. Thankful Blossom.	Barr. Remember the Alamo. (Mexican.)
Hawthorne. Septimius Felton.	Bell. Mirage of promise.
Heald. Eagle's plume. A story of the	Benham. Year of wreck. (Civil war.)
early days of Vermont.	Bryan. Wild work. (Carpet-baggers in
Hoffman. The Greyslaer.	the South.)
Hoppin. Great treason. (Revolutionary	Bynner. Zachary Phips.
war.)	Cable. Dr. Sevier. (New Orleans.)
Hotchkiss. In defiance of the king.	Catherwood. Old Kaskaskis. (Illinois.)
(Fort Griswold.)  Kennedy. Horse-shoe Robinson.	Child. Romance of the republic. (Civil war.)
Kirby. The Golden dog. A legend of	Clemens. The rivals. (Aaron Burr.)
Quebec.	Cooke. Hammer and rapier. (War in
Lawrence. George Stalden.	Virginia from a Confederate stand-
Lesperance. Bastonnais; a tale of the	point.)
American invasion of Canada.	— Leather stocking and silk. (Valley of
Mortimer. Marrying by lot.	Virginia.)
Musick. Independence; a story of the	Mohun. (Last days of Lee.)
revolution.	- Surrey of Eagle's nest.
Parker. When Valmond came to Pon-	Cooper. Jack Tier; or, The Florida Reef.
tiac.	— Oak Openings. (Michigan.)
- Seats of the mighty. (Siege of Que-	Redskins.
bec.)	Crane, S. Red badge of courage.
Paulding. Dutchman's fireside. (Co-	Crane, J. L. Two circuits, a story of
lonial life.)	Illinois life.
Roberts. Forge in the forest.	Dabney. Story of Don Miff.
Roe, E. P. Near to nature's heart.	Davis. Under the man-fig. (Texas.)
Roe, A. S. The star and the cloud.	DeForest. Honest John Vane.
Sedgwick. The Linwoods.	Miss Ravenel's conversion from seces-
Simms. Beauchampe.	sion to loyalty.
Eutaw. (Revolution in South Caro-	Dickinson. What answer? (Slavery.)
lina.)	Doyle. Study in scarlet. (Mormons.)
The forayers.	Eggleston. Circuit rider.
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<ul> <li>End of the world.</li> <li>The Graysons. (Abraham Lincoln.)</li> <li>Hoosier schoolmaster. (Indiana.)</li> <li>Mystery of Metropolisville. (Minnesota.)</li> <li>Roxy.</li> <li>Ford. Honorable Peter Stirling.</li> <li>Grove. Mexican mystery.</li> <li>Hale. East and west.</li> <li>Man without a country. (Burr's treason.)</li> </ul>	Musick. Humbled pride; a story of the Mexican war.  Sustained honor; a story of the war of 1812.  Union; a story of the great rebellion.  Neal. True womanhood.  Nichols. Sanctuary. (Sherman's march.)  Ober. Montezuma's gold mines. (Mexico.)  Page. Burial of the guns.  In ole Virginia.
Philip Nolan's friends.	— On Newfound river. (Ante-bellum days.)
Harland. Judith.	Payn. Garret Van Horn.
Harte. Clarence.	Prentiss. Pemaquid; a story of old
Hawthorne. Blithedale romance. (Brook Farm.)	times in New England.
Hollister. Kinley Hollow. (Early days	Roberts. Down the O-hi-o.
in Connecticut.)	Roe. Barriers burned away. (Chicago fire.)
Hosmer. "As we went marching on."	— Earth trembled. (Charleston earth-
(Civil war.) —— Thinking bayonet.	quake.) "Miss Lou."
Jackson. Ramona. (Indian wrongs.)	Original belle. (Gettysburg and the
James. Old Dominion.	draft riots.)
Janvier. Aztec treasure-house, a ro-	Sargent. Peculiar.
mance of contemporaneous antiquity.	Stowe. Dred. (Slavery.)  —— Oldtown folks. (Massachusetts.)
(Mexico.) <b>Keenan.</b> Iron game. (Civil war.)	Poganuc people.
Kennedy. Swallow Barn.	— Uncle Tom's cabin. (Slavery.)
King. Between the lines. (Civil war.)	Taylor. John Godfrey's fortune. (New
— Kitty's conquest. (Ku-Klux and the	York literary life.)  Thanet. Expiation.
South.)	Tiernan. Jack Horner. (Life in kich-
"Laramie." Sioux war	mond.)
—— Story of Ft. Frayne.	Tourgee. Bricks without straw. (Reconstruction.)
War-time wooing.	— Button's inn.
Kirke. My Southern friends.	- Figs and thistles. (South after the
Kirkland. The McVeys.	war.)
Maitland. Higher law. (Juarez. Mex-	— Fool's errand. (Ku-Klux.) — - Hot plowshares.
Miles. 500 majority; or, The days of	— John Eax.
Tammany.	— Toinette. (Slavery.)
Mitchel. Sweet revenge, a romance of	Trowbridge. Neighbor Jackwood.
the civil war.	Tucker. Partisan leader.
Mitchell. In war time. (Germantown,	— Quaker home.
Pa.) —— Dr. Johns. (New England life.)	Underwood. Man proposes. Viele. Following the drum.
Morford. Coward. (Civil war.)	Walworth. Bar-sinister. (Mormons.)
— Days of shoddy. (Civil war.)	Washburn. Gomery of Montgomery.
— Shoulder-straps. (Civil war.)	Wilson. Inez; a tale of the Alamo.
Munroe. Golden days of '49.	Winthrop. John Brent. (Mormons.)



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# SUPPLEMENT.

ADDITIONS FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 15, 1897.

Up to January 1, all additions were included in the catalogue published in the Public Library Bulletin. In some cases the corresponding title and author entries were omitted as the plates for the early letters of the alphabet were made months before the list was finished. This supplement, therefore, contains all entries omitted from the Public Library Bulletin, and the two lists combined form a complete finding list of the fiction in the Library.

```
Abbott, C. C. Colonial wooing.
   When the century was new.
A'Becket, J. J. Song of the Comforter.
     (In Stories of Italy.)
Adam Johnstone's son. Crawford, F. M.
Adams, F. Child of the age.
Ade, G. Pink Marsh; a story of the streets
     and town.
Adventurer of the North. Parker, G.
     Sequel to Pierre and his people.
Adventures of a Chinaman in China.
     Verne, J.
     Same as The tribulations of a China-
     man.
Adventures of Captain Horn. Stockton,
     F. R.
Adventures of three sailors. Russell, W.
     C. (In his Honour of the flag.)
Aftermath. Allen, J. L.
     Sequel to A Kentucky cardinal.
Against human nature. Pool, M. L.
Almard, G. Indian tales. Ser. 1-5, 7-8.
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contents:—Ser. 1.— The trappers of Arkansas.—The border rifles.—The freebooters.—The white scalper.—Ser. 2.—The guide of the desert.—The insurgent chief.—The flying horseman.—The last of the Aucas.—Ser. 3.—The Missouri outlaws.—The prairie flower.—The Indian scout.—Strong hand.—Ser. 4.—The beehunter.—Stoneheart.—The queen of the savannah.—Ser. 5.—The buccaneer chief.—The smuggler hero.—The rebel chief.—Ser. 7.—The pirates of the prairie.—The trapper's daughter.—The tiger slayer.—Ser. 8.—The gold-seekers.—The Indian chief.—The red track.

Ainsworth, W. H. Tower of London; an hist romance.

Alamance; for, The great and final experiment.

Alexander, Mrs., pseud. Crooked path.

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- Fight with fate.
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--- Found wanting.

--- Golden autumn.

---- Winning hazard.

Alfred's wife. Mitchell, L. E. (In his Love in the backwoods.)

Aliette. Feuillet, O.

Allen, G. British barbarians, a hill-top novel.

- What's bred in the bone.

Allen, J. L. Aftermath.

Sequel to A Kentucky cardinal.

--- Choir invisible.

Same as John Gray.

— Summer in Arcady, a tale of nature. Same as Butterflies.

Almayer's folly. Conrad, J.

Alone in China; and other stories. Ralph, J.

Amazing marriage. Meredith, G.

American in Paris. Savidge, E. C.

Amos Judd. Mitchell, J. A.

Amyas Egerton, cavalier. Hervey, M. H. Anatomist of the heart. Sullivan, T. R.

(In Stories of Italy.)

Angel of the odd. Poe, E. A. (In his Works, v. 4. 76a.)

Same. (In his Select works. 76a.)

Annals of the parish. Galt, J.

Another study of woman. Balzac, H. de. (In his Gobseck.)

Anschar. King, R. J.

Anstey, F., pseud. Statement of Stella Maberly.

Ante-mortem statement. Howe, E. W. Apotheosis of Mr. Tyrawley. Prescott, E.L.

Arbouville, S. de B., Mme. d'. Christine, a Dutch story. (In Tales fr. Blackwood. v. 6.)

Arkansas planter. Read, O.

Army wife. King, C.

As the sparks fly upward. Hibbard, G. A. (In Stories of the railway.)

As the wind blows. Merron, E.

Assignation. Poe, E. A. (In his Works. v. 1. 76a.)

Same. (In his Select works. 76a.)
At Wellesley. Wellesley College. Senior class.

Atkinson, B. Miss Maloney's publichouse. (In Tavistock tales.)

Attila, the Hun. Dahn, F.

. Autobiography of a professional beauty. Train, E. P.

Ayrshire legatees. Galt, J. (In his Annals of the parish.)

Aytoun, W. E. Glenmutchkin railway.
(In Stories by Eng. authors; Scotland.)

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Bachelor's Christmas. Grant, R. Back to the old home. Hay, M. C.

Bagby, A. M. "Miss Träumerei," a Weimar idyl.

Bailey, Mrs. A. (W.) Mark Heffron.
Baidwin, Mrs. A. Story of a marriage.
Balloon-hoax. Poe, E. A. (In his Works. v. 1. 76a.)

Balzac, H. de. Béatrix.

— Daughter of Eve.

Contents:—A daughter of Eve.—A commission in lunacy.—The rural ball.

— Deputy of Arcis.

— Ferragus, chief of the Dévorants, [and]
The last incarnation of Vautrin.

- Gallery of antiquities.

- Gobseck.

Contents:—Gobseck.—The secrets of the Princesse de Cadignan.—Unconscious comedians —Another study of woman.—Comedies played gratis.

— Juana.

Contents:—Juana.—Adieu.—A drama on the seashore.—The red inn.—The recruit.—El verdugo.—The elixir of life.—The hated son.—Maître Cornélius.

--- Lesser bourgeoisie.

- Marriage contract.

Bangs, J. K. A rebellious heroine.

Banim, J. Rival dreamers. (In Stories by Eng. authors; Ireland.)

Banshee. (In Stories by Eng. authors; Ireland.)

Barham, R. H. The Ingoldsby legends, or, Mirth and marvels. 76b.

Barker's luck. Harte, F. B.

Barlow, J. Lost recruit. (In Stories by Eng. authors; Ireland.)

--- Maureen's fairing.

Contents: — Maureen's fairing.— A cream-coloured cactus.—A formidable

rival.— A year and a day.— Mac's luncheon.— Stopped by signal.— An escape.—The Murphy's supper.

— Mrs. Martin's company; and other stories.

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Strangers at Lisconnel; a 2d ser. of Irish idylls.

Barncraig. Setoun, G.

Barnes, J. For king or country; a story of the Amer. revolution.

— Loyal traitor, a story of the war of 1812.

Barnes, W. Dame Fortune smiled, the Doctor's story.

Barr, Mrs. A. E. (H.) Bernicia.

- Knight of the nets.

--- Prisoners of conscience.

- Singer fr. the sea.

Barr, R. From whose bourne.

--- Mutable many.

One day's courtship, and The heralds of fame.

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---- Woman intervenes; or, The mistress of the mine.

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— Inconsiderate waiter. (In Stories by Eng. authors; London.)

— Sentimental Tommy, the story of his boyhood.

Barrili, A. G. Eleventh commandment. Bates, Mrs. L. W. Bunch-grass stories.

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Beauchamp's career. Meredith, G.

Beaumont, M. The revenge of her race.

(In Stories by Eng. authors; the Orient.)

Beautiful Miss Brooke. Zangwill, L. Beautiful wretch. Black, W. Becket, J. J. A'. See A'Becket, J. J. Beetzen Manor. Heimburg, W., pseud. Behind closed doors. Green, A. K. Bell, C., pseud. See Bronte, C. Bell, L. Under side of things.

Bellamy, E. Equality.

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Benjamin, P. End of New York. (In
       Stories by Amer. authors. v. 5.)
Berenice. Poe, E. A. (In his Works. v. 1.
       76a.)
       Same. (In his Select works. 76a.)
Bernicia. Barr, Mrs. A. E. (H.)
Bertram family. Charles, Mrs. E. (R.)
Besant, W. City of refuge.
  - Dorothy Forster.
    - Master craftsman.
Beyle, M. H. Chartreuse de Parme.
Bianca. Norris, W. E. (In Stories by
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Bid for fortune. Boothby, G.
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    in the sky.— An occurrence at Owl Creek bridge.— Chickamauga.— Son of the gods.— One of the missing.— Killed at Resaca.— The affair at Coulter's Notch.— A tough tussle.— The coup de grace.—Parker Adderson, philosopher.— Civilians.— A metaber has
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Black, A. Miss Jerry.
Black, W. Beautiful wretch.
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    New Prince Fortunatus.

       Same as Prince Fortunatus.
Black Cat. Poe, E. A. (In his Works.
       1858. v. 1. 76a.)
       Same. (In his Works. 1894-95. v. 2.
       76a.)
       Same. (In his Select works. 76a.)
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       67a.)
Black diamonds. Jokai, M.
Black lamb. Brown, A. R.
Black tulip. Dumas, A. D.
Blackmore, R. D. Slain by the Doones;
       and other stories.
     Contents: — Slain by the Doones.—
Frida; or, The lover's leap.— George
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Bowring.— Crocker's hole.

Blake, M. M. Courtship by command, a

Blunt, M. Fate of the Georgiana. (In Stories of the sea.)

Boggs, M. F. Romance of the new Vir-

Boldrewood, R., pseud. Crooked stick;

or, Pollie's probation.

story of Napoleon at play.

ginia.

Sealskin cloak.

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Bolton, Mrs. S. (K.) Stories fr. life.
Bon-bon. Poe, E. A. (In his Works.
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      ories; or, Echoes of a mother's voice.
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Brooke, E. F. Life the accuser.
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Brother Jacob. Eliot, G., pseud. (In her
      Poems. 67b.)
Brown, A. Day of his youth.
   - Meadow-grass, tales of New Eng. life.
       Contents: - Number five. - Farmer
    Contents:—Number nve. — Farmer Eli's vacation.—After all.—Told in the poorhouse.— Heman's Ma. — Heartsease. — Mis' Wadleigh's guest. — A righteous bargain.—Joint owners in Spain.—AtSudleigh fair.—Bankrupt.—Nancy Boyd's last sermon.—Strollers in Tiverton.
    in Tiverton.
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    Effie Hetherington.

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By proxy. Payn, J.

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Callamura, Pleasants, J.

Cambridge, A., pseud. Fidelis.

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Cameron, A. M. Feelers of love.—Sprig of lavender. (In Tavistock tales.)

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Carey, R. N. Lover or friend?

- Mary St. John.

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Carissima. Malet, L., pseud.

Carleton, W. Neal Malone. (In Stories by Eng. authors; Ireland.)

Carletons. Grant, R.

Carryl, C. E. Captain Black. (In Stories of the sea.)

Casa Braccio. Crawford, F. M.

Case, W. S. Forward House.

Cashel Byron's profession. Shaw, G. B.

Cask of Amontillado. Poe, E. A. (In his Works. v. 1. 76a.)

Same. (In his Select works. 76a.) Cat and the cherub; and other stories. Fernald, C. B.

Cavaliers. Keightley, S. R.

Chambers, R. W. King and a few dukes.

- Maker of moons.
- Red republic; a romance of the commune.

Channing, G. E. House on the hilltop. (In Stories of Italy.)

Chappie, J. M. Minor chord, a story of a prima donna.

Charlatan. Buchanan, R. W., and Murray, H.

Charles, Mrs. E. (R.) Bertram family.

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Chief factor. Parker, G. Child of the age. Adams, F.

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Chinese girl graduate. Douglas, R. K. (In Stories by Eng. authors; the

Orient.) Choir invisible. Allen, J. L.

Same as John Gray.

Christmas stories. Heimburg, W., pseud. Chronicles of a Kentucky settlement. Watts, W. C.

Chronicles of Count Antonio. Hope, A., pseud.

Chubbuck, E. See Judson, Mrs. E. (C.)

Cinder-path tales. Lindsey, W.

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- On Cloud Mountain.

Clark, I. Victory of Ezry Gardner.

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(In his Gobseck.)

Coming of Theodora. White, E. O.

Commonest possible story. Perry, B. (In Stories of N. Y.)

Companions of Jehu. Dumas, A. D. Same as Company of Jehu.

For sequel see First republic.

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Conquering and to conquer. Charles, Mrs. E. (R.)

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Outcast of the islands.

Conspiracy of the Carbonari. Muchibach, L., pseud.

Conyngham, D. Eunice Quince, a New England romance.

Cook, Mrs. M. (C.) See Collins, M. Copsford mystery. Russell, W. C.

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Corner, J. English envoy at the court of Nicholas I.

Cornered. Russell, W. C. (In his Honour of the flag.)

Corruption. White, P.

Corse de Leon; or, The brigand. James, G. P. R.

Couch, A. T. Q. Ia.

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Count Antonio, Chronicles of. Hope, A., pseud.

Countess Eve. Shorthouse, J. H.

Country of the pointed firs. Jewett, S. O. Country stories. Mitford, M. R. (In her Works. 76b.)

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Crinkle, N., pseud. End of all. (In Eleven possible cases.)

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Mr. Jervis.

--- Third person.

- '' To let.''

Crooked path. Alexander, Mrs., pseud. Crooked stick. Boldrewood, R., pseud. Crotchet Castle. Peacock, T. L.

Crowning of Candace. Woods, K. P.

Cumberland vendetta. Fox, J., jr.

Cup of trembling; and other stories. Foote, Mrs. M. (H.)

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Dahn, F. Attila, the Hun.

Dame Fortune smiled. Barnes, W.

Damnation of Theron Ware. Frederic, H.

Same as Illumination.

Dana, F. Leonora of the Yawmish.

Dancer in yellow. Norris, W. E.

Daughter of Eve. Balzac, H. de.

Daughter of humanity. Smith, E. M.

Daughter of the tenements. Townsend, E. W. Davis, H. R. In sight of the goddess.

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Day of his youth. Brown, A.

Day of their wedding. Howells, W. D.

Days of auld lang syne. Maclaren, I., pseud.

Deland, Mrs. M. W. (C.) Wisdom of fools.

Contents:—Where ignorance is bliss,
'tis folly to be wise.—The house of
Rimmon.—Counting the cost.—The
law, or the gospel?

Deputy of Arcis. Balzac, H. de.

De Quincey, T. Spanish nun. (In his Beauties. 75b.)

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Scanian, C. C.

Descent into the Maelström. Poe, E. A. (In his Works. 1858. v. 1. 76a.)

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Desert ship. Burton, J. B.

Desire of the moth. Vane, C.

Di Vasari. Edwards, C. (In Tales fr. Blackwood. v. 8.)

Diana's hunting. Buchanan, R. W.

Dickens, C. J. H. Christmas carol. (English classics. No. 32. 76.)

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Doctor Nikola. Boothby, G.

Doctor of the old school. Maclaren, I., pseud. (In Stories by Eng. authors; Scotland.)

Doctor Warrick's daughters. Davis, Mrs. R. B. (H.)

Dodge, M. A. First love is best.

Dole, N. H. On the Point, a summer idyl. Dolliver romance. Hawthorne, N. (In his Our old home. 84a.)

Dolly dialogues. Hope, A., pseud.

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Dona Perfecta. Perez Galdos, B.
Dosethy: and other Italian stories. Wee

Dorothy; and other Italian stories. Woolson, C. F.

Dorothy Forster. Besant, W.

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Dougail, L. Madonna of a day.

Douglas, A. M. Lyndell Sherburne.

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Douglas, R. K. Chinese girl graduate.
(In Stories by Eng. authors; the Orient.)

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Downfall. Zola, E.

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- --- Rodney Stone.
- --- Stark Munro letters.

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Droch, Ladies' Home Journal, April. American themes in fiction. W. B. Chisholm, Critic, April 10.

Animals in novels. Littell's Living Age, February 6.

Apotheosis of the novel under Queen Vic-Paul, Nineteenth Century, toria.

Are the older novelists holding their own? symposium of booksellers. Academy,

January 9.
Authors' makeshifts and evasions.

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Best twelve American short stories: Critic's prize competition. Critic, April 10.

Book that is not written. H. M. Catherwood, Allantic, April.

Boy in fiction. Agnes Repplier, Book-

buyer, March.
Claim for the art of fiction. E. M. Wheel-

wright, Current Literature, May.
Doom of fiction. Current Literature, May.
Doom of fiction. Current Literature. April.
Early Victorian fiction. Blackwood, May.
Fiction in public libraries. Review of Reviews, May.
Fiction-fiends. Nation, April 8.
Fissiparous fiction. Atlantic, February.
Great American novel. O. T. Morton,
Dial. January 1.

Dial, January 1.
A. Estrem, The Dial, January 16

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History reflected in fiction. Droch, Ladies' Home Journal, May.

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Indian mutiny in fiction. February. Blackwood,

Is the sad ending artistic? J. Buckham, Critic, April 24.

My favorite novelist and his best book.

W. D. Howells, Munsey, April.

B. Matthews, Munsey, May.

F. R. Stockton, Munsey, June.

New and the old fiction. A. Lang, North

American, April.

New realism. H. D. Traill, Fortnightly, January.

January.

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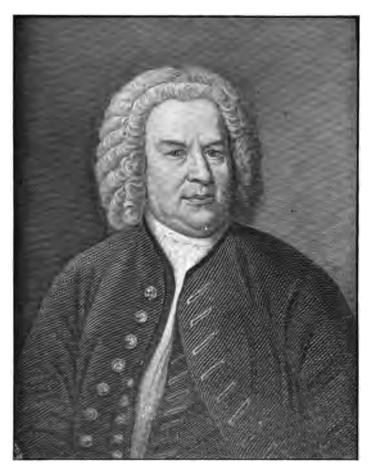
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JOHAN SEBASTIAN BACH.

From a painting by L. Sichlong. Engraved by C. Cook.

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# Public Library Magazine

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No. 5.

# LITERATURE, MUSIC AND CIVILIZATION.

**T**F it is true of a poet that he is born, not made, the same is also true of the musician. In a family one member only may be endowed with the divine gift of expression, and no education whatever will succeed in producing satisfactory results in the case of the others. So salient is this fact that we are apt to rest contented with its statement, and to speak as if the poet or the musician stood apart from his age, belonging to it as an imported picture in one of our galleries belongs to the nation, or a noble statue in Carrara marble, fashioned by an Italian sculptor, belongs to our city. Now this is but one of several aspects in which we must regard the composer or producer, possibly the least important. A man is largely as he is born into the world, with inherited tastes and predilections. Thus Goethe obtained from his mother his humanistic, sensuous temperament, from his father his habits of acute observation and microscopic investigation. The human individual is, though not to the same extent as the brute, a product of heredity. A racehorse has not for sire a cob, nor a hunter a Normandy Percheron. The race element in each individual is wonderfully powerful in determining his growth and possibilities. But there is still another factorthe circumstantial. Especially is this

factor operative in the human race, where will power determines character to no small extent. It is true to a certain degree that the child is father of the man -which merely states in a different form that a man is what race has made him and his racial peculiarities are more noticeable early in life. But it is often true that not the child but the youth is father of the man; when, for instance, an organization like one of the orders of the Roman Catholic Church gets hold of him, and makes him absolutely its instrument. Here we have the personal and the racial suppressed, and the circumstantial in its fullest force.

The personal, the racial, the circumstantial; no one of these three elements is to be overlooked or underestimated. It is with the two last that we are concerned at this time, in studying the causes which made it possible that such a world's composer as Bach should appear in Protestant Germany in the year of our Lord, 1685.

The poet and the musician I have already spoken of under the one term, composer or producer, and their work is closely allied. It was a favorite notion of Gustave Flaubert that in the economy of nature—that economy or 'careful housekeeping' which has so impressed itself on all students of nature in these

latter days—I say, Gustave Flaubert had a notion that every idea expressing a noble thought had the suitable sound existing somewhere to which it ought to be wedded; and he held it to be his mission to discover in each case the very word that suited the thought. So has most high poetry its affinity somewhere in the world of music, and their marriage will 'pierce the meeting soul,'

'In notes with many a winding bout Of linked sweetness long drawn out With wanton heed and giddy cunning, The melting voice through mazes running, Untwisting all the chains that tie The hidden soul of harmony.'

These are the lines of an English poet whose father was a musical composer, and who, if the avenue of words had been closed up for him by any chance, would undoubtedly have found in the less direct, vaguer and more ethereal channel of music a means of telling to others the desires of his soul.

The modern conception of the German as profound, the Frenchman as not profound but logical, and the Englishman as neither profound nor logical but eminently practical, is not many centuries old; rather is it of quite recent date. In the age of Queen Elizabeth the English were an eminently musical people, and the ability to join in a chorus, or to read music at sight, was the rule rather than the exception. No doubt it was a coterie of Italians who, in 1596, instituted the opera or 'singing drama'; but this was intended to restore the dignity of the Greek play which was chanted, not spoken in an ordinary tone. The Italians felt that something was lacking in the modern drama (on the classical model) to give it the massive beauty of the productions of Sophocles and Euripides. Shakespeare supplied this lack by introducing life in all its fulness; by mingling tragic with comic; the prince with the grave-digger; the clown with the courtier. I do not think, then, that it was

primarily from any intensity of musical fervor that the opera was born and developed; or that the Italy of the year 1600 was so much more musical than the England of the same date. But certainly the Italy of 1700 was far in advance of England in this respect. The seventeenth century was for England a period of retrogression in music. The whole force of the people went into politics, a pursuit that is apt to kill all music except that of an elementary kind. At the close of the century it had even left English poetry—and a hard, metallic, unmusical couplet had usurped the place of the honey-sweet lines of Shakespeare and Milton. Compare the magnificent lines of the latter "On Hearing a Solemn Music" with Dryden's or Pope's thin and unsympathetic treatment:

And to our high-raised phantasy present
That undisturbed song of pure concert,
Aye sung before the sapphire-colour'd throne
To him that sits thereon,
With saintly shout and solemn jubilee;
Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow.

Here is Pope's treatment:

Music can soften pain to ease,
And make despair and madness please;
Our joys below it can improve,
And antedate the bliss above.
This the divine Cecilia found,
And to her Maker's praise confined the sound.
When the full organ joins the tuneful choir,

The immortal powers incline their ear.

Borne on the swelling notes our souls aspire,
While solemn airs improve the sacred fire;

And angels lean from Heaven to hear.

Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,

To bright Cecilia greater power is giv'n;

His numbers raised a shade from Hell,

Hers lift the soul to Heaven.

The cultivation of music requires a certain detachment of mind from worldly cares. In an all-engrossing subject like politics, which people will talk about in season and out of season, musical coteries are thrust into a corner, and music is neglected as too remote in its influence to be worthy of cultivation.

The church in England, no doubt, still kept up to a considerable extent the culture of music, but it had become altogether a subordinate thing in life, outside of the main current of interests. Journalism was now beginning to bud; society, a new development, cultivated the art of 'how to make oneself agreeable', and the novel was about to be born. These were in the main stream of interest; while music was a side-current altogether. The differentiation of the Englishman into the 'practical man' had now pretty well established itself.

In France a different process was at work. The ambition of man there had begun to settle down to the somewhat hollow 'gloire'; a thing of the earth, circumscribed, unaspiring in the highest sense; fitly wedded to merely martial music, where

Bang, whang, whang goes the drum Too, teetle, too shrieks the fife.

To shine in society as a conversationalist was the aim of every educated man. The individual, also, became an instrument of the state in a complete sense, unknown to England or Germany. After Richelieu had finished his work of centralization, the whole of France was at the beck and call of Paris; a machine immediately under control of the king and his counsellors. High and low worked for approbation, for social and national recognition—a condition fatal to the highest results in music or poetry, however it may work in painting and sculpture.

The high poet, like the high composer, must be self-centered—he must produce in the first place, because it is a sheer delight to himself to give utterance to his desires:—

The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard.

The passion that left the ground to lose itself in the sky,

Are music sent up to God by the lover and the bard:

Enough that he heard it once: we shall hear it by and by.

It is this spontaneity, so marked a feature of all the best modern work, which we are apt to miss in French productions.

In many respects Germany of the year 1700 was a country to be pitied. country in Europe was ever so desolated by a civil turmoil as was Germany by the long continued tragedy of the Thirty Years' War. A moderate estimate places the loss of human life at ten million souls. In provinces once flourshing but one person in four survived, as in Wurtemberg, or but one person in fifty-five, as in Frankenthal. Two centuries before, Germany had been the leading country in Europe, the home of scholarship, of wealth, of refinement, of highly developed industry. England had about everything to receive from her great neighbour, and borrowed much. But a century later, by the close of Elizabeth's reign, the balance tended the other way. Germany had become to England a mere granary of fairy tales and necromancy. The tide of trade which passed up from Venice through Germany, or entered from the north by Antwerp, was now diverted to London. For the Mediterranean had ceased to be the centre of the earth, and the relative position of Germany was altered for the worse. On the top of all this drying up of the sources of her wealth, which gave commercial supremacy to nations with harbours free to the great ocean, came the frightful calamity of her long civil war. At its close in 1748 the destruction was so complete that for the best part of a century there was little or no material revival in any department. The nation, once so great, needed to be recreated. Its universities were deserted, its schools were closed; the language itself fell into disrepute. At the thousand and one petty German courts French fashions were all the vogue, and each of these little centres strove to be a Versailles. in miniature. Society used the French language as its medium of intercourse. The architecture was a poor imitation of

the French pseudo-classic or rococo style. Political liberty was absent. Each ruler was a despot who could sell his subjects to fight the battles of his wealthier neighbours, as the patriots of America were to learn by experience; a despotism without the grandeur of national ideals that characterized their great prototype of France.

Here then was a parlous condition: poverty, lack of national unity, no political liberty, degradation of the language. Behind stretched a glorious past. The Emperor of Germany had been Emperor of the West; the German merchants had been the wealthiest in the world; Germans had invented the clock and the printing-press; her free cities had been the envy of Europe. And now it was all a memory. To quote a ballad of Goethe's:

Aloft stands a castle hoary
On yonder craggy height,
When of old each gate and doorway
Was guarded by horse and knight.

The doors and the gates lie in ashes, And silence broods over all; I clamber about unchallenged On the ancient mouldering wall.

Close here lay a cellar, of yore
Well filled with the costliest wine;
With the bottle and pitcher no more
Steps the maiden merrily in.

No more in the hall the beaker She sets for the welcome guest; No more for the holy altar She fills the flask of the priest.

To the thirsty squire in the courtyard No more the flagon she gives; No more for the fleeting favour Their fleeting thanks she receives.

For burnt are the ceilings and floors, Into ashes long, long ago passed; And corridor, chapel and stairs Are splinters, and rubbish and dust.

Germany, alas, was a land of no mores to her reflective children in the year 1700. But the revival, the illumination, was at hand. That complete detachment from political life, which, in being associated with absolutism, is so distasteful to us here, allowed to the simple-hearted Ger-

mans of the professional class, freedom to work as he willed; and that was thoroughly and admirably. He was not hampered by social calls or social aspira-Sebastian Bach was a musician's tions. son, of a long race of musicians, and became the father of ten sons, mostly musicians. Hence, a long life devoted to the systematic working out of an ideal transmitted from his forefathers. The conditions allowed that perfect peacefulness, that perfect naturalness and saneness of ordinary life, which produces the best art. Other art, the product of feverish divergencies from the ordinary proprieties of life, may be powerful, but it must be distorted. The highest art is associated with a childlike simplicity of life, and shuns distortion.

The hour had come, and the man; or rather the first of a long time of distinguished men. The national aspirations, shut out from artistic expression by the temporary degradation of the language among other causes, found vent in music. This mode of expression wholly suited the national temperament at the time. The vague aspirations of the musical masterpiece, the possibility of interpreting it in half-a-dozen different ways, suited the unpractical nature of the actual life. In two departments did the German intellect attain the foremost rank during last century; in philosophy and in music. Both of these studies, disdaining the present and the phenomenal, seek the universal and the absolute.

The work done by Kant and Hegel, in an atmosphere aloof from political and national strife, has had a moulding effect on all high thinking ever since; it dominates thought to-day and touches the very springs of our poetry and our faith. And in the realm of symbolism German music is no less dominant. "In the evolution of harmonies in the upper and lower notes," says Rochell, "and in their mutual conflict; in the solution of strife and tension into blessed calm; in the

transmutation of the ever-recurring theme into new phrases; in the constant reappearance of the *motif*, of the question which leads the reply into a new process—in this we see the temporal symbol of the eternal rhythm, the eternal circular movement in God's heaven, where melodious colours and radiant notes are interwoven with each other: where nothing lies in stagnant repose, but all is in motion: where unity and harmony, are eternally effected by means of the contrasted movements and action."

The political, civil and industrial development that took place in France and England in the interval between 1620 and 1750 was, as we have said, unfavorable to that detachment of mind, that all-engrossing devotion which music demands of her votaries; to that responsiveness in the national life which stimulates the composer, and leads him on from goal to goal. Three countries remained as possible gardens for the growth of music, Spain, Italy and Germany. Germany was finally chosen; and the question arises, Why this was so?

Spain may be dismissed in a few words. She had bowed down to Mammon and had worshipped gold; she had suppressed freedom of thought in rivers of blood, and her national life was withered. It produced nothing that the rest of the world cared to borrow.

With Italy it was different. Parcelled out among petty princes, who were each virtually subject to some foreign potentate, national life and greatness were denied her. But her universities continued to live, and the intellect of the people - a nobly and variously endowed people—was not asleep. Music was cultivated, and to so excellent purpose that the Italian vogue remains to this day. But the life was not serious enough to produce the very best music; as it had proved in the previous century unequal to the task of producing the noblest tragedy. The basis for real tragedy was

absent; and so it happened that the materials were transported in Elizabeth's reign to England and given there the final serious element that was required for their perfection-witness Romeo and Juliet, Othello, The Merchant of Venice. The same thing occurred with music. After Italy had evolved a wonderfully excellent music that was the admiration of Europe, the more serious people of the North stepped into the arena and carried off the highest laurels. Browning has a fine poem in which he describes the disappointment of an Italian artist at finding that his deepest strains evoked no response in the frivolous hearts of those patrons whom he both liked and admired.

"Oh, they praised you, I dare say, Brave Galuppi! that was music! good alike at grave and gay.

I can always leave off talking when I hear a master play."

It is curious in studying Italian life to notice how absolutely theology or religion -the desire to know how to live in harmony with God's purposes—to know man's chief end-died out among the Italian laity high and low, and how the very meaning of the terms "religion" and "religious" changed entirely. These terms became wholly the property of the church, and ceased to have any immediate connection with actual life. is well illustrated by the reception accorded to Matthew Arnold's Literature and Dogma when it appeared. Italy and the Italians" said Prof. de Gubernatis—a friend of progress, of high studies, and of intelligence, "Such an attempt (to recommend a new study of the Scriptures) has and can have no interest whatever. In Italy the Bible is just this-for priests, a sacred text; for infidels, a book full of obscurities and contradictions; for the learned, an historical document to be used with great caution; for lovers of literature, a collection of very fine specimens of Oriental

poetic eloquence. But it never has been, and never will be, a fruitful inspirer of men's daily life."

Now in Germany, happily, the Bible was and continues to be a fruitful inspirer of men's daily life; otherwise Bach's St. Matthew Passion and Handel's Messiah would have remained unwritten. They are heavenly productions, because they were written in the midst of and for a people who dreamed of heavenly things; who read and spoke of heavenly things; to whom religion was not a ritual but a life. And when Handel crossed over to the country which was to become his second home, he found a response unex-

ampled in its heartiness; so much so that when his *Messiah* was rendered in London for the first time, the audience rose spontaneously at the Hallelujah chorus, a custom that prevails to this day; the only emotional custom I know of among an outwardly unemotional people. Enthusiasm such as this never arises from accident, from a mere clever hit. It means the recognition that in the fulness of time a structure which had required centuries to build, had at length received its finishing touch.

"That earth had attained to heaven, there was no more near nor far."

JAMES MAIN DIXON.

# ON THE TURN OF A PENNY.

Did I see her indeed, or only dream

That we bowed and passed on the street to-day?

My vaguest visions, how near they seem!

Her real presence, how far away!

We met but once, at the ball, by chance;
I marked the fourth waltz "Pink and White:"
It matters little with whom you dance,
And her name slipped from my memory quite.

A sweet girl graduate, newly fraught
With magna laude, flowers and pins,
Who, knowing all yet knowing naught,
Was labeled "finished" ere life begins—

'Twas not till we pushed through the curtained arch
To a tiny alcove facing south,
That I ceased to think of my collar's starch,
And watched the dimples play round her mouth.

Her neck was warm and her forehead white
In the misty gleam of the low-hung stars;
The meteors dropped through the noiseless night,
And she, as softly, dropped her R's.

On the marble coping she leaned her face,
As an angel leans o'er heaven's brink,
And I too leaned, for a silent space,
On the verge of something else, I think.

The music struck and we parted so;
She left on Monday; I failed to call:
No one would look for more, you know,
In the chance acquaintance of a ball.

She went to Europe; made a fuss,
Rome and London, her money's worth.—
Well, yes, I'm richer than I was,
"The Kid Cashier of the Solid Fourth."—

She went to Europe; stood no doubt
In many a window wondrous framed,
From storied balconies gazed out
On ancient arch and fortress famed.

Did she ever think then—how I've dreamed!

Why should she, pleasure's wine at mouth?—

Of one soft night, when the starlight streamed

On that tiny alcove facing south?

I too had forgotten— I thought I had.

Ah, well, it's out and I can't go back;
I did not know it had grown so bad,

But dreams don't drive on a sober track.

Shall I go to see her? It's rather late,
And she may not expect it. Still, she smiled.
And yet I dare not trust to fate
Or lose the vision that so beguiled.

It's not so serious either. Pshaw!—

How went the race? Do I owe you a hat?—

No, I'm not afraid of a mother-in-law,

But we'll toss a penny and go by that.

—EDWARD BATES.

There is no frigate like a book

To take us lands away,

Nor any coursers like a page

Of prancing poetry.

This traverse may the poorest take

Without oppress of toll;

How frugal is the chariot

That bears a human soul!

-EMILY DICKINSON.

# DENTON J. SNIDER'S ILIAD.

R. Denton J. Snider needs no introduction to the people of St. Louis. His long identification with the public educational interests of the city and his subsequent leadership in higher literary work here have brought him into contact with most of those whose tastes lead them to cooperative study, while his commentaries on the great masterpieces of literature have made his name familiar to many both here and elsewhere. He is an enthusiastic scholar: those who do not agree with him might say a scholarly enthusiast. It is probable he would make no mouths at either appellation. Having reasons for the faith that is in him, reasons to him sufficient and which he is willing to impart, he would care little for an insinuation to the effect that much learning had in any manner led him astrav.

To the new edition of his commentary on the Iliad Mr. Snider has prefixed a "Preliminary Survey of the Four Literary Bibles," in which he sets forth briefly his theories in regard to literature in general, names the four great European masterpieces of poetry, and characterizes the fundamental differences between Orient and Occident as evinced in the great writings which have come down to us. It is of this preliminary survey that a short outline will be attempted here, lack of space forbidding a particular comment on the body of the work.

In the first place, Mr. Snider has done well to draw a line between the ephemeral and the lasting in literature. It is something we need to do in America. We are continually mixing the two, continually naming the great men with the small, as if there were no difference. Matthew Arnold has lectured us for it.

Most of our English critics have noted it. Perhaps that is why we still do it. We have read in our Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal. and we make a half-hearted application of the principle in ways never intended by the author. We are getting over it—slowly; but we still hear occasionally of "Lanier and Tennyson," of "Whipple



DENTON J. SNIDER.

and Macaulay," of our "great poet." Emerson!

Mr. Snider does not worry over these things. He has no quarrel with writers of any grade, with the newspapers, with the magazines, with Lanier, Emerson, Tennyson. He passes them all, looks higher, beyond Chaucer, beyond Milton, Moliere, Cervantes, Virgil, (if that be the proper order), and listens to the verdict of the ages which has designated from out the vast field of European literature just four books, Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, which are the "Literary Bibles" of the West.

He admits that Goethe is still in controversy; and most persons will concede to the others the supreme position he has accorded them, even though Shakespeare, in Matthew Arnold's judgment, has not the "grand style," while Milton and Virgil have. Mr. Snider has made up his list, or the ages have made it up for him, largely on the ground that these four writers appear to have treated the ethical problems of life more thoroughly and profoundly than others. Their criticism of life is better than any criticism to be found elsewhere in literature. Now this practice of selecting the best, of insisting that they are the best, and of refusing to put a second rate man in the first class is a practice beyond all praise in any critic qualified by knowledge to form an opinion at all.

Mr. Snider finds the crude material of his "Literary Bibles" to have been the "mythus," which is a product of nature growing up through centuries out of the hearts of a people. "The mythus," says he, "is the story of man; it contains the image of his fall and of his rise. It takes him and plunges him at once into alienation; it gives him long trials and desperate struggles; then it restores him to peace and harmony."

The poet molds the mythus into artistic form, gives it concreteness, stability, an interrelation of parts which is unperceived of some, yet which is really the greatest thing, almost the only thing, the poet can give out of himself. The purpose of Mr. Snider's book is an organ-"Never," says he, "can izing one. there be a true appreciation of the great books of literature without knowing them as organisms. I should say it is our first duty to get back into the structure of a great poem, to see how it holds together by its own inner law, for we may be certain that the Literary Bible is held together by another art than that of the bookbinder."

American and English critics have

paid very little attention to the higher art of construction in literature. Ask many cultured people their opinion of "O, yes," they will say, Othello. "don't you know, who steals my purse steals trash.' Isn't that it? And then, 'Beware, my lord, of jealousy.' Some of those things are very fine!" If such people would follow Mr. Snider in his careful analysis of the story and the characters of Othello, of Faust, of the Iliad, observe the great forces at work, note the final outcome and consider its vital connection with the initial movement and the development of the action, they could never again think of any of these masterpieces as merely a collection of brilliant passages, without coherence, without an architectonic principle, without a framework beautiful in itself and sustaining each ornamental detail of the whole. This insistence upon the importance of a constructive science or instinct in great works of art is perhaps the most valuable feature of the commentaries.

"The deepest dualism in the history of the race, so far as that history is known," Mr. Snider proceeds to say, "is its division into Orient and Occident. This division mirrors itself supremely in two kinds of writing, the Religious and the Literary Bibles. Homer, living somewhere near the geographical line of of separation between Europe and Asia, and author of the first Literary Bible, sings instinctively of the grand scission between Orient and Occident and unconciously heralds the rise of the Occident." The battle between the East and the West began with the Trojan war. issue of this war, a victory for the Greeks, made possible the independent growth of the Greek nation, which centuries after overthrew the Asiatic hordes and entered upon that new career of poetry and civilization which has been the wonder of all succeeding ages. West has conquered the East in war, commerce, arts and sciences, but the

ideals of the old mystic races still dominate us through their Religious Bibles. This and much more Mr. Snider expounds and illustrates in his survey.

Our short outline must close here. It will be hard to persuade some of us that Homer wrote his poems to illustrate the theories or principles so plausibly laid before us by the author of this commentary. It is proper to say however that Mr. Snider does not ask us to believe that Homer did this consciously. He asserts only that the theories or principles are worked out in the poems, Homer being partly or wholly unconscious in the matter. To some minds this only makes it harder. They do not believe most of these theories or principles are in the poems at all, except in the sense that there are sermons in stones. But what of that? We have the theories and principles and they are valuable in themselves. We would do well to consider them, and to judge for ourselves how far they explain the phenomena of the Homeric narative. There could hardly be a better method of obtaining a broad knowledge of the structural beauties of the oldest European poet, and we may be sure that Neptune's chariot and the moonlight and the races and the parting of Hector and Andromache will assume a new beauty when they cease to be isolated passages in our memory and become parts of an ordered conception of the whole poem.

Mr. Snider's commentaries are now substantially completed and embrace nine volumes in all, to-wit: The Iliad, the Odyssey, the Inferno, Purgatory and Paradise, Shakespeare's Tragedies, Comedies, Histories, Goethe's Faust, First and Second Parts. "Each of these volumes," says he, "is independent, yet they are all links in the chain of the literary continuity stretching through the Occident. They seek to show the unity of Literature while giving full validity to each separate work."

THOMAS FLEMING.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

Wings have we,—and as far as we can go
We may find pleasure: wilderness and
wood,

Blank ocean andmere sky, support that mood Which with the lofty sanctifies the low. Dreams, books, are each a world; and books, we know,

Are a substantial world, both pure and good; Round these, with tendrils strong as flesh and blood.

Our pastime and our happiness will grow.

There find I personal themes, a plenteous store.

Matter wherein right voluble I am; To which I listen with a ready ear; Two shall be named, pre-eminently dear,— The gentle Lady married to the Moor; And heavenly Una with her milk-white lamb.

-Wm. Wordsworth.

All of our business people have necessarily become schemers and promoters, no matter how petty their business is. They wear their brains out trying to find new ways of putting up jobs on their competitors, new ways of startling people with advertisements, new ways of making people think old goods new. They are always tired, and seldom have time for any serious thought outside of their business. If they read at all, they want to be either tickled or excited. They are often taken to be the majority of the people of the country, but in fact they are not. The workingmen, the mechanical character of whose toil leaves their brains less wearied are doing the solid reading nowadays. They, as the public librarians testify, are the men who take out of the libraries history, sociological literature, and tendency fiction. In argument on any sociological or economic question they are already more than a match for their jaded and non-reading employers. If knowledge is really power, the reading and thinking workingman is presently going to get the upper hand. -Boston Transcript.

Quoted by Mr. Koopman in his Mastery of Books.



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STAIRCASE OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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# PUBLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

10c per number. \$1.00 per annum, in advance.

FRED'R M. CRUNDEN, Librarian, Editor. HELEN TUTT, Associate Editor.

A. B. BENESCH, Business Manager.

Vol. IV.

August, 1897.

No. 5

I am not going to speak with disparagement of the library of reference, but I am going to speak with peculiar admiration and affection of the library of circulation; and for this reason:—because it tends to purify and maintain that which is the very strength of a nation, the very glory of a people; among all the ordinances of God, the most merciful and the most amicable—the domestic system of the country.

Earl of Shaftesbury.

#### A COMPARISON.

The Public Library of Boston has recently issued a report showing the work done by that institution since its installment in its beautiful new building. Every one feels an interest in the magnificent Congressional Library, but to us the report of the Boston Library has a special interest because it is that of the circulating free library of a city very nearly the size of St. Louis.

A few statistics comparing the opportunities and the work accomplished by the free libraries of the two cities may be of interest to the patrons of this library. These are not given with any view to disparaging the results obtained in Boston, but to show the citizens of St. Louis that the expenditure of public funds in this department is wisely and economically administered, even when compared with the work done in a city where Library science has been made most impor-

tant and has received most attention and study.

The general appropriation made by the city of Boston in 1896 for the yearly maintenance of its free library was \$225,-000.00, which sum was swelled to over \$272,000.00 by the income from a trust fund and miscellaneous sources. annual income for the St. Public Library last year was \$64,663.32 which sum \$46,720.67 was spent for the year's expenses, including rental. The Boston Public reports active membership of 43,345 persons on Jan. 1, 1897. Our active membership is 41,361. They report their home issue for 1896 as over a million books. Ours was 551,059. They have 209 persons employed, while our pay roll shows 42 names, including 5 janitors and three elevator men. There is no basis of comparison between the reference work done in this library of about 115,000 volumes in cramped and inconvenient quarters, and that in the Boston Public, with its collection of over 600,000 volumes in a spacious building, designed with every convenience.

The management of this Library feels that with a larger income and better facilities it could make an even better showing in proportion to expenditures. The Boston Public Library, with the confidence born of frequent gifts in the past, is calling for more endowments, stating that its work is hampered by want of money. Where is the St. Louis man of wealth who will mark a new era in this city by the generous endowment which would make our Free Library one suited to the needs of our great and growing public?

The Library has now on its shelves, ready for circulation, a small but well chosen collection of Polish books. It is hoped that these will reach those members of the large Polish colony in St. Louis who are unable to read English books.

# PROGRAMMES OF THE SECTIONS OF THE WEDNESDAY CLUB.

### SOCIAL ECONOMIC SECTION, ST. LOUIS, 1897-1898.

#### PENOLOGY.

Books which all the members of the Section should endeavor to read sometime during the season.

- "Crime and its Causes," by W. D. Morrison.
- "Criminal Sociology," by Enrico Ferri.
- "American Charities," by Amos G. Warner.
- "Punishment and Reformation," by F. H. Wines. 290
- "Juvenile Offenders," by W. D. Morrison.

Article on "Crime and Criminology" by Lombroso, in the Forum for 1895.

For the various subjects to be treated, members of the Section are advised always to refer to the list of articles dealing with "Penology" in the "Proceedings of the National Society for Charities and Corrections." An index to the articles in all the volumes from 1874 to 1892 will be found at the end of the volume for 1892.

See also all the various articles in the published proceedings of the National Prison Association of this country.

An account of the 4th International Congress of Criminal Anthropology will be found in The Nation for October 1st, 1896.

I.

November 11th.

THE AMOUNT OF CRIME AND TYPES
OF CRIMINALS—THE BASIS
OF PENOLOGY.

What is meant by Crime, and the changes which have taken place in the term from age to age.

Number of convicts in the prisons of the United States and the crimes for which they were committed to prison.

Is Crime increasing or decreasing in America and Europe?

Juvenile Delinquency. Crimes to which young people are especially subject.

Criminals as they are proportioned between white and colored people in the United States.

Classification of Crimes and the few chief types into which Criminals are divided in the science of criminology.

#### SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION.

"What is the the influence of the daily press on the Increase or Decrease of Crime? What more could the press do in order to be of influence against Crime?"

#### REFERENCES. Class.

Chapter 1, "The Statistics of Crime," in "Crime and Its Causes," by W. D. Morrison.

Chapter 12, "Crime," in "Statistics and Sociology," by Prof. Mayo-Smith.

Chapter 2, "What is Crime?" in "Punishment and Reformation," by F. H. Wines.

Chapter 1, "The Data of Criminal Anthropology," from "Criminal Sociology," by Ferri.

Article on "The Juvenile Offender and the Conditions Which Produce Him," by W. D. Morrison, in International Journal of Ethics, January, 1895.

Chapter 2, "The Criminal," in "Abnormal Man," by Arthur MacDonald.

Article on "Increase of Crime," by W. D. Morrison, in the Nineteenth Century, vol. 31, page 950.

Article on "Decrease of Crime," by Du Cane, in the Nineteenth Century, vol. 83, page 480.

Article on "Is Crime Increasing?"
Popular Science Monthly, vol. 43,
page 399.

See the "Compendium of the United States Census" for figures and statistics as to the number of condemned criminals in this country and the crimes for which they were committed to prison.

II.

December 9th.

SOCIAL FACTORS CONNECTED WITH CRIME.

Poverty or Destitution as leading to Crime.

Drink as an influence on the Criminal. Education in its relation to Crime.

Crime as developed through luxury and display.

Crime as brought about through changes in the industrial system.

The kinds of crime or types of criminal which these various factors encourage or exert an influence upon.

Would changes in these various factors do away with Crime altogether?

SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION.

"What could be done through the Public Schools in order to lessen the amount of Crime?"

#### REFERENCES.

Class.

Article on "Causes of Crime," by Carroll D. Wright, in "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," Vol. 3, page 764.

Chapters 2 and 4 on "Education and Crime" and on "Alcoholism," in "Abnormal Man," by Arthur Mac-Donald.

Chapters 4 and 5, "Poverty and Destitution in Crime," in "Crime and its Causes," by W. D. Morrison.

Chapters 3 and 4 on "Personal and Social Causes of Individual Degeneration," in "American Charities," by Amos G. Warner.

Chapter 2, "The Data of Criminal Statistics," in "Criminal Sociology," by Ferri.

See the peculiar theory as to the "Cause and Cure of Crime," in Godwin's "Political Justice."

Article on "Drink and Crime," by Carroll D. Wright, in "Twelfth Annual report of Massachusetts' Labor Commissioner." 30

"Drink and Crime," by F. W. Farrar, in the Fortnightly, Vol. 59, page 783.

For the subject of "Drink and Crime," see an article by Falkner in the American Statistical Association for September, 1889. On the same subject see the article "Causes of Crime," by Mr. F. H. Wines in the "Proceedings of the Conference of Charities and Corrections" for 1886. Ref. 29a

Article on "Crime not Hereditary," by W. M. F. Round in Forum, Vol. 16, page 48.

#### III.

January 13th.

WOMAN AS A CRIMINAL.

Forms of crime predominant among women criminals.

The effect of the increase in the number of women wage-earners on the number of women criminals.

The fact of women assuming the occupations or public duties of men, as tending to lessen or increase the amount of crime among women.

What social conditions would tend to lessen the number of women criminals?

The characteristics of women criminals contrasted with the characteristics of men criminals.

The number of women criminals compared with the number of men criminals, and the causes for the difference.

#### SUBJECT FOR THE DISCUSSION.

"What Woman Could do for Woman to Lessen Crime Among Women."

#### REFERENCES.

Class.

Chapter 6, "Sex, Age and Crime," in "Crime and its Causes," by W. D. Morrison.

See again, Chapter on "Crime" in "Statistics of Sociology," by Prof. Mayo-Smith.

See pages 214 to 220 (inclusive) in "The Criminal," by Havelock Ellis. 29c

Chapter 8, "The Criminal Type in Women," from The Female Offender," by Lombroso. 29c

See Lecky: the important chapters "The Position of Women," in the "History of European Morals," 5 and "Woman Questions," in "Democracy and Liberty." 26

See article on "Character of Working Women," in Chapter III, U. S. Labor Commissioner's Report for 1889, on "Working Women in Large Cities." Ref. 27a

Business Meeting January 27th.

#### IV.

February 10th.

LEGISLATION IN ITS RELATION TO PENOLOGY.

Something about Criminal Law, its Origin, and the marked changes it has undergone.

Changes which have taken place in the Severity of Punishments since early times.

Criminal Courts and their Procedure.

Improvements to be hoped for.

What could Legislation do in the way of lessening the development of Juvenile Criminals?

Why Does Legislation fail to stamp out Crime? Is Legislation a failure?

SUBJECT FOR THE DISCUSSION.

"What Could be Done Through Private Organizations, Independent of Legislation, to Lessen the Amount of Crime?"

#### REFERENCES.

Chapter 2, "The Criminal Law," in "The Common Law," by O. W. Holmes, jr. 228

Chapter 10, on "The Early History of Delict and Crime," in "Ancient Law," by Sir Henry Maine. 198

Chapter 8, "Remedies for Wrongs," in "The Elements of Politics," by H. Sidgwick.

Chapter 8, "The Punitive Power of the State," in "Political Science," Vol. 1, by Theodore D. Woolsey. 26

Article on "Crime and Criminal Law in the United States," in the Edinburgh Review, Vol. 176, page 1.

Article on "Preventive Legislation and Crime," by C. H. Reeve, in the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," Vol. 3. page 223.

Article on "Stamping out of Crime," by Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, in the Popular Science Monthly, Vol. 48, page 527.

Article on "Can the Criminal be Reclaimed?" by Dr. H. S. Williams, in the North American Review, Vol. 163, page 207.

See the long list of articles on "Crime," in Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature" for the last few years.

#### V.

March 10th.

THE POLICE SYSTEM; POLICE COURTS; JAILS AND WORK-HOUSES.

The Police System of this as compared with other countries.

The number of Police in proportion to the population.

The good and bad side of our Police System—How it could be improved.

Report of the "Lexow Investigating Committee" in reference to the Police System of New York City.

The evils of county jails and city lockups—What can be done?

The punishment for minor crimes. Police Courts and their characteristics.

The good and bad side of the Detective System.

SUBJECT FOR THE DISCUSSION.

"What more could be done in the home, for checking the amount of crime? What characteristic tendencies in the home-life of to-day are liable to be productive of crime.

#### REFERENCES.

Article on "London Police," by J. Munro, in the North American Review, vol. 151, page 615.

Article on "The Police Problem," by W. R. Balch, in the International Review, vol. 13, page 507.

Article on "Police Control of the Dangerous Classes," by C. G. Tiedeman, in the American Law Review, vol. 19, page 547.

Article on "Definition and Sphere of Police Power," by Theodore Woolsey, in the "Proceedings of the Prison Congress for 1874 in St. Louis."

Article on "Police Organization and Administration" and "Police Force of Cities," by Charles E. Fenton, in the National Prison Association Report for 1888 and 1890.

Article on "County Jails as Reformatory Institutions," by E. B. Merrill, in the American Journal of Social Science.

See articles on "Jails," under the heading "Penology," in the publications of the "Proceedings of the National Society for Charities and Corrections."

For figures and statistics with reference to Police and Police Systems, see the volume "Police and Prison Cyclopaedia," by George W. Hale, published in 1892. Ref. 29c

#### VI.

April 14th.

PRISONS AND THE PRISON SYSTEM; THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

Something About the History of Earlier Kinds of Punishment.

The Condition of Jails and Prisons in Former Times.

The Life of John Howard and What he Accomplished for Prison Reform.

The New and Old Prison System—The Elmira Reformatory.

Recidivism and How to Deal with it.

The "Habitual Criminal Act."

Convict Labor and What is to be Done About it.

Prison Expenditures.

Lynching—Its Dangers and its Extent in this Country.

What justifies Punishment? What is the purpose in Punishing the Criminal?

SUBJECT FOR THE DISCUSSION.

"Capital Punishment—Should it be Abolished?"

#### REFERENCES.

Chapter 3, "Practical Reforms," in "Criminal Sociology," by Ferri.

Chapter 8, "The Punishment of Crime," in "Crime and its Causes," by Morrison.

Chapter 6, "The Treatment of the Criminal," in "The Criminal," by Havelock Ellis.

Chapter 8, "Recidivation," in "Criminology," by Arthur MacDonald. 290

Chapters 13 and 14, "The Theory of Punishment" and "The Prevention of Crime," in "Punishment and Reformation," by F. H. Wines.

"The Elmira Reformatory," by Alexander Winter, in the "Social Science Series." 290

Article on "English Gaols a Century Ago," by H. L. Carson, in the "Green Bag."

Article on "English Prisons" by G. A. West, in the Nineteenth Century. vol. 39, page 150.

Article on "Prisons—Are they a Failure?" by W. D. Morrison, in the Fortnightly, vol. 61, page 459.

Article on "Reformatory Prisons and Lombroso's Theories," by H. Zimmern, in the "Popular Science Monthly," vol. 43, page 598.

Articles on "Prisons and Prison Discipline," by Arthur Griffiths, in vol. 19, of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

See the whole volume on "Punishment and Reformation," by F. H. Wines.

Article on "Reclamation of the Criminal —Improved Prison Treatment," by

President Flint, before the N. Y. State Medical Association, and as Occasional Circular of Information No. 5 of Elmira Reformatory.

For the topic "What Justifies Punishment," see the readings for "Legislation and Penology."

#### SCIENCE SECTION.

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Class. Mental Evolution in Man. George John Romanes. Mental Evolution in Animals. Same. 50 History of European Morals. W. E. H. Lecky. 5 Social Evolution. Benj. Kidd. 20 Ascent of Man. Henry Drummond. 46a Elements of Morals. P. Janet. Intellectual and Moral Development of the Child. Gabriel Compayré. \*Synthetic Philosophy (10 Volumes). Herbert Spencer. † Principles of Sociology. F. H. Giddings. Psychic Factors of Civilization. Lester F. Ward. 29 Dynamic Sociology. Same. 29 Lectures on the Early History of Institutions. Sir Henry S. Maine. IOA John Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy. 2 Pioneers of Evolution. Edw. Clodd. 46a An Epitome of Spencer's Synthetic Phil-

#### MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

osophy. F. H. Collins.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

No. 4—Failure of Biologic Sociology. S. N. Patten.

No. 5—Present Condition of Sociology in the United States. J. W. Howerth.

No. 5—Theory of Sociology. F. H. Giddings.

\*These books are owned by the Section, and have been placed in the Club rooms for the use of all members of the Wednesday Club.

†The volumes of this work will be found under several class headings.

No. 8—Sociology and Psychology. S. N. Patten.

No. 7—Social Science and Individual Determinism. G. F. Fiamingo.

No. 3—The Economic Causes of Political and Social Science. S. N. Patten.

PUBLIC OPINION, No. 20.

Social Morality. J. S. Hyslop.

Practical Development of Sociology. J.
R. Reynolds.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY.

Vol. 2—Purpose of Sociology. L. F. Ward.

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No. 34—Sociological Retrospect. F. J. Kingsbury.

No. 32—Relation of Sociology to Scientific Studies. F. H. Giddings.

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No. 6—Social Evolution. D. G. Ritchie.No. 3—Ethics of Social Progress. F. H. Giddings.

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No. 35—Early Social Self-Government. J. Simon.

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No. 49—Sociology in Ethical Education. B. C. Matthews.

No. 50—Relations of Sociology and Biology. Herbert Spencer.

mind, jan., '97.

The Relation of Sociology to Philosophy.

B. Bosanquet.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR USE OF THE ART SECTION IN THEIR STUDY OF ENGLISH ART.

MRS. LOUISE SUMNER. Bibliographer.

Radcliffe. Schools and Masters of Paint-	FOR MEETING ON FOREIGN ART
ing. <b>65c</b>	IN ENGLAND, See
Buxton. English Painters. 65c	Propert. History of Miniature Art.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting. 65c	Portfolio Monograph, Jan. 1896. "The
Waagen. Treasures of Art in Great Britain. S. P. 65	Gallery of Chas. the First,"
	Portfolio Monograph, July 1894. Fair
Cook. Art in England. 65 Van Dyke. Art for Art's Sake. 65c	Women (Sir Peter Lely.)
•	Art Journal, 1864. "Portrait Painting
Murray. British School of Art.	in England." Ref. 65
Redgrave. Dictionary of Artists of the	Sweetser. Van Dyck. 97b
English Schools.  Redgrave. A Century of Painters.	Fraser's Magazine, Nov. 1854. Ref. 1000
Chesnau. English School of Painting.	Art Journal, 1857, p. 72. 1858, p. 260.
Heaton. A Concise History of Painting.	Van Dyck. Ref. 65
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Gambier. Ministry of Fine Art to the	Gt. Artist Series. "Van Dyck and Hals."
Happiness of Life.	97b
Edwards. The Fine Arts in England.	Muther. History of Modern Painting.
Fletcher. The History of Painting in	(Fine.) Ref. 65c
England.	Tytler. Modern Painters. 65c
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Art. Ref. 65	Thornbury. British artists from Hogarth
Viardot. An Illustrated History of Paint-	to Turner. 97
ers. 65c	Dobson. Hogarth. 97b
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Wornum. Epochs of Painting. 65c	Wedmore. The Masters of Genre Painting. 65c
Knight. Pictorial History of England.	
Vols. 5 and 7. S. S. 93a	Great Artist Series. Hogarth. 97b Great Artist Series. Wilkie. 97b
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Century, July, 1897. Old Eng. Masters.

White. The Principles of Art.

#### EDUCATION SECTION.

Mrs. George H. Shields, Chairman. Mrs. T. G. Portis, Secretary. Miss Rebekah Parker, Treasurer. Time of meeting. First Saturday in the month at 10 a.m.

SUBJECT FOR STUDY.

EVOLUTION OF ETHICS THROUGH THE ANCIENT RELIGIONS.

Oct. 2d, 1897. Origin of ethical ideas. Nov. 6th, 1897. Influence of the Aryan race.

Dec. 4th, 1897. Ethics of the Hindus.Jan. 8th, 1898. The Vedanta philosophy.Feb. 3d, 1898. Ethics of Zoroaster and the Parsees.

Mar. 5th, 1898. Ethics of Buddha.

Apr. 2d, 1898. Confucius and Chinese

May 7th, 1898. Limitations of the Oriental mind in respect to ethics.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Ten great religions. James Freeman
Clarke. 6
History of Indian literature. Weber. 770

Indian wisdom. Williams. 16 Chips from a German workshop. Max Müller. 75b Lectures on the origin and growth of religions. Same. Lectures on Vedanta philosophy. Same. \*Bhagavad Gita. Trans. by Gohini Chatterjee. 67b Light of Asia. Edwin Arnold. 67b Story celestial. Same. Buddha and his religion. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire. 16b God in history. Bunsen. 8<sub>o</sub>b G. W. Mythology of the Aryan nations. 15 Confucianism and Taoism. Douglas. 16 Student's manual of Oriental hist.; the ancient history of the East. Lenor-90 Religions of the ancient world. Rawlinson.

<sup>\*</sup>Note.—This translation of the Bhagavad Gita is not in the library. We have translations by J. Davies, K. T. Telang, (In Mueller, F. M. Sacred books of the East, v. 8.) and C. Wilkins.

#### HISTORICAL NOVELS.

## Continued from July Number.

#### ENGLAND.

Before 1066.

Bulwer. Harold, the last of the Saxon kings.

Charles. Early dawn. (Saxon Christianity in the 5th century.)

Church and Putnam. Count of the Saxon Shore. (Departure of the Romans from Britain.)

Hughes. Scouring of the White Horse. (King Alfred.) 84a

Kingsley. Hereward, the last of the English.

12th Century.

Herbert. Wager of battle. (Saxon serf-dom.)

McKeever. Maude and Miriam. (Crusades.)

Scott. Betrothed. (Wales.)

- Ivanhoe.

— Talisman. (Crusades.)

13th Century.

Holt. Earl Hubert's daughter. (King John.)

James. Forest days. (Robin Hood.)

Yonge. Constable's tower; or, The times of Magna Charta.

14th Century.

Doyle. White company. (England, France and Spain.)

Gilliatt. John Standish; or, The harrowing of London.

Scott. Castle Dangerous.

15th Century.

Bulwer. Last of the barons. (Wars of the Roses.)

Charles. Joan, the maid.

Church. Chantry priest of Barnet. (Wars of the Roses.)

James. Agincourt. (Henry V.)

---- Woodman. (Richard III.)

Stevenson. Black arrow. (Wars of the Roses.)

Yonge. Caged lion. (Captivity of James I. of Scotland.)

--- Grisly Grisell. (Wars of the Roses.)

#### 16th Century.

Ainsworth. Tower of London. (Lady Jane Grey.)

Corbett. For God and gold. (Drake's voyages.)

James. Darnley; or, The Field of the Cloth of Gold. (Wolsey.)

Kingsley. Westward Ho! (Spanish Armada.)

Manning. Household of Sir Thomas More.

Reade. Cloister and the hearth. (Reformation.)

Scott. Kenilworth. (Queen Elizabeth.)

Weyman. Story of Francis Cludde.

(Mary and Elizabeth.)

Yonge. Unknown to history; a story of the captivity of Mary of Scotland.

#### 17th Century.

Barr. Friend Olivia. (Quakers and Cromwell.)

Besant. For faith and freedom. (Monmouth's rebellion.)

Black. Judith Shakespeare.

Blackmore. Lorna Doone. (Exmoor.) Charles. Draytons and the Davenants.

On both sides of the sea. (Sequel to The Draytons and the Davenants.)

Cooke. Her majesty the queen. (Henrietta Maria and Charles I.)

**Doyle.** Micah Clarke. (Monmouth's rebellion.)

Fenn. Sweet Mace. (Sussex.)

Fletcher. When Charles the first was king.

Guernsey. Chevalier's daughter. (Huguenots.)

Herbert. Cavaliers of England.

--- Oliver Cromwell.

Hervey. Amyas Egerton, cavalier.

Hugo. Man who laughs.

James. Arabella Stuart. (James I.)

- Arrah Neil. (Charles I.)

---- Henry Masterton. (Civil war.)

--- King's highway. (Fenwick's conspiracy.)

--- Last of the fairies.

- Russell. (Charles II.)

Keightley. Cavaliers. (Cromwell.)

Lyall. In the golden days.

- To right the wrong. (Civil war.)

Macdonald. St. George and St. Michael. (Charles I.)

Manning. Maiden and married life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton.

Melville. Holmby House. (Charles I.) Reid. White gauntlet. (Charles I.)

Rhoscomyl. Battlement and tower. (Civil war.)

Ring. John Milton and his times.

Robinson. White friars; or, The times of Charles I.

Scott. Fortunes of Nigel. (James I.)

Peveril of the Peak. (Oates' plot.)

- Woodstock. (Civil war.)

Shorthouse. John Inglesant. (Charles I.)

Smith. Arthur Arundel; a tale of the English revolution.

Strain. A man's foes. (Siege of Londonderry.)

Thackersy. Henry Esmond.

Yeoman. Woman's courier. (The famous Forty conspiracy of 1696.)

Yonge. Reputed changeling. (James II.)

#### 18th Century.

Barr. Bernicia. (George II.)

Besant. Dorothy Forster. (Jacobite rebellion.)

World went very well then. (British navy.)

Blackmore. Maid of Sker.

Brooke. Fool of quality. (Law against debtors.)

Bulwer. Devereux.

- Disowned. (George III.)

Charles. Against the stream. (George III.)

- Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevylyan. (Early Methodists.)

(Gordon Dickens. Barnaby Rudge. riots.)

Doyle. Great shadow. (Napoleon.)

Eliot. Felix Holt.

Filon. Garrick's pupil; a story of London life.

Gibbon. For the king.

Hilliard. De Vane. (Methodists.)

James. Gipsy.

– Smuggler.

Lover. He would be a gentleman; or, Treasure trove. (Fontenoy.)

Macdonell. For the king's dues. (Channel Islands.)

Marryat. King's own. (Mutiny at the Nore.)

Marshall. An escape from the tower; a story of the Jacobite rising.

On the banks of the Ouse. (Cowper.)

Peard. Mother Molly. (Devonshire.)

Pyle. Rose of Paradise.

Reade. Peg Woffington.

Rhoscomyl. Jewel of Ynys Galon. (Sea rovers.)

Ritchie. Miss Angel. (Angelica Kauffmann.)

Scott. Guy Mannering.

- Rob Roy.

– Surgeon's daughter.

Tapestried chamber.

---- Waverley.

Smollett. Humphrey Clinker. (Methodists.)

(Bombardment Roderick Random. of Carthagenia.)

Thackeray. Virginians.

Tytler. Huguenot family.

Lady Bell. (Mrs. Siddons.)

#### 19th Century.

Blackmore. Mary Anerley; a Yorkshire tale.

Springhaven. (Lord Nelson.)

Buchanan. Shadow of the sword. (Return from Elba.)

Clegg. David's loom. (Invention of machinery for weaving.)

Disraeli. Coningsby. (Politics in 1840.)

- Endymion.

Lothair.

Fothergill. Probation.

Gaskell. North and South. (Manufacturing districts.)

Mary Barton; and other tales.

Hugo. Toilers of the sea. (Channel Islands.)

James. Aims and obstacles.

- Convict.

Kingsley, C. Alton Locke. (Chartists.)

- Ravenshoe. (Crimean war.)

- Two years ago.

Kingsley, H. Austin Elliot. (Peel and the corn laws.)

Lever. Sir Jasper Carew.

McCarthy. Right Honourable; a romance of society and politics. (England and Australia.)

Mackay. Anarchists; a picture of civilization at the close of the 19th century.

Melville. Interpreter. (Crimean war.)

Meteyard. Mainstone's housekeeper.
(Manufacturing districts.)

Thackeray. Vanity Fair.

Arnold. Wonderful adventures of Phra the Phoenician. (English history at various periods.)

#### EGYPT AND THE EAST.

Melville. Sarchedon. (Semiramis, 2000 B. C.)

Ebers. Joshua. (15th century, B. C.)

— Uarda. (Egypt, 15th century, B. C.)

Walloth. King's treasure-house. (Egypt, 15th century, B. C.)

Ackerman. Price of peace. (Ahab, 10th century, B. C.)

Ebers. Bride of the Nile. (Egypt, 7th century, B. C.)

Crawford. Zoroaster. (6th century, B.C.)
Ebers. Egyptian princess. (526 B. C.)
Collins. Hadasseh; or, From captivity
to the Persian throne. (5th century,
B. C.)

Ludlow. King of Tyre. (Ezra and Nehemiah.)

Ware. Zenobia. (Palmyra and Rome, 3d century, B. C.)

Church and Seeley. Hammer. (Jerusalem, 174 B. C.)

Ebers. Cleopatra. (1st century, B. C. —— Sisters. (1st century, B. C.)

#### 1st Century, A. D.

Berry. Leah of Jerusalem; a story of the time of Paul.

Croly, Salathiel. (The wandering Jew.)

Melville. Gladiators. (Fall of Jerusalem.)

Phelps and Ward. Come forth. (Lazarus.)

Wallace. Ben-Hur. (Palestine, time of Christ.)

Ware. Julian. (Palestine.)

2d Century.

Church. To the lions. (Early Christians.)

Ebers. Emperor. (Egypt.)

3d Century.

Moore. Epicurean.

4th Century.

Ebers. Homo sum.

—— Serapis. (Egypt, edict of Theodosius.)

5th Century.

Kingsley. Hypatia.

11th Century.

Scott. Count Robert of Paris.

12th Century.

Disraeli. Alroy. (Mesopotamia.)

McKeever. Maude and Miriam. (Palestine, 3d crusade.)

Scott. Ivanhoe. (3d crusade.)
— Talisman. (3d crusade.)

16th Century.

Corbett. Kophetua, the thirteenth.

17th Century.

Mayo. Berber. (Morocco.)

18th Century.

Colquhoun. Primus in Indis. (Lord Clive.)

Yonge. Modern Telemachus. (Africa, pirates.)

#### 19th Century.

Caine. Scapegoat. (Africa.)
Chesney. Dilemma. (Indian mutiny.)
Gautier. Romance of a mummy.
Chiffig. Honda the Samurai. (Modern

Griffis. Honda the Samurai. (Modern Japan.)

Hood. Love and valor. (Indian mutiny.)
Kingsley. Stretton. (Indian mutiny.)
Maclay. Mito Yashiki. (Japan.)
Merriman. Flotsam. (Indian mutiny.)
Rousselet. Tale of the Indian mutiny.
Stanley. My Kalulu. (Slave trade.)
Steel. On the face of the waters. (Indian

teel. On the face of the waters. (Indian mutiny.)

#### FRANCE.

12th Century.

James. Philip Augustus. (Third crusade.)

Newton. Priest and the man. (Abelard and Heloise.)

Hale. In His name. (Waldenses.)
Flagg. De Molai, the last of the military
grand masters of the Templar Knights.

(13th century.)

14th Century.

Conscience. Lion of Flanders.

Doyle. White company.

Dulac. Before the dawn; a story of Paris and the Jacquerie.

Dumas. Half brothers.

— Isabel of Bavaria. (Charles VI.)

James. Jacquerie. (Peasant war.)

#### 15th Century.

Charles. Joan the maid; deliverer of France and England.

Clemens. Personal recollections of Joan

Edwards. Dream-Charlotte; a story of echoes.

Elliot. Old court life in France.

Gould, S. B. Noemi. (Aquitania.)

o. Notre Dame. (Same as The hunchback of Notre Dame.) Hugo. Notre Dame.

James. Agincourt.

- Agnes Sorel. (Charles VII.)

Mary of Burgundy; or, The revolt of Ghent.

Lang. Monk of Fife. (Joan of Arc.) Reade. Cloister and the hearth. (Old Paris.)

Robinson. Maid of Orleans.

Scott. Anne of Geierstein. (Battle of Nancy.)

Quentin Durward. (Louis XI.)

Yonge. Chaplet of pearls. (For sequel, see Stray pearls.)

#### 16th Century.

Balzac. Catherine de' Medici. Bawr. The maid of honor; or, The massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Du Bois-Melly. History of Nicholas Muss. (Huguenots)

Dumas. Chicot the jester.

Forty-five guardsmen.

- Marguerite de Valois.

Gunsaulus. Monk and knight. (Reformation.)

Holt. Sister Rose; or, St. Bartholomew's eve.

James. Darnley; or, The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Henry of Guise. (Henry III.)

— Man-at-arms. (Charles IX.)

- One in a thousand. (Henry IV.)

Rose d' Albret.

Weyman. Gentlemen of France. (Henry of Navarre.)

- House of the wolf. (St. Bartholomew.)

- From the memoirs of a minister of France. (Sully, minister of Henry IV.)

#### 17th Century.

Bulwer. Devereux. (Louis XIV.)

Bungener. Preacher and king; or, Bourdaloue and Louis XIV.

con. In the day of adversity. (Louis XIV.) Burton.

Doyle. Refugees. (Huguenots exiled to Amer.)

Dumas. XIII.) Three musketeers. (Louis — Twenty years after.

- Vicomte de Bragelonne.

Guernsey. Chevalier's daughter. (Huguenots.)

James. De l'Orme. (Louis XIII.)

- Huguenot. (Louis XIV.)

Life and adventures of John Marston Hall. (Fronde.)

Richelieu.

Manning. Jacques Bonneval; or, The days of the dragonnades.

Pemberton. Little Huguenot.

Sand. Gallant lords of Bois-Doré. (Richelieu.)

Tytler. Huguenot family.

Vigny. Cinq-Mars; or, A conspiracy under Louis XIII.

Weyman. Manin black. (Louis XIII.) Under the red robe.

Yonge. Stray pearls. (Fronde.)

#### 18th Century.

Chouans. (French revolution Balzac. in Brittany.)

Besant. Holy rose; and other stories. (Siege of Toulon.)

St. Katherine's by the tower. (Eng. conspiracy in the French revolution.)

Brachvogel. Beaumarchais. (Louis XV.)

Bulwer. Zanoni. (Rosicrucians.)

Bungener. Priest and Huguenot; or, Persecution in the age of Louis XV.

Dickens. Tale of two cities.

Dumas. Chevalier de Maison Rouge.

- Company of Jehu. (Napoleon.)

Conspirators. (Philippe d'Orleans.)

- Countess de Charney.

Last Vendée.

--- Memoirs of a physician. (Louis XV.)

- Queen's necklace. (Marie Antoinette.)

- Regent's daughter. (Sequel to Conspirators.)

- Taking the Bastile.

Erckmann, E. and Chatrian, A. Madame Thérèse; or, The volunteers of 1792.

Gayarre. Aubert Dubayet.

Gould, S. B. In exitu Israel. revolution.)

Gras. Reds of the Midi. (Fr. revolution.) Hatton. When Greek meets Greek. (Fr.

revolution.) Hugo. Ninety-three.

James. Ancient régime. (Louis XV.)

Lever. Maurice Tiernay.

Martineau. French wines and politics. (In her Illustrations of political economy, v. 4.)

Roberts. Child of the Revolution.

- Noblesse oblige.

Birth and education. (Jews. 1789-92.)

Shorthouse. The countess Eve. (Burgundy.)

The Marquis Jeanne Hyacinthe de St. Palaye. (In his A teacher of the violin.)

Weyman. Red cockade.

#### 19th Century.

Courtship by command; a story Blake. of Napoleon at play.

Buchanan. That winter night. (Franco-Prussian war.)

Shadow of the sword. (Brittany, 1789–1815.)

Bulwer. Parisians. (Napoleon III. Siege of Paris.)

Chambers. Red republic.

Collins. New Magdalen. (Franco-Prussian war.)

Daudet. Kings in exile.

Doyle. Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. (1799-1815.)

Great shadow. (Waterloo.)

Dumas. Count of Monte Cristo.

- First republic.

Duval. Romance of the sword; a Napoleonic novel.

Edmond Dantes. (Sequel to Dumas' Count of Monte Cristo.)

and Chatrian A. Erckmann E., Blockade of Phalsburg.

Brigadier Frederick; or, Driven out by the Germans.

Conscript.

Invasion of France in 1814.

- Miller's story of the war. (Franco-German war.)

Waterloo. (Sequel to Conscript.)

Howard. Aulnay tower. Prussian war.)

Hugo. Les miserables. (Waterloo.) Kavanagh. Madeleine. (Auvergne.)

King. Kentucky's love. (Paris, Franco-Prussian war.)

Lever. Charles O'Malley. (Peninsular war, Waterloo.)

Jack Hinton, the guardsman.

- Sir Jasper Carew.

Peard. Catherine. (Waterloo.)

Phillips. Struggle. (Franco-Prussian war.)

Reade. White lies.

Saintine. Picciola.

Sardou. Madame Sans-Gêne; an historical romance.

Savidge. American in Paris. (Franco-Prussian war.)

Sheppard. Rumor. (Napoleon III.)

Thackeray. Vanity Fair. (Waterloo).

Zola. The downfall. (Sedan and the commune.)

- Lourdes.

#### GERMANY.

Freytag. Ingo. (4th century.)

Dahn. Felicitas. (Early Christianity, 5th century.)

Freytag. Ingraban. (8th century.)

Hardy. Passe Rose. (Charlemagne, 8th century.)

Bates. Albrecht. (9th century.)

Scheffel. Ekkehard. (10th century.)

Milman. Mitslav; or, The conversion of Pomerania. (12th century.)

#### 13th Century.

Ebers. In the fire of the forge.

James. Castle of Ehrenstein. (Robber barons.)

#### 14th Century.

Hillern. Hour will come; a tale of the Alpine cloister.

Wolff. Robber count.

#### 15th Century.

Ebers. Margery.

James. Mary of Burgundy; or, The revolt of Ghent.

Scott. Anne of Geierstein.

Wolff. Saltmaster of Lüneburg.

#### 16th Century.

Charles. Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta family. (Luther.)

Ebers. In The Blue Pike.

Walter Harmsen; Gerdes. a tale of Reformation times in Holland.

Hausrath. Clytia. (Heidelberg castle.)

Hillern. Higher than the church.

Roberts. In the olden time.

Schuecking. Luther in Rome.

## 17th Century.

De Quincey. Klosterheim.

Drew. Lutaniste of St. Jacobi's.

James. Heidelberg.

Liefde. Maid of Stralsund. (30 years' war.)

Marryat. Phantom ship.

Marshall. Master of the musicians. (Handel.)

Meinhold. Amber witch; the most interesting trial for witchcraft ever known. (In Beckford, W. Vathek)

Topelius. Times of Gustaf Adolf.

Weyman. My lady Rotha. (30 years

Yonge. Dove in the eagle's nest.

#### 18th Century.

Lazarus. Alide; an episode in Goethe's life.

Mueller. Charlotte Ackermann.

Paalzow. Citizen of Prague. (Maria Theresa.)

Robinson. Fifteen years.

Sand. Consuelo. (Venice and Germany.)

— Countess of Rudolstadt. (Frederick the Great and Cagliostro.)

Shorthouse. Little schoolmaster Mark.

Thackeray. Memoirs of Barry Lyndon,
Esq.; a romance of the last century.

#### 19th Century.

Auerbach. Poet and merchant. (Moses Mendelssohn.)

---- Waldfried.

Bagby. "Miss Träumerei". (Liszt.)

Franzos. Jews of Barnow.

--- For the right.

Freytag. Debit and credit.

—— Lost manuscript.

Gerard. Orthodox.

Hillern. On the Cross; a romance of the Passion play at Oberammergau. Jokai. Modern Midas.

— Nameless castle. (France and Hungary.)

Lindau. Lace; a Berlin romance.

Reuter. Seed time and harvest.

Roberts. Fiddler of Lugau. (Napoleon's wars.)

Spielhagen. Hohensteins.

---- Through night to light.

Stretton. Max Kromer. (Siege of Strasburg.)

Tautphoeus. At odds. (Napoleon's wars.)

Trollope, A. Lotta Schmidt; and other stories.

Trollope, Mrs. F. E. (T.) Sacristan's household.

Wagner. Pilgrimage to Beethoven.

#### GREECE AND TURKEY.

Benjamin. Choice of Paris; a romance of the Troad. (12th century, B. C.) Bulwer. Pausanias. (5th century, B. C.)

Child. Philothea. (5th century, B. C.)
Church. Callias; a tale of the fall of
Athens. (5th century, B. C.)

Hamerling. Aspasia. (5th century, B. C.)

Landor. Pericles and Aspasia. (5th century, B. C.)

Rydberg. Last Athenian. (4th century, A. D.)

Scott. Count Robert of Paris. (11th century.)

Ludlow. Captain of the Janizaries. (15th century.)

Wallace. Prince of India. (15th century.)

Hope. Anastasius. (18th century.)

#### 19th Century,

**About.** King of the mountains. (Greek brigandage.)

Bikelas. Loukis Laras. (Greece, 1821.)
—— Tales from the Ægean.

Crawford. Paul Patoff.

Hope. Phroso. (Greece, present time.)
McCarthy. Maid of Athens.

Sienkiewicz. Pan Michael. (Poland, Ukraine, Turkey.)

Stimson. Guerndale.

Suttner. Djambek the Georgian. (Modern Turkey.)

#### . IRELAND.

Lawless. Maelcho.

— With Essex in Ireland; extracts from a diary kept in 1599.

O'Grady. Ulrick, the ready. (Ireland under Elizabeth.)

#### 17th Century.

Edgeworth. Castle Rackrent.

Field. Ethne. (Settlement by Cromwell.)

James. Arrah Neil.

McManus. Silk of the kine. (freland under Cromwell.)

O'Grady. In the wake of King James.

#### 18th Century.

Crowe. Yesterday in Ireland.

Edgeworth. Absentee. (In her Castle Rackrent.)

Francillon. Under Slieve-ban.

Froude. Two chiefs of Dunboy.

Griffin. Collegians; a tale of Garryowen.

Lever. Knight of Gwynne.

--- O'Donoghue.

Maxwell. Fortunes of Hector O'Halloran.

#### 19th Century.

Carleton. Black baronet; the chronicles of Ballytrain.

— Traits and stories of the Irish peasantry.

Keary. Castle Daly. (Famine in Ireland.)

Lever. Jack Hinton, the guardsman.

- Martins of Cro' Martin.

— Sir Jasper Carew.

McCarthy. Fair Saxon. (Fenians.)

Maxwell. Brian O'Linn.

O'Brien. When we were boys.

Reade. Wandering heir.

Trollope. Castle Richmond. (Famine.)

- Kellys and the O'Kellys.
- --- McDermots of Ballycloran.
- Phineas Finn, the Irish member.
- ---- Phineas Redux.
- Prime minister.

#### ITALY.

Florian. Numa Pompilius, 2d king of Rome. (7th century, B. C.)

Eckstein. Prusias. (1st century, B. C.)

#### 1st Century, A. D.

Bulwer. Last days of Pompeii.

Charles. Victory of the vanquished.

Church. Burning of Rome. (Nero.)

Eckstein. Nero.

- Quintus Claudius.

Farrar. Darkness and dawn. (Nero.)
Graham. Neaera; a tale of ancient

Rome.

Kingsley. Paul, a herald of the cross.

Melville. Gladiators; a tale of Rome and India.

Sienkiewicz. "Quo vadis". (Nero, St. Peter, and St. Paul.)

Yonge. Slaves of Sabinus; Jew and Gentile.

#### 2d Century.

Hausrath. Antinous. (Hadrian, Rome and Egypt.)

Pater. Marius the Epicurean. (Early Christianity.)

#### 3d Century.

Marshall. No. 13; or, The story of the lost vestal.

Ware. Aurelian; or, Rome in the 3d century.

Zenobia; or, The fall of Palmyra in letters of Piso to Marcus Curtius.

#### 4th Century.

Eckstein. Chaldean magician. (Diocletian.)

Kouns. Arius, the Libyan. (Arian schism in the Christian church.)

— Dorcas, daughter of Faustina.

Lee. Parthenia. (Julian the apostate.)
Wiseman. Fabiola; or, The church of
the catacombs.

#### 5th Century.

Charles. Conquering and to conquer. James. Attila.

#### 6th Century.

Collins. Antonina. (Fall of Rome, 546.)

Dahn. Last of the Vandals.

- Struggle for Rome.

10th Century.

Eckstein. Monk of the Aventine.

11th Century.

Oswald. Dragon of the north. (Normans in Italy.)

#### 13th Century.

Guerrazzi. Manfred; or, The battle of Benevento.

#### 14th Century.

Astor. Sforza; a tale of Milan.

Bulwer. Rienzi, the last of the tribunes.

#### 15th Century.

Guerrazzi. Isabella Orsini. Stowe. Agnes of Sorrento.

16th Century.

Astor. Valentino.

Cooper. Headsman.

Eliot. Romola. (Savonarola.)

Guerrazzi. Beatrice Cenci.

Schuecking. Luther in Rome.

Yeats. Honour of Savelli.

#### 17th Century.

Manzoni. Betrothed. (Plague in Milan.)

#### 18th Century.

Sand. Consuelo.

#### 19th Ceutury.

Cooper. Bravo.

— Wing and wing. (Napoleon's wars.)

De Mille. Babes in the wood. (Roman revolution.)

— Dodge Club; or, Italy in 1859.

Garibaldi. Rule of the monk; or, Rome in the 19th century.

Hartmann. Last days of a king. (Murat.)

Jenkin. Who breaks pays. (Charles Albert.)

Lever. Tony Butler.

Murray. In direst peril.

Roberts. Mademoiselle Mori. (Revolution.)

Ruffini. Doctor Antonio.

---- Lorenzo Benoni.

— Vincenzo.

Trollope. Beppo, the conscript. Zola. Rome.

#### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Helps. Casimir Maremma. (Poland, 15th century.)

Gogol. Taras Bulba. (Russia, 16th century.)

Whishaw. Boyar of the Terrible. (Russia, 16th century.)

#### 17th Century.

Bain. Dmitri; a romance of old Russia. Sienkiewicz. Deluge.

- Pan Michael.
- With fire and sword.

#### 18th Century.

Bauer. Russian country house.

Danilevski. Princess Tarakanova; dark chapter of Russian history.

**Grant.** Secret dispatch; or, The adventures of Capt. Balgonie.

Helps. Ivan de Biron. (Russian court life.)

Hofland. Czarina; an historical romance of the court of Russia.

Jokai. In love with the Czarina.

Porter. Thaddeus of Warsaw. (Poland.) Pushkin. Marie; a story of Russian love.

---- Prose tales.

Taylor. Beauty and the beast. (Old Russia.)

#### 19th Century.

Corner. An English envoy at the court of Nicholas I.

Cumberland. Rabbi's spell.

Dewall. Great lady.

Dostoyevski. Crime and punishment. (Nihilism.)

Forbes. Czar and sultan. (Turko-Russian war.)

Gagneur. Nihilist princess.

Greville. Dosia, a Russian story.

- --- Dournof.
- --- Princess Roubine.
- Saveli's expiation.
- --- Sonia.
- Xenie's inheritance.

Hooper. Tsar's window.

Kingsley. Ravenshoe. (Crimean war.)

Korolenko. Blind musician.

- Vagrant; and other tales.

Kraszewski. Jew. (Poland.)

Macgahan. Xenia Repnina; a story of the Russia of to-day.

Meissner. Terrace of Mon Désir.

Melville. Interpreter. (Crimean war.)

O'Meara. Narka the Nihilist.

Sienkiewicz. Children of the soil.

--- Without dogma. (Modern Poland.)

Stepniak. Career of a nihilist.

Stimson. Guerndale; an old story. (Turko-Russian war.)

Tchernuishevsky. Vital question; or, What is to be done? (Nihilism.)

Tolstoi. Cossacks.

- ----- Russian proprietor; and other stories.
- --- Sebastopol. (Crimean war.)
- War and peace. (Napoleon's invasion of Russia.)

Walworth. Delaplaine. (War with Persia.)

#### SCANDINAVIA.

Du Chaillu. Ivar the Viking. (Iceland, 270-320.)

Leighton. Thirsty sword. (Norse invasion of Scotland in 1262.)

#### 17th Century.

Liefde. Maid of Stralsund.

Sienkiewicz. Deluge. (Poland, Sweden and Russia.)

Topelius. Times of battle and of rest.

— Times of Gustaf Adolf. (Thirty years' war.)

#### 18th Century.

Robinson. Fifteen years. (Sweden.)
Schwartz. Birth and education. (Jews.)
Topelius. Times of alchemy. (Sweden.)

- Times of Charles XII.
- ---- Times of Frederick I.
- Times of Linnaeus.

#### 19th Century,

Bjoernson. Fisher maiden.

- Happy boy.
- Magnhild.

Boyesen. Gunnar; a tale of Norse life. Bremer. Home; or, Life in Sweden.

---- President's daughters.

Caine. Bondman; a new saga. (Iceland.)

Janson. Spell-bound fiddler; a Norse
romance. (Ole Bull.)

Kielland. Tales of two countries. (Norway and Sweden.)

Lie. Barque Future; or, Life in the far north.

— Pilot and his wife.

Loti. Iceland fisherman.

Maitland. Sartaroe; a tale of Norway.

Muegge. Afraja; or, Life and love in Norway.

Thoroddsen. Lad and lass; a story of life in Iceland.

Vicary. Stork's nest; or, Pleasant reading from the North.

## SCOTLAND.

Leighton. Thirsty sword; a story of the Norse invasion of Scotland in 1262.

14th Century.

Aguilar. Days of Bruce.

(Bruce and Scottish chiefs. Porter. Wallace.)

Scott. Castle Dangerous.

#### 15th Century.

Scott. Fair maid of Perth.

Yonge. Caged lion. (Captivity of James I.)

#### 16th Century.

Melville. Queen's Maries. (Mary, Queen of Scots.)

Scott. Abbot. (Sequel to The monastery.) - Monastery. (Mary, Queen of Scots.) Yonge. Unknown to history.

#### 17th Century.

Crockett. Gray man.

- Mad Sir Uchtred of the hills.

- Men of the moss-hags. (Covenanters.)

James. Gowrie; or, The king's plot.

Raymond. In the smoke of war. (Covenanters.)

Scott. Laird's Jock.

Legend of Montrose. (Charles I. and Cromwell.)

- Old Mortality. (Covenanters.)

#### 18th Century.

Crockett. Raiders.

Grant. White cockade; or, Faith and fortune. (Jacobites.)

Scott. Antiquary.

- Black dwarf.
- Bride of Lammermoor.
- Guy Mannering.
- Heart of Midlothian. (Porteous riots.)
- Highland widow.
- My Aunt Margaret's mirror. (In his Castle Dangerous.)
- Pirate. (Shetland islands.)
- Redgauntlet. (Last attempt of the young Pretender.)
- Rob Roy. (First rising of the Stuarts.) Surgeon's daughter. (Scotland and India.) (In his Chronicles of the
- Canongate.)
- Two drovers. (I the Canongate.) (In his Chronicles of
- Waverley.

Stevenson. David Balfour. (Sequel to Kidnapped.)

- Kidnapped.
- Master of Ballantrae. (Scotland and America.)

19th Century.

Scott. St. Ronan's Well.

#### SPAIN.

Doyle. White company. (14th century.)

#### 15th Century.

Aguilar. Vale of cedars. (Inquisition and the Jews.)

Bulwer. Leila; or, The siege of Granada. Cooper. Mercedes of Castile. (Columbus.)

#### 16th Century.

Ebers. Word, only a word.

Green. Shut in; a tale of the siege of Antwerp. (Spain and Holland.)

Liefde. Galama; or, The beggars, the founders of the Dutch republic. (Spain and Holland.)

#### 17th Century.

Bulwer. Calderon. (Philip III.) James. De l'Orme. (France and Catalonia)

#### 19th Century.

Arrom. Elia; or, Spain 50 years ago.

Blackmore. Alice Lorraine. (Peninsular war.)

Borrow. Lavengro; the scholar, the gipsy, the priest. (Gipsies in Spain.)

Romany Rye. (Sequel to Lavengro.)

Lever. Charles O'Malley. (Peninsular war.)

- Jack Hinton, the guardsman. (Ireland, France, Spain.)

- Tom Burke of "ours."

Perez Galdos. Court of Charles IV.

- Leon Roche.
- Trafalgar.

### WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Hassaurek. The secret of the Andes. (16th century.)

Kingsley. Westward Ho! (16th century.)

Simms. Vasconselos. (16th century.)

Warburton. Darien; or, The merchant prince. (17th century.)

Hugo. Bug-Jargal. (18th century.)

#### 19th Century.

Badeau. Conspiracy, a Cuban romance.

Foster. Doty Dontcare. Hearn. Youma.

Isaacs. María.

Kimball. Prince of Kashna.

Mann. Juanita, a romance of real life in Cuba 50 years ago.

Martineau. Hour and the man. (Toussaint L'Ouverture.)

Ober. Montezuma's gold mines.

Scott. Cruise of the Midge.

- Tom Cringle's log.

Westhall. Phantom city.

#### MECHANIC ARTS AND TRADES.

(Continued from June Number.)

LOCOMOTION AND TRANSPORT—Continued.

Class 62c.

- New Hampshire. Railroad Comm'rs.
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- ——Ann. report [on railroads]. 1869, 73, 75-76, 79. 5v. Ref.
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CARE OF THE COMPLEXION.—We frequently meet and learn of persons who do not enjoy the social side of life, on account of unpleasent and annoying facial blemishes and skin diseases, such as warts, moles, cysts, wens, tattoo marks, redness of the nose, pimples, enlarged blood vessels, superfluous hairs, dandruff, wrinkles, etc. The afflictions can be painlessly and permanently removed at 202 Union Trust Building by Dr. John Wehrly, who has treated patients from all parts of the United States. ients from all parts of the United States.

Not alone are the above mentioned in his line of specialty, but also the following.—e. g. setting back out-standing ears, reducing bagginess of the chin, removing slack from dropping eye-lids and correcting the various deformities of the nose to harmonize with the face.

Dr. Wehrly is also the inventor of "Lepidus," a well known preparation which removes freckles, tan, rough and oily skin, prevents sunburn and discolorations from the heat. A sam-

ple of which is sent to any person on the receipt of ten cents.

#### SUPPLEMENT TO FICTION LIST.

#### Continued From July Number.

#### D

Duke and the humanitarian. Hollinger, L. I.

Dumas, A. D. Black tulip.

— Chevalier d' Harmental.

Same as The conspirators.

For sequel see The regent's daughter.

— Companions of Jehu. 2 v. Same as Company of Jehu. For sequel see First republic.

--- Dame de Monsoreau.

Same as Diana of Méridor and Chicot, the jester.

— Diana of Méridor; or, The lady of Monsoreau.

Same as Chicot the jester.

Sequel to Marguerite de Valois.

For sequel see Forty-five guardsmen.

— Half brothers; or, The head and the hand.

Same as The iron hand.

- Man with five wives.

— Olympe de Clèves; a romance of the court of Louis xv.

- Page of the duke of Savoy.

--- She-wolves of Machecoul. — The Corsican brothers. 2 v.

— Ten years later.

For sequel see Louise de la Vallière.

— Two Dianas. 3 v.

— Whites and the blues.
Same as The first republic.
Sequel to Company of Jehu.
For sequel see Last Vendée.

Du Maurier, G. Martian.

Duvai, G. Romance of the sword; a Napoleonic novel.

#### E

Earth's enigmas; stories. Roberts, C. G.

Ebers, G. M. In The Blue Pike; a romance of Ger. civilization at the commencement of the 16th century.

---- Thorny path.

Edwards, A.B. Four-fifteen express. (In Stories by Eng. authors; England.)

Edwards, M. B. B. Dream-Charlotte; a story of echoes.

Effie Hetherington. Buchanan, R. W.

Effinghams; or, Home as I found it. 2 v. Eleonora. Poe, E. A. (In his Works. v. 1. 76a.)

Same. (In his Select works. 76a.) Eleventh commandment. Barrill, A. G.

Eliot, A. From four to six. (In Stories of N. Y.)

Eliot, G., pseud. Brother Jacob. (In her Poems. 67b.)

— Lifted veil. (In her Poems. 67b.)

Eli's children. Fenn, G. M.

Ellen Durand. Barnes, E.

Emergency men. Jessop, G. H. (In Stories by Eng. authors; Ireland.)

End of all. Crinkle, N., pseud. (In Eleven possible cases.)

End of the beginning. Hibbard, G. A. (In Stories of N. Y.)

English envoy at the court of Nicholas I. Corner, J.

Equality. Bellamy, E.

Erckmann, E., and Chatrian, A. Man of the people. 2v.

- Story of a peasant. 2v.

Erma's engagement.

Escape from the tower. Marshall, Mrs. E. (M.)

Eschstruth, N. v. Her little highness.

--- Opposite house.

- Princess of the stage.

Espero Gorgoni, gondolier. Smith, F. H. (In Stories of Italy.)

Etidorhpa; or, The end of earth. Lloyd, J. U.

Eunice Quince. Conyngham, D.

Everett, H. L. People's program; the 20th century is theirs, a romance of the expectations of the present generation.

Eve's ransom. Gissing, G.

Experiment in altruism. Sherwood, M. Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. Doyle, A.

#### F

Facts in the case of M. Valdemar. Poe, E. A. (In his Works. 1858. v. 1. 76a.)

Same. (In his Works. 1894-95. v.2. 76a.)

Same. (In his Select works. 762.)

Failure of Sibyl Fletcher. Sergeant, A. Faithful retainer. Payn, J. (In Stories by Eng. authors; Italy.)

Falcon of Langéac. Whiteley, I.

Falconer, L., pseud. Wrong prescription. (In Tavistock tales.)

Falkner, J. M. Lost Stradivarius.

Fall of the House of Usher. Poe, E. A. (In his Works. v. 1. 76a.)

False coin or true? Montresor, F. F.

Family likeness. Croker, B. M.

Farrar, F. W. Gathering clouds; a tale of the days of St. Chrysostom.

Fate of the Georgiana. Blunt, M. (In Stories of the sea.)

Feelers of love. Cameron, A. M. (In Tavistock tales.)

Fellow travellers. Travers, G.

Fencing girl. Roofer, R., pseud.

Fernald, C. B. Cat and the cherub; and other stories.

Contents: - The cat and the cherub.-The cruel thousand years.—The gentleman in the barrel.—The man who lost his head.—The pot of frightful doom.— Chan Tow, the Highrob.—A little liberal.—The tragedy of the comedy.— Enter the Earl of Tyne.—The spirit in the pipe.—The parlous wholeness of Ephraim.

Fettered, yet free. Swan, A. S. Fidelis. Cambridge, A., pseud. Field, E. Second book of tales.

Contents: — Humin natur' on the Han'bul'nd St. Jo.—The mother in Paradise.—Mr. and Mrs. Blossom.—Death and the soldier.—The 'jinin' farms.— The angel and the flowers.—The child's letter.—The singer mother.—The two wives.—The wooing of Miss Woppit.— -The two The talisman. — George's birthday. — Sweet-one-darling and the dream fairies. —Sweet-one-darling and the moon-garden.— Samuel Cowles and his horse Royal.—The werewolf.—A marvellous invention.—The story of Xanthippe.— Baked beans and culture.—Mile. Prud'-homme's book.—The demand for condensed music.-Learning and literature. -"Die Walküre" und der boomerangelungen.—The works of Sappho.

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Fight with fate. Alexander, Mrs., pseud. Final war. Tracy, L.

First love is best. Dodge, M. A.

Flandroe's Mogul. Gordon, A C. (In Stories of the railway.)

Fletcher, J. S. Life in Arcadia.

- When Charles the first was king; a romance of Osgoldcross, 1632-49.

Where highways cross.

Flint, J. F. His perpetual adoration; or, The captain's old diary.

Flotsam. Merriman, H. S.

Foote, Mrs. M. (H.) Cup of trembling; and other stories.

Contents:—The cup of trembling.—Maverick.—On a side track.—The trumpeter.

For freedom's sake. Paterson, A.

For king or country. Barnes, J.

For love and life. Oliphant, Mrs. M.O.(W.)

Ford, P. L. Great K. & A. robbery.

Ford, Mrs. S. (R.) Grace Truman; or, Love and principle.

Forge in the forest. Roberts, C. G. D.

Forsyth, J. Making of Mary.

Forward House. Case, W. S.

Foster, M. F. Doty Dontcare; a story of the Garden of the Antilles.

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Fox, J., jr. Cumberland vendetta; and other stories.

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Frances Waldeaux. Davis, Mrs. R. B. (H.) Frederic, H. Damnation of Theron Ware. Same as Illumination.

In the sixties.

-March hares.

Free lance in a far land. Compton, H. Friedrich, B. H. See Raimund, G., pseud.

Frivolous Cupid. . Hope, A., pseud.

From Dixie to Canada. Johnson, H. U.

From four to six. Eliot, A. (In Stories of N. Y.)

From Richmond in Surrey to Brussels in Belgium; Ghent; Bruges; Waterloo. Thackeray, W. M. (In his Burlesques. v. 2.)

From the land of the snow-pearls. Higginson, E.

From the memoirs of a minister of France. Weyman, S. J.

From whose bourne. Barr, R.

Front yard; and other Ital. stories. Woolson, C. F.

Fuller, A. Venetian June.

Fyles, F. Only girl at Overlook. (In Eleven possible cases.) Fytche, M. A. Kerchiefs to hunt souls.

G

Gallery of antiquities. Balzac, H. de. Gallia. Dowie, M. M.

Gallienne, R. Le. See Le Gallienne, R. Galloway herd. Crockett, S. R.

Galt, J. Annals of the parish; and The Ayrshire legatees.

Gardener, H. H. Thoughtless yes.

Contents:— A splendid judge of a woman. — The lady of the club. — Under protest. — For the prosecution. — A rusty link in the chain. — The Boler House mystery.— The time-lock of our ancestors. Florence Campof our ancestors. Florence bell's fate.— My patient's story.

Garland, H. Rose of Dutcher's Coolly. Garrison tangle. King, C. Gascoigne's "ghost." Burgin, G. B.

Gathering clouds. Farrar, F. W. Geier-Wally. Hillern, Frau W. von.

Gentleman Upcott's daughter. Raymond.

Gentleman vagabond. Smith, F. H. Gentleman's gentleman. Pemberton, M. Genuine girl. Gould, J. T.

Gerard, D. Wrong man.

Ghamba. Scully, W. C. (In Stories by Eng. authors; Africa.)

Gibbs, M. See Mortimer, G., pseud.

Gissing, G. Eve's ransom.

- Sleeping fires.

Gladiators. Melville, G. J. W.

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Gobseck. Balzac, H. de.

Godfrey Helstone. Craik, G. M.

Gold-bug. Poe, E. A. (In his Works. 1858. v. 1. 76a.)

Same. (In his Works. 1894-5. v. 2.

76a.)

Same. (In his Select works. 76a.) Same. (In his Complete poems.

67a.) Golden age. Grahame, K.

Golden autumn. Alexander, Mrs., pseud. Golden dog. Kirby, W.

Gone. Macquoid, Mrs. K. (8.)

Goodloe, A. C. College girls.

Contents:—A photograph.—An aquarelle.—"La Belle Hélène."—As told by her.— A short career.—An episode.—Her decision.—Revenge.—The col-The college beauty.— A telephoned telegram.

— "Miss Rose." — A short study in

evolution. — The genius of Bowlder Bluff.— Time and tide.

Goodwin, Mrs. M. W. White aprons; a romance of Bacon's rebellion, Virginia, 1676.

Gordon, A. C. Flandroe's Mogul. (In Stories of the railway.)

Gould, J. T. Genuine girl.

Gould, S. B. Broom-squire.

Mrs. Curgenven of Curgenven.

Governor's garden. Rivers, G. R. R. Grace Truman. Ford, Mrs. S. (R.)

Graham, P. A. Red scaur, a novel of manners.

Grahame, K. Golden age.

Coutents: - The Olympians. - A holiday. — A white-washed uncle. — Alarday. — A white-washed uncle. — Alarums and excursions. — The finding of the princess. — Sawdust and sin. — "[Young Adam Cupid." — The burglars. — A harvesting. — Snowbound. — What they talked about. — The Argonauts. — The Roman road. — The secret drawer. — "Exit tyranus." — The blue room — A felling out. — "I printing stin." room. - A falling out. - "Lusisti satis."

Grant, R. Bachelor's Christmas; and other stories.

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Christmas pockets; and other tales.

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## ...THE...

# Public Library Magazine.

### A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

#### PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

FRED'E M. CRUNDEN, Librarian, Editor.

HELEN TUTT, Associate Editor.

. A. B. BEHESCH, Business Manager.

In the highest civilization the book is still the highest delight.

—Emerson.

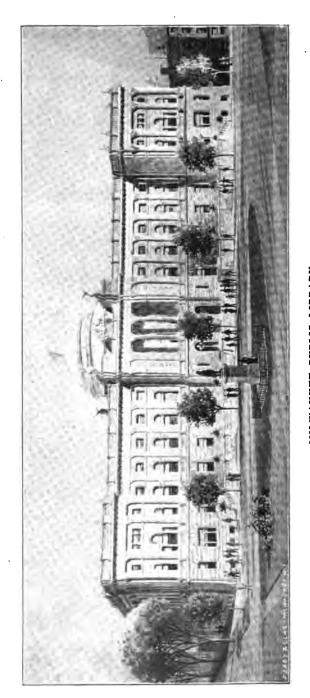
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### .. The ..

# Public Library Magazine.

### A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

Vol. IV.

ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

No. 6.

### FIVE AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

O sketch, even briefly, a group of American libraries means a most limited and perhaps arbitrary selection from the, in round numbers, twenty-five large collections. Two classes may be mentioned. To one class belong a large number of well-known libraries, which have been founded and endowed by one or more persons, and others which have been aided by the gift of a building or a sum of money, provided the city would assume the expense of maintaining the library. To the other class belong those which owe their existence largely to taxation. Many of the latter have had large gifts, especially those in Massachusetts, the Boston Public having received \$100,000 from Mr. Joshua Bates alone, while the New York Public, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, has been endowed to the extent of nearly \$5,000,000. Among the other most conspicuous gifts to libraries, college or public, are those from-

John Crerar, \$3,000,000, Chicago. Walter L. Newberry, \$2,000,000, Chicago.

Andrew Carnegie, \$2,000,000, Pittsburg, Allegheny and elsewhere.

George Peabody, \$1,400,000, Baltimore.

Enoch Pratt, \$1,225,000, Baltimore. Seth Low, \$1,000,000, New York. Henry Hall, \$500,000, St. Paul. Mortimer F. Reynolds, \$500,000, Rochester.

Charles E. Forbes, \$220,000 Northampton.

Leonard Case, \$300,000, Cleveland. These gifts, though but a handful from the vast number that have been made, show the value the donors set upon such institutions, nor could a wiser choice for a lasting and useful memorial be devised.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie himself says:-"The results of my own study of the question. What is the best gift which can be given to a community? is that a free library occupies the first place, provided the community will accept and maintain it as a public institution, as much a part of the city property as its public schools, and, indeed, an adjunct to those. It is, no doubt, possible that my own personal experience may have led me to value a free library beyond all other forms of beneficence. When I was a boy in Pittsburg, Colonel Anderson, of Allegheny, opened his little library of four hundred books to boys. It was when revelling in those treasures that I resolved if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries, that other poor boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man. No millionaire will go far wrong in his search for

one of the best forms for the use of his surplus who chooses to establish a free library in any community that is willing to maintain and develop it. John Bright's words should ring in his ears: 'It is impossible for any man to bestow a greater benefit upon a young man than to give him access to books in a free library.'"

Excluding, however, those libraries which belong to universities and colleges, or which are endowed by individuals for a special purpose, and those designed for reference, with the exception of the Congressional, there still remain a number of typical free libraries, which, in point of size or methods, rank among the first, and are, for the most part, in buildings representing the best of design.

Newspapers and magazines have been full of the beauties of the Congressional and the Boston Public library buildings. Their architectural features, as well as the price thereof, are familiar to most persons interested in matters of education and art. It is hardly just to compare the more unpretentious with these showy and costly examples, and yet, making allowance for the difference in expenditure, the latter must be regarded as the standard of library architecture and interior decoration. Nor are the western libraries to be considered pygmies in comparison. While most of them are on a smaller scale, they are having a marked influence upon intellectual life in the West.

The National Library in Washington is unique in its object, for although properly speaking it is a public library, since it is supported by taxation, and is free to any one in the country for reference, yet being intended primarily for the use of the nation's legislators, the right to take books from the building is limited to members of Congress and other government officials. It aims further to preserve the entire mass of American

copyrighted literature, and to do this, it would seem, without regard to merit. For instance, "Chimmie Fadden" and "Peck's Bad Boy" will receive the same careful attention that will be bestowed upon the life of Charles Sumner and "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Perhaps in the years to come they may be of interest to the student of the nineteenth century as a study in the conflicting characteristics of American life.

The history of the Congressional library is also notable. It was founded almost one hundred years ago with an appropriation of five thousand dollars, and in 1802 contained nine hundred and sixty-four volumes, arranged by size. In 1812 it was wantonly burned by the British, as a "Harbor of Yankee Democracy," but was shortly after replaced by the purchase of Jefferson's library, which became the nucleus of its later growth. In 1850 three-fifths of the collection was burned again. After President Lincoln's appointment of Mr. Spofford as librarian a law was passed requiring the deposit in the library of a volume of each copyrighted book, and through this provision, in the year 1896 alone, over fifty-five thousand volumes were added. For fourteen years Mr. Spofford urged an appropriation for a new building, the books having been until now housed in a portion of the Capitol Building too crowded for access. There are at the present time about eight hundred thousand volumes, and the pamphlets, music and engravings bring the total number of publications to nearly one million and a half, while the new building has a capacity of four and one-half million volumes.

The cost of the new structure has been nearly six million dollars. It is built of white granite, covers three and one-half acres of ground, stands isolated from other buildings, and towers conspicuously above them. The impress-



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• . .

iveness of its proportions, its simple lines and massive stonework, is doubly enhanced by its position upon a hill, with, as Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith describes it, "no background but the sky." From the same authority we learn that it may be seen for twenty miles down the Potomac in cloud or sunshine.

With proper American spirit, artists from our own country were engaged to design and decorate this largest library in the world. Fifty painters and sculptors have literally had a hand in beautifying it. Kenyon Cox, George W. Maynard, H. O. Walker, Walter McEwen, Charles Sprague Pearce and Elihu Vedder, have made the interior walls a gallery of art, while Frederick McMonnies, Philip Martiny, Augustus St. Gaudens and other sculptors, have contributed the designs for the doorways, grand staircase, the fountain and the numberless statues.

Massachusetts was the first state to enact a law which would permit cities to support free libraries by taxation, and at the present time almost every town in the state has its own library as a matter of course. After seven years of active work by the State Library Commission there are not more than two per cent. of the population that have not access to a free library.

Although the literary complacency of Boston has become proverbial, and has provoked the smiles of younger cities, the fact remains that it has been the center of literary life in this country and the home of a large number of the greatest American writers. Public 1ibraries have been a natural outgrowth from this intellectual life and have in turn fostered and stimulated it. The idea of placing in free libraries several copies of the same work, in order that a popular book could reach a number of people while it was new and full of interest, was suggested by Mr. George Ticknor, who is known, not only as a writer, but as a large contributor to the Boston Public Library. The Boston Public Library and that of Manchester England, established only the year before, marked the advent of the new era when libraries were to exist not merely for students but for the public.

This library, founded in 1852, is the oldest free circulating library in the United States, and is next to the National in size, containing six hundred thousand volumes, or five times the number in the St. Louis Public. The new building, completed in 1895, cost two and one-half millions of dollars; is in the Renaissance style, and modeled after the Bibliotheque Ste. Genevieve in Paris. On account of its severe horizontal lines, it appears low, but is about the height of a six-story building. these days a money value often describes better than the most superlative adjectives, and the large sums which have been and will be spent upon the decorations of the library sufficiently indicate the importance Boston has given to this feature. Augustus St. Gaudens, so well known for his designs at the World's Fair, will receive fifty thousand dollars for two bronze groups, to be placed on either side of the main entrance, and in the delivery room there is a series of five mural paintings by Edwin A. Abbey, representing the Quest of the Holy Grail, for which he will receive fifteen thousand dollars. There is also a series of paintings by John S. Sargent, illustrating the Triumph of Religion. The lions at the base of the grand staircase were executed by Louis St. Gaudens, and the staircase hall is ornamented by a mural painting, the work of M. Puvis de Chavannes, one of the most famous French artists of the day, and at some future date it is expected that Bates Hall, the public reading room, will contain the work of J. A. M. Whistler, De Forrest Brush, Frank D. Millet and Abbott Thayer. The greatest care has been taken to preserve the classic, not only in the main features of the building, but in every detail, from the main entrance to the interior court, thus producing a beautiful and harmonious effect.

In the West, Chicago, as might be expected, is in the lead with a large new building in the Roman classic style, now nearing completion. About two million dollars have been spent upon it, and nearly one-fourth of that sum was needed for the marble mosaic work in the entrance hall and reading room. Until the great fire in 1871, Chicago had no public library, but in the following year one was thrust upon her in a novel fashion. It being known that a library had been lost in the fire, it was supposed, in England at least, to have been a free public one, and through the efforts of Thomas Hughes, the English government, together with a number of prominent persons, including the Queen, John Bright and Thomas Carlyle, contributed five thousand volumes toward a new library for Chicago. When this became known, a bill was passed in the legislature, allowing cities in the state to maintain public libraries. A temporary home was made for the books and opened first as a reading room, but it became a circulating library in 1874. From that gift of books and the interest it aroused among the public spirited citizens of Chicago, has developed the present public library of about two hundred and thirty thousand volumes.

In general appearance the new building is not like the Congressional nor like that of Boston, but the plain mass of stonework and its long horizontal lines express the dignity so noticeable in the former.

The Milwaukee Public Library contains about eighty thousand volumes, and is an enterprising library in an enterprising city. Like the St. Louis

Public it is at present relegated to an upper story, but with the prospect, unlike St. Louis, of moving shortly into a new building of its own. This building, of which any city might well be proud, is a simple structure, giving, as does the new Chicago Public, an impression of solidity and suitability. Built at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars, not so large as the Chicago, so classic as the Boston, it nevertheless presents as pleasing a facade as any in the country.

Nearly forty years ago the first beginning of the Minneapolis library was made by Bayard Taylor, who delivered a lecture for the purpose of establishing a library in that city. The Athenaeum library, which came of this, was supported by lectures and donations, until in 1884 it resulted in the public library, maintained by the city. At the same time the city provided for a new building. The library buildings of Milwaukee and Minneapolis have one feature peculiar to themselves. They will include large museums as well as their collections of books, which is a common characteristic of foreign libraries.

The Minneapolis building itself is not large compared with those already considered, but is a handsome stone edifice, costing three hundred thousand dollars, built in the modern style and suggesting literary sociability rather than institutional dignity. The library is fast outgrowing its present quarters, but the wise reservation of a piece of ground at the time of the first planning of the building has made an addition possible.

Libraries, as well as churches and private homes, should have a distinctive form of architecture, and it is encouraging to note that while no uniform style has yet been adopted, still the larger libraries, following in the lead of art museums, seem tending toward the classic, in their buildings, as they properly should.

It has been said that the little street arabs of Paris are good judges of art; they are able to criticise intelligently because they have lived in the midst of it. It is as natural for them as it is for an American boy to distinguish between a crop of weeds and a cornfield.

Since the practical demonstration of the value of architecture and decoration shown at the World's Fair, there has undoubtedly been more general approval of expenditures for this purpose.

St. Louis is acknowledged slow in most things; slow until recently in appreciation of music, slower as a book center, slowest as a patron of art. In order to keep pace with other cities St. Louis needs a suitable library building. It should be first a building adapted for the collection and preservation and highest utilization of the best and greatest possible number of books; secondly, a

building which shall, by its exterior, inspire all who see it; thirdly, a building whose interior decoration will educate and uplift the people, and fill them with a love and appreciation of the beautiful. Such a building in St. Louis might educate the people to a proper estimate of the good things already in the city, and might open their eyes to the fact that with a park in front of the new Union Station they could see their unrivalled Depot.

The one hundred and twenty thousand volumes of her public library represent the beautiful in poetry, fiction, science and art. The new library building should fitly represent the culture and enterprise of the city and should be worthy of the high aim for which the library was established—the general education of the community.

KATHARINE T. MOODY.



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### THE BIDDY OF EIGHT.

IF the manners of St. Louis school-children, a decade or two since, were not what they should have been, it was through no fault of Miss Appleman. Miss Appleman was the pink of politeness herself and the cause of politeness in several of her pupils. She was a successful reformer, as reformers go, though, of course, she only touched the surface of the evil, and will be sneered at in a patronizing way by those who are not reformers at all.

Miss Appleman was the pink of politeness, but that was all the pink about her in those days. Her beauty was of the regulation, faded type; she was middle sized and prim, and by reason of ill health could not stand long at the blackboard. The scholars found they could run over her, and did so at times, but a feeling that she was at their mercy combined with the liking they had for her kept them within bounds, and there was really more freedom than disorder in her domain.

Josie Biederman, Jimmie McGrath and myself were contemporaries in the first class of Number Eight, Miss Appleman's room. Lennie Morgan had inadvertently got himself promoted to Number Seven. He drew better maps than anyone else, and he looked overgrown in knee breeches, so they shoved him ahead. He had tried to drop back, for the sake of us, his cronies, for the sake of Lottie Armour, the little coquette whose presence imparted somewhat of a roseate glow to the otherwise gray atmosphere of study in Number Eight, but mainly, I believe, for the sake of Miss Appleman. He tried to flunk, and with that object cut his work systematically, but his reputation stood in his way and he never got a low mark. He idled in his seat, but the teachers only marveled and gossiped over his astounding genius. He "bummed," that is, played truant, but genius cannot be expected to plod, and so he was never prosecuted. At length he persuaded his mother to think he was overworked, and she came down with a made-up tale of his evening labors and procured his transfer back from Number Seven to his old class.

On the morning of Lennie's return, Miss Appleman had strengthened her hold upon our affections by denying to several of the girls, of whom Lottie Armour was not one, their request for special and exclusive privileges in the matter of eating lunch in the wardrobe. My feelings on the occasion, being too intense for adequate expression in prose, broke forth in the following verses, which I wrote on my scratch-block and passed to Lennie:

"The Biddy of Eight Is pretty straight."

Lennie pondered awhile and then wrote:

"Number Seven Ain't no Heaven."

I leaned over to catch a glimpse of the words, and so attracted the attention of Miss Appleman. "Leonard," she said—she made a point of calling us by our first names—"Leonard, I am afraid your artistic talents will interfere with your lessons. You had better bring me the paper."

That afternoon Miss Appleman announced her desire to speak a few minutes after school to those who were willing to remain. We all remained, and she spoke upon the subject of politeness. She believed we all wished to be polite, and none more, she thought, than the boys to whom her remarks were particularly addressed that evening. But she wanted us to be like the knights of old,

or the cavaliers, who were the bravest and truest gentlemen that ever lived and perfect in courtesy. Now the forms of courtesy demanded that all women should be spoken to and spoken of by their own names, with the titles which properly belong to them, as Miss or Wouldn't we try to remember Mrs. this? She didn't think it would be hard. Her own name was Letitia Appleman. She would write it on the blackboard, and she would like to have us call her "Miss Appleman," in preference to "teacher" or anything else. wouldn't we remember, also, that true courtesy sprang from kindness and try not to utter anything unkind about those we knew? She wanted all her girls to be ladies and her boys to be Chesterfields. The Lord of Chesterfield was an intimate friend of the great Doctor Johnson, and he and Doctor Johnson were the most polite men of their time.

It will be observed that Miss Appleman had her ideals. It was well, for what with ill health and the burden of dependent parents her life was anything but easy. The accident which incapacitated her father had occurred only a year before, but he had never been forehanded and on leaving school she, Letitia Appleman, was given two years in which to marry, it having been settled between her parents that if not wedded in that time she must seek work. She waited, but the times were hard, her much-dreamed-of cavalier did not materialize and there she was.

Some time in November we had our first snowfall, and on the same day a new policeman was detailed for service about our school. He was handsome and good-humored, encouraged our familiarity, and was soon overrun with attentions. We even went so far as to pelt him with snowballs, which might have led to a rupture, only, as fate would have it, one of Jimmie's missiles flew wide and struck a passing physician in the ear.

The irate doctor jumped from his buggy and demanded the arrest and imprisonment of the culprit. The policeman, however, effected a compromise and, closely attended by the injured scientist, marched Jimmie up to his teacher. Matters looked very grave as long as the doctor was present, but when Gast had seen him down stairs and into the buggy (Gast was the policeman's name) he trudged up again to assure Miss Appleman that the offense was trifling and to express a hope that the boy would not be punished.

Gast, of course, was our friend from that day. His first name was Louis—pronounced Louie—and Miss Appleman had taught us to like French names. Miss Appleman had been struck at once with his bearing, address and evident kindliness. "I have never known an officer personally," she said, "but Mr. Gast is one of the politest gentlemen I have ever met." A few days after this she told us a story about the great emperor, Louis Napoleon, and how he had once been a policeman in London.

We noticed that Gast always took off his hat to Miss Appleman on the street, and sometimes we would see him gaze up at her wardrobe window, though I think he never caught a glimpse of her there. We played with him a good deal—he was so like a great Newfoundland dog—and he promised to introduce us to a real, live detective, at which we, the quartette of cronies above mentioned, felt very happy. When we told Miss Appleman about it she seemed so interested that we mentally resolved to ask Gast to include her under the terms of his promise.

The weeks slid by, Christmas came and went and we began to look forward to Valentine's Day. In the meantime, Miss Appleman had had fewer spells of headache than usual, or she had borne them better. In the meantime also, our collective and individual fondness for

Lottie Armour had increased, or we thought so. Her impartial coquetry had produced a curious effect. We agreed among ourselves, we four, to court her in partnership. We explained our plan to Gast, who exploded with laughter and threatened to go in himself and cut us We felt sure he was joking, for, in a dim, hazy way, we were beginning to realize that there was something on between him and Miss Appleman. Josie, coming home one Saturday morning from a fishing excursion (Josie fished in all seasons and whenever the creek thawed), had seen them driving, far out on Clayton road.

When Valentine's Day arrived we pooled our assets and found we had fifty cents. We purchased a "pretty" for a quarter, and sunk the rest in "uglies." The "pretty," a very gorgeous affair, indeed, was by us destined for the fair eves of Lottie Armour, and we marked it with our initials in the four corners, placing a large, flourishing "L. A." in the center. In the batch of "uglies" was the representation of a red-nosed policeman who lived before the Keeley Cure, and this we felt could nowhere be more appropriately bestowed than upon Miss Appleman. The refining leaven of that lady's precept and example had not as yet affected the whole lump.

When, under the shadow of night, we stood before Miss Appleman's house, we drew straws and it became my duty to deposit the valentine in the doorway, ring the bell and run. I took the Pre-Raphaelite saint in one hand and tiptoed up the steps. I had Lottie's precious missive in the other, and in fumbling for the bell I must have let go the wrong paper, for, a moment later, running up the street with the boys, I became aware that my fingers were gripping tight to that three-colored, lithograph caricature of a jagged "coller." Our scented, gilded, mottoed and marked token of affection had failen into the hands, not of Lottie Armour, the intended recipient, but of Letitia Appleman, whose initials coincided with those on the envelope, and who will not know until she reads this that the tender emblem was not bought and inscribed for her benefit.

Miss Appleman was deeply touched. Her wedding came off in April, and nothing would do but she must have us there. We hung back and demurred at first, but in the end were glad to go. Miss Appleman assured us that Lottie would be present and also two of her nieces from Belleville. This was all very well. What disturbed us was that among the invited guests was "String-Beans," the policeman on our home beat, our ancient and irreconcilable enemy, albeit the comrade and friend of Gast. 'He's one of the steadiest on the force," said Gast, "and he got me my job."

We reached the house together and were sent up to the "gentlemen's dressing room," where we found String-Beans, in a crinkly swallow-tail coat, assisting Gast at his toilet. We sat, the four of us, in a row on the bed, in silence and apparent gloom, which Gast must have noticed, for he said, "Hello there! 'Tain't your funeral." Cheer up. String-Beans took a view of himself in the glass, pushed out with his tongue first one hollow cheek then the other, stroked his straggling beard on either side and all were ready to descend.

I shall not describe the ceremony or the words of the Episcopal service which the Baptist minister read haltingly out of a prayer-book. Neither shall I dwell upon the bridescake with its icing and superstructure of gothic spires. String-Beans and his helpmeet, a short, round-faced woman, stood in state at one side. There were no bridesmaids. The boarder, a young man with a young mustache, was placed against the folding door with two lady teachers, whose faces

were familiar to us, but whom we had never seen before in silk dresses and white gloves up to the elbow. The little girls stood in a row, holding hands, Lottie in the middle; and we stood behind in the corner, feeling our hearts beat with the delicious sense of proximity to so much loveliness. There were two or three aunts or cousins, and there were the parents of the bride-the father, a cripple and invalid, sitting in his upholstered chair to the left of the preacher, and his wife, simple, cheery, with just a hint of drawn corners to her mouth, who had risen and stood with her hand on his shoulder.

The bride—but to describe her would be to describe all. She was sufficiently pretty and she said the right words and -but let us pass to the dining room. The newly wedded pair were a trifle stiff and had difficulty in addressing each other. "Mr. Ga-" she would start to say, or he would refer to her as "Miss Ap-ah-er-Letty." Gast was resplendent in his white shirt front, the ladies smiled and String-Beans looked his sorry best. Mrs. Gast introduced us to the latter officer as the most gentlemanly and best behaved boys in her room, and he gravely shook us each by the hand. At this our emotions all but overcame us, and by permission we took our ice-cream saucers out on the kitchen steps.

"Do you reckon he knowed us?" I asked. "Course he did," said Jimmie, "but he never give it away. He's layin' low to do us. Say, though, what made the old lady cry?" "Guess they're going away," said Lennie. "No they ain't neither, they'll board right here," responded Jimmie. "Und she'll deach musick und sing on de shtanding piano by de parlor," said Josie; and our conversation then took another direction, for at that moment "Fanny" made her appearance, having crawled under the side gate from the alley.

Fanny was our dog—by adoption—a harmless, weak-spirited cur, who came to us now, looking wistfully up at the saucers in our hands. "Let's feed her," I suggested, and so we did, holding her mouth open and letting the remains of our ice-cream slide down her throat. When we came in, she followed us and ran under the kitchen stove, whence we made several futile efforts to dislodge her. Then we went on and resumed our distant flirtation with Lottie and the nieces.

Everything was progressing happily and decorously when, on a sudden, we were startled by a most piteous howl-Someone opened the door to the kitchen and Fanny rushed through. The icecream had had its effect. Round and round the room she went, under tables, over chairs, yelping at the top of her treble voice and carrying consternation in her path. "O, it's mad! It's mad!" shrieked the bride, whereat Gast caught her by the waist and set her high on top of the piano. The minister, who at the first alarm had thrown open the side window with intent to jump to the alley, changed his mind, and, following Gast's good example, placed the small girls on tables. The boarder and the miscellaneous company retreated to the hallway, whence the former would, every few seconds, intrude his head and ask "Do you need me help?" The old man from his chair kept the dog at bay with his crutch.

(I am aware that an incident such as I am describing is not the most pleasing of interruptions to a wedding feast, and I hasten therefore to its conclusion.)

String-Beans had the floor. He seized a dining chair and, as Fanny made towards him, brought it down with all his strength, breaking the hind legs of the chair, which hit the floor together, but hardly grazing the dog, who slipped under the descending round and went between the officer's legs. It was now

Gast's turn. He had no suitable weapon, but his mind was made up. He stood still and let the dog approach, seizing her as she passed, by the nape and back, and so holding her at arm's length, walked to the open window and, with a convulsive shudder at letting go, dropped her into the alley, where she was soon out of hearing.

They were moments of terrible suspense for all present, and Fanny had a narrow escape. When the coast was clear, the bride slid down into her husband's arms, and as he kissed her we heard her say, "O, Mr. Ga—, Louie—, how could you be so brave?" She

never called him anything but Louie after that.

At last accounts, Gast was a Sergeant, Mr. Appleman was dead and Mrs. Gast had given up her music teaching. The children are the heartiest I ever saw. I spied Lottie Armour on the street not long since. Her appearance saddened me, there was such a change, she looked so plain, uninteresting and—shall I pronounce it?—dowdy. I don't know that she is married, but every effect has its cause. The rules of politeness will not permit me to say how far from sorry I am that our valentine went astray as it did.

EDWARD BATES.

### RECESSIONAL.

God of our fathers, known of old— Lord of our far-flung battle-line— Beneath Whose awful Hand we hold Dominion over palm and pine— Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart;
Still stands Thine ancient Sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy People, Lord! Amen.

-RUDYARD KIPLING.

### AN OVERLOOKED SERVICE.

In a recent speech at the opening of a free library Mrs. Humphrey Ward emphasized a service rendered by such libraries which is very frequently overlooked. When the public library is discussed, its relation to all classes of readers very naturally and properly comes to the front; it is everywhere recognized as an instrumentality for the general education of the community. If it does no more for a great many people than furnish the means of pleasure and of rest which come through the reading of good fiction, it renders no small service. Of course it does a great deal more than this for the community as a whole; for it not only provides rest and pleasure, but it also furnishes ample and multiplied means of instruction. Very few people realize how much education is effected by good articles of travel or popular accounts of scientific experiment and discovery. But there is a special service beyond these general contributions to the whole communitythe service which is rendered in the offering of opportunity to the exceptional boy or girl, man or woman, of unusual intelligence and ability.

Professor Huxley more than once expressed his astonishment at the passion with which so many workingmen gave up their scanty leisure to scientific study. The exceptional mind in every community needs to be cared for quite as thoroughly as the average mind, and it ought not to be forgotten by those who have charge of free libraries that every such library is a possible university for the training of the exceptional man and woman.

-Outlook.

# FISHER'S EVOLUTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

R. GLADSTONE'S famous dictum that the American Constitution "is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man" seems to have furnished the theme for an admirable little book by Sydney George Fisher on the Evolution of the Constitution of the United States. The absurdity of Mr. Gladstone's statement is of course obvious to every lawyer, but laymen may not be so well informed, and therefore derive pleasure as well as profit from Mr. Fisher's attempt "to trace back through previous American documents in Colonial times every material clause" of our constitution. The work is well done, although perhaps the ordinary reader may find it hard reading. It will at all events serve as a book of reference and afford to scholars and writers, as well as lawyers, precise information with respect to the origin and history of the various clauses of the instrument.

Mr. Gladstone is too great a statesman to have intended his dictum to be taken in a literal sense. Experience, not reason, is the life of law. Our own constitution is in as true a sense the product of experience as the unwritten traditions and written precedents that constitute the fundamental law of Great Britain. Even the form of it was cast upon models which had long been used. The American Colonies were controlled by royal charters which enumerated the powers conferred and expressed the restrictions to be observed. Experience under these charters had taught the

people of America what to fear and what to respect: where their danger lay and where their safety. They embodied the results of this experience in their State Charters which were adopted after the Declaration of Independence. When the Constitutional Convention met, its members had had a more varied and valuable political experience for the special objects in view than any set of lawmakers in the world's history. They knew precisely what they wanted, and just how to accomplish their objects. One feature of supreme importance was undoubtedly an invention. While the English Constitution contains as sound a notion of private right and public duty as our own, no tribunal was given power to enforce its principles. By the establishment of a supreme judicial tribunal, coordinate with the legislative and executive departments, a practical sanction is given to fundamental law which the State itself may not disregard.

The difference between an inspired constitution and one founded upon experience is well illustrated by the instrument prepared by John Locke for the government of the Carolinas in 1669. Although theoretically admirable, it did not work, and was abrogated in 1693.

Mr. Fisher's book is well worth very careful study. It traces the special provisions of the federal constitution to similar provisions of previous documents, and forever disposes of Mr. Gladstone's remarkable dictum.

Though the poet wrote from his deepest soul, of love's charm and truth's terror, All his very best friend found hid in the book was a typographical error.

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# Public Library Magazine.

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FRED'E M. CRUNDEN, Librarian, Editor. HELEN TUTT, Associate Editor. A. B. BENESCH, Business Manager.

Vol. IV. SEPTEMBER, 1897. No. 6.

In books, be it remembered, we have the best products of the best minds. We should any of us esteem it a great privilege to pass an evening with Shakespeare or Bacon, were such a thing possible. But, were we admitted to the presence of one of these illustrious men, we might find him touched with infirmity or oppressed with weariness, or darkened with the shadow of a recent trouble, or absorbed by intrusive or tyrannous thoughts. To us the oracle might be dumb, and the light eclipsed. But, when we take down one of these volumes, we run no such risk, Here we have their best thoughts embalmed in their best words, immortal flowers of poetry, wet with Castalian dews, and the golden fruit of Wisdom that had long ripened on the bough before it was gathered. Here we find the growth of the choicest seasons of the mind, when more tal cares were forgotten, and moral weaknesses were subdued; and the soul, stripped of its vanities and its passions, gave forth its highest emanations of truth and beauty. We may be sure that Shakes peare never out-talked his Hamlet, nor Bacon his Essays.—Hillard.

Readers are invited to recommend for purchase books that they know are among the best in certain lines, and new books that they have seen favorably reviewed. Blanks for this purpose may be obtained at the Information Desk or from the Assistant Librarian.

Please give all the information you

can about the book. If your opinion is based on a review, mention name and date of the periodical.

The Edinburgh People's Journal, in speaking of the American librarians visiting in that city, says: "Among the public librarians in America, perhaps the most prominent is Mr. Crunden, the Librarian of St. Louis, who combines qualities of organization and administration in a remarkable degree. He was spoken of for the head Librarianship of the Library of Congress. Mr. Crunden has to do with the most mixed population in America, his card catalogue being in no less than five different languages. They have a catalogue in Hebrew for the use of the Jews, also one in Russian, for the Russians and Poles, as well as editions in French, German and Spanish."

Excepting the exaggerated account of our catalogue this notice is correct, and in the absence of our chief it is very gratifying to learn that his abilities are receiving deserved recognition in other countries.

As this number closes vol. I of the St. Louis Public Library Magazine and vol. 4 of the Library Bulletin, a title page and table of contents for the volume covering April-September, 1897. will be found in this number.

Miss Mary W. Plummer, formerly cataloguer in this Library and now Librarian of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, recently paid us a visit. Many of her friends on the staff here regret that her visit came at a time when they were away. Miss Plummer's memory is kept green in this institution not only among those who knew her and are her warm personal friends, but among those who have come after her, to whom her printing is still shown as a model.

### KIPLING'S JUNGLE BOOK.

Say, Chimmie, when y' find a book
Dat interests y' so
Dat when y' once get started
Y' never will leave go,
Until d' book is finished,
Until y' reach d' end,
Den dat's d' kind of book t' read—
D' kind t' recommend.

Well, I've been readin' one like dat, An' liked it too, y' bet, An' got so interested I'm thinkin' of it yet. It's all about d' jungle, So now if y' could see Inside my head, y'd find in dere A whole menagerie.

Among d' animals y'd find A panther, tiger, bear, Snakes too, an' a tribe of wolves, An' monkeys everywhere; A boy d' wolves adopted About ten years ago, T' save him from d' tiger who Was after him, y' know.

Though ten years back dey saved d' boy, D' wolves had weaker grown,
Until d' tiger thought d' time
Had come t' claim his own.
So den he spoke out, sayin'
D' boy was his by right.
D' boy himself thought different—
An' killed him in d' fight.

He was d' boy's worst enemy;
D' others now were scared,
An' he wit dem d' jungle
Forever after shared.
After dat he was d' boss;
Dey trembled at his look.
But, Chim, I must be goin' now
T' get another book.

E. J. McMahon.

Station No. 11 is now Physician's Pharmacy, 6400 Michigan avenue.

Miss Simonds will resume early in November the Current Topics and Literature classes which she has conducted for several years past.

### ADDITIONS FOR MAY, JUNE AND JULY.

Classes 1-69b.

### PHILOSOPHY.

McTaggart, J. M. E. Studies in the Hegelian dialectic. 2

There can be no doubt that Mr. Mc-Taggart's book deserves to be carefully studied by all who are concerned to make something more out of Hegel than a big catchword.—Nation.

Mansel, H. L. Philosophy of the conditioned. 2

Originally published as an anonymous work in a review.

Reichenbach, K., Freikerr von. Od force; tr. fr. the Ger. by J. G. Guenther.

Whiting, L. After her death, the story of a summer.

The record of a continuation of a friendship, apparently with Miss Kate Field, which was not interrupted when the latter died in the Sandwich Islands, but which was continued not only in Miss Whiting's feeling, but also, according to her testimony, in certain very tangible and real ways. To describe the book as a bit of spiritualism would be to coarsen its quality; it has nothing in common with that kind of gross materialism which has so long been called spiritualism; it is of an entirely different fiber. There is very little possibilities of communication between this world and the next which involves lifting ourselves up to the spiritual plane. . . . Whatever may be thought of the soundness of its positions, the little volume contains many beautiful thoughts.—Outlook.

### PSYCHOLOGY.

### Class 4b.

Lange, K. Apperception.

Dr. Lange has perhaps exhibited the happiest combination of popular presentation and scientific insight. His book will interest the simplest and instruct the wisest; for, being on the one side concrete and readable, it is on the other founded on painstaking research, not only in Herbartian, but also in other modern scientific psychology. A prominent merit of Lange is that he shows us the lines along which we must work in order to reach a solution of educational problems requiring this new element of psychology scientifically developed.—Chas. De Garmo.

Psychological review. v. 1-2. 1894-95. Ref. All departments of psychological work are represented. It numbers among its contributors university professors and instructors from all over the U. S. and such foreign writers as James Sully, A. Binet, Francis Galton and Havelock Ellis.

Snider, D. J. Psychology and the psychosis: intellect.

### ETHICS.

Girardey, F. Popular instructions on marriage. 5a

The best things on the married state are to be found in this little book. Brimful of practical matter.—Irisk Ecclesiastical Record.

Popular instructions to parents on the bringing-up of children. 58

The future welfare of both church and state depends chiefly on the manner in which the rising generation is brought up, for if all parents were to give their children a good religious training, the future prosperity of both church and state would be assured.—

Pref.

Harris, G. Moral evolution.

The purpose of this book, as stated in the first chapter, is to establish the harmony of personal and social morality with the facts of evolution.—Pref.

Mackenzie, J. S. Manual of ethics. 5

This handbook is intended primarily for the use of private students, and especially for those who are preparing for such examinations in ethics as those conducted by the University of London. The point of view adopted in this manual is that of the school of idealism—i. e., the school founded by Kant and developed by Hegel, Green and others.—Pref.

### RELIGION.

Abbott, L. Christianity and social problems. 6f

Generally received as distinctly the best systematic attempt to show the direct bearing of Christ's life and teaching on social matters; scholarly, practicable, readable.—Library Yoursal.

Argyll, 8th Duke of. The philosophy of belief; or, Law in Christian theology.

The crown of a series, and received by anthorities as a very interesting book.—Library Fournal.

Bible. Modern reader's Bible; ed. by R. G. Moulton. 7 Wisdom series. The Proverbs.

Ecclesiasticus.

Ecclesiastes, and The Wisdom of Solomon.

The Book of Job.

Deuteronomy.

Biblical idyls: Solomon's song, Ruth, Esther, Tobit.

History series.

Genesis.

The Exodus: Books of Exodus, Le-

viticus and Numbers.

Judges: Books of Joshua, Judges, I. Samuel.

The Kings: Books of II. Samuel, I. and II. Kings.

The Chronicles: Books of Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah.

Prophecy series.

Ezekiel.

Jeremiah.

Among the dim figures of the prophets of the human race, there is not one that looms up with more grandeur than that of the prophet Jeremiah. Majestically pathetic, noble in his inexpressible sorrow, his voice of longing and lamentations comes to us with a stirring force that centuries have not, and cannot, diminish. The poetry of the wonderful book that bears his name is now interpreted for us by the Rev. R. G. Moulton. . . . The prophet's work is divided into ten books, and the poetry is, as in the "Isaiah," divided between the various speakers of the "spiritual drama." "Jeremiah," says Prof. Moulton, "may well have been the weeping poet of Israel. Compelled in the exercise of his ministry to quench the hopes of patriotic pride, the fulfillment of his prophecies makes him an exile from a ruined country. Like a smoldering taper, his life goes out in obscurity and neglect."—Public Opinion.

Currier, C. W. History of religious orders.

128

Donald, E. W. Expansion of religion. 6

Lectures; forcible, readable, brusque in style to the point of abruptness; belongs to liberal school.—Library Fournal.

Fisher, G. P. History of Christian doctrine. 12a

A complete, comprehensive, judicious survey of the whole field in small compass.—Library Journal.

Fremantle, W. H. World as the subject of redemption.

I have endeavored to verify each statement which I have made, and to give references to the facts and to the books in which they may be found.—

Preface.

Journal of American folk-lore. v. 9.
1896. Ref. 15

Kingsford, A. B. "Clothed with the sun." 13d

Lee, G. S. Shadow Christ; an introduction to Christ himself. 6c

The one comprehensive word which most fitly describes this book is illuminating. . . . It is a book to be read through without laying down; then it should be returned to and read again. Only by this procedure can one see the wide scope of the writer, the continuity of thought, and the genuine purpose and meaning.—Literary World.

National Council of Jewish Women.

Proceedings of the convention, 1st.

1896. Ref. 14

Niemand, J. Letters that have helped me. 13dl

Westcott, B. F. Incarnation and common life.

Dr. Westcott . . . combines in a rare degree the natures of the speculative and the practical man, the dreamer and the realist, the intellect that can see visions, and the will that can realize the visions he has seen. . . . His system, which is only another name for the attitude of his mind, was more Biblical than classical, deduced from John and the Hebrews, not from Plato and the Academy . . . The idealism was not the less real that it found its material in Gospel and Epistles, instead of in philosophical treatises.—A. M. Fairbairn, D. D., in Contemporary Review.

Wiedemann, A. Religion of the ancient Egyptians. 16

[The author's] aim is a modest one; avoiding any attempt to interpret or to systematize, he has endeavored to set before the reader the principal deities, myths, religious ideas and doctrines as they are to be found in the texts, more especially dwelling on such as have important bearings on the history of religion.—Preface.

Wright, W., D.D., ed. Illustrated Bible treasury, by Sir C. Wilson, A. H. Sayce and others; and a new concordance to authorized and revised versions and indexed atlas.

### RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 6b.

Catholic world. v. 64. Oct. 1896-Mar. 1897.

Christian science journal. v. 14. Apr. 1896-Mar. 1897.

New church review. v. 3. 1896.

A quarterly journal devoted to Swedenborgianism.

New world. v. 5. 1896.

Leading American journal of theoretical religion.—Critic.

## COMMENTARIES ON THE BIBLE.

#### Class 8.

**Briggs**, C. A. Higher criticism of the Hexateuch.

A very thorough revision has been made of this edition of Prof. Briggs' work; and new material added both in the body of the work and in the appendices.—Pub. Weekly.

A decided advance on all other commentaries.—Outlook.

Driver, S. R. Critical and exegetical commentary on Deuteronomy.

Gould, E. P. Critical and exegetical commentary on the Gospel according to St. Mark.

Contains, besides the notes, an introduction, stating the synoptical problem, a discussion of the characteristics of Mark and an analysis of events; a statement of the Person and Principles of Jesus in Mark; a discussion of the Gospels in the second century; a review of recent literature, and a statement of the sources of the text. There are also notes on special subjects scattered through the book.—Preface.

Moore, G. F. Critical and exegetical commentary on Judges.

Designed chiefly for students and clergymen.

Moulton, R. G., and others. The Bible as literature.

Moulton in his various works on the Bible as literature is doing important work, almost too well known to mention.—Literary Journal.

Sanday, W., and Headlam, A. C. Critical and exegetical commentary on the Epistle to the Romans.

It is hardly necessary to say that this series will stand first among all English serial commentaries upon the Bible. We are greatly in need of just what this series promises to give.—Pres. W. R. Harper of Chicago University, in the Biblical World.

Whitney, Mrs. A. D. (T.) Open mystery; a reading of the Mosaic story.

Mrs. Whitney seeks to interpret the Pentateuch so as to enlist livelier and profounder interest in the Mosaic story. Back of simple narrative she finds deep and helpful suggestions for our daily life and stimulus to our wiser thought.

### DOGMATIC THEOLOGY.

Butler, J. Works; ed. by W. E. Gladstone. 2 v. 11f

For form, arrangement, annotation and especially for luminous paragraph headings which are inserted, it is a model edition, and is bound to be the standard one for librarles.—Library Fournal.

Hancock, T. Christ and the people. 11d

Sermons on the obligations of the church to the state and to humanity.

Mortimer, A. G. Catholic faith and practice; a manual of theological instruction for confirmation and first communion [in the Protestant Episcopal church].

The main purpose of the book is to supply a manual from which the clergy may draw matter for their confirmation classes and other instructions; and in which the laity may find a simple but full and accurate statement of the church's teaching on all the chief points connected with the practical life of the Catholic.—Pref.

Schurman, J. G. Agnosticism and religion. 11c

Interesting; unconservative.—Library Journal.

Stanley, E. J. Patriotism and religion as potent factors in our country's history and destiny; a Thanksgiving tribute.

Van Dyke, H. Gospel for an age of doubt.

Excellent from every point of view, and so excellent from a literary point of view as to make it doubly profitable.—

Library Journal.

## SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

### Class Ref. 17.

Arena. v. 17. Dec., 1896-June, 1897. Forum. v. 22. Sept., 1896-Feb., 1897. Gothaescher genealogischer Hofkalender. 1897.

Running over with information regarding the nations of the earth and their rulers. It is full of facts relating to the crowned heads of all the monarchies, great and small, their families, their ancestors, their children, their children's children, and their relatives by marriage, far and near. Every year the proof-sheets of all this matter are sent to the castles and palaces of royalty, and the sheets are never printed until after

TO OPIUM HABITUES: If you were guaranteed a thorough and complete cure of the Morphine, Opium or Cocaine Habit within a week without the slightest pain or bad results, would you investigate it? Recent science has placed this in your reach. Call or write. Confidential. F. V. WESTFALL, M. D., 810 Olive St., Rooms 503 and 504.

correction by some princely hand. The Almanach shows the oldest reigning prince to be Pope Leo XIII. The national holidays of the countries of the globe have this year been listed for the first time.

National review. v. 27-28. Mar., 1896-Feb., 1897.

Political science quarterly. v. 11. 1896. Post-Dispatch almanac. 1897.

Statesman's year book. 1897.

J. Scott Keltie, the editor, has introduced a special feature, appropriate to the year of the Queen's Commemoration, of a series of maps illustrating the changes in political boundaries which have taken place during the sixty years of the Queen's reign. Statistical tables, exhibiting progress in various directions during the period have also been added.

Sun (Baltimore) almanac. 1897.

### JURISPRUDENCE.

Baltimore. Mayor and City Council.
Ordinances and resolutions, 1894-96.

**Ref. 23c** 

Central law journal. v. 48. July-Dec., 1896. Ref. 19d

Fustel de Coulanges, N. D. The origin of property in land; tr. by M. Ashley.

19a Green bag. v. 8. 1896. Ref. 19d

Philadelphia. Select and Common Councils. Ordinances, 1895-96. Ref. 23c

Pollock, Sir F., bart. A first book of jurisprudence for students of the common law.

18

"This book," writes Sir Frederick Pollock "is addressed to readers who have laid the foundation of a liberal education and are beginning the special study of law." For this public it forms an almost perfect manual. Our object in reviewing it, however, is not so much to insist upon its merits, for these will, we may be certain, receive rapid and extensive recognition, as to take the book as a sign of a revolution which will gradually remodel the study of law in England. The revolution is nothing less than this, that law works are becoming a part of English literature. The "First book of jurisprudence" is well adapted for the use of students of the common law; it is a manual which every one should read, but it is also, what few manuals are, and what very few English legal treatises have hitherto been, a book which every man of liberal education can read with pleasure. It is the work of a writer who is the master of his subject; it is the work of a trained thinker; it is the work of a man of letters. -Nation.

### STATE LAWS.

Class Ref. 23b.

Illinois. 39th General Assembly. Laws.
Nebraska. 24th Legislative Assembly.
1895. Laws, joint resolutions and memorials.

Texas. 24th Legislature. 1895. Revised civil statutes.

Vermont. Gen. Assembly. 13th-14th Sess. 1894-96. Acts and resolves. 2 v.

### AMERICAN LAW REPORTS.

#### Class Ref. 24a.

California. Attorney-General. Rept. 1895-96.

Kansas. Attorney-General. 10th biennial rept., 1895-96.

Nebraska. Attorney-General. Biennial repts., 1893-96.

In my judgment, there is more in the sureness and swiftness with which the criminal meets the punishment of the law, which tends to the prevention of crime, than in the severity of the punishment.—Arthur S. Churchill.

### POLITICS.

### Class 26.

Bell, Sir J., and Paton, J. Glasgow, its municipal organization and administration.

We are presented with enough history, but not too much. We see Glasgow grow from a small missionary settlement into a community affording "an illustration of commercial and industrial expansion without parallel."—
National Observer.

Chicago. Civil Service Commissioners. 2d annual rept., 1896.

"The most marked effect that the adoption of the Civil Service law and rules has thus far produced, has been in relieving the Mayor and heads of departments from the pressure of applicants for office, thus leaving them free to attend to their more important public duties. Perhaps its next most marked effect has been in relieving the city employes from the unfair burden of political assessments. This had grown to be so great an evil that action by the Legislature of the State was necessary for its suppression. It was an irregular, unofficial form of taxation, levied by irresponsible agents who made no public report as to the amount collected or the purposes for which it was expended, and yet its collection was officially enforced by the executive of whatever political party happened to be in power."

Goodnow, F. J. Municipal problems.

A most useful and timely contribution to the science of municipal government. The author holds the chair of administrative law in Columbia, and is exceptionally well qualified to deal with those phases of municipal government which have to do with the position of municipality in the State and with the formal structure and organization of municipal government. Particularly useful for those interested in questions affecting municipal charters. Deals with organization ganization of municipalities rather than with their life and work.—Review of Reviews.

Harvey, C. M. Republican National Convention, June 16th to 18th, 1896. Ref. Contains also a history of the party since its foundation.

Lowell, A. L. Governments and parties in continental Europe.

McKechnie, W. S. State and the individual.

This is a well-meant book. The determination of the proper limits of governmental action is something that the time requires, and that deserves the most thorough investigation. The theories of those who are called socialists and those who are called individualists may be advantageously compared and contrasted, and there is room for a statement of the theories of those who class themselves with neither school.-Nation.

### POLITICAL HISTORIES.

Class 26a.

Dickinson, G. L. The development of Parliament during the 19th century.

A useful book on a subject that is naturally of limited interest; necessary to a library.—Library Fournal.

Fisher, S. G. Evolution of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Fisher . . . has traced back every material clause in the constitution through previous American documents and forms of government in colonial times. He reaches the conclusion, sup-ported by abundant evidence, that the constitution is a purely native product, developed step by step on American soil, through more than one hundred and fifty years of the colonial period.

It is the first book of its kind, and a complete history of colonial government and American ideas of government previous to the year 1788.

Gordy, J. F. History of political parties in the U.S. v. 1.

Written, primarily, for the teacher who has not had the advantage of a

higher education. Believing, as the author does, that the history of the U. S. is second in importance to no subject taught in the public school, it has seemed to him desirable that books should be put within the reach of public school teachers, the study of which would enable them to teach the subject intelligently.-Pref.

### POLITICAL MANUALS.

Class Ref. 26c.

Iowa. Official register, 9-12. 1894-97.

Minnesota. Legislature. Legislative manual. 1895, 97.

U. S. 54th Cong., 2d sess. 1896-97. Official congressional directory. 2d ed.

Vermont. Sec. of State. Legislative directory. 1896.

### U. S. CONGRESS. ANNALS.

Class Ref. 27a.
U. S. 52d Cong., 1st sess. 1891-92. House. Misc. docs. v. 50. Pts. 10, 14-15, 17.
_
Census repts.
— 2d sess. 1892-93. Senate. Misc.
docs. v. 2.
House. Exec. docs. vols.
27-28, 82.
Misc. docs. v. 1,
18-19, 21, 28.
— — Reports. v. 1-3.
- 53d Cong., 1st sess. 1893. Senate.
Misc. docs. v. 1-2.
Reports. v. 1.
House. Exec. docs.
— — Misc. docs. v. 1, 3-6.
Reports. v. 1.
- Special sess. 1898. Senate. Misc.
docs.
2d sess. 1898-94. Senate. Misc.
docs. v. 2-8, 9.
Repts. of Committees.
v. 4-5, 7-8, 11.

22, 25, 32, 37, pts. 2-3. – 3d sess. 1894-95. Senate. Repts. of committees. v. 4.

— House. Exec. docs. v. 21-28.
— Misc. docs. v. 4, 6, 19,

- House. Miscellaneous documents. v. 14-16.

- 54th Cong., 2d sess. 1896-7. Congressional record. v. 29, pts. 1-2.

PATENTS.—Higdon, Longan & Higdon, Attorneys, Odd Fellows' Building. St. Louis. We have list of all patents relating to applied mechanics, electrical appliances, compressed air, Hydraulic and kindred devices.

#### **LEGISLATIVE** ANNALS: STATES.

Class Ref. 27b.

Baltimore. Mayor. Message and repts. of the city officers, 1895.

Brooklyn. Mayor's message, 1896.

California. Sec. of State. Blennial repts., 1891-96.

"The duties of the Secretary of State are various, requiring diligent and constant attention. By the law he is, to-gether with the Governor and Attorney-General, a member of the State Board of Examiners. He is also one of the three Capitol Commissioners, whose duties are to care for the thirty-five acres in lawn and flowers comprising the Capitol grounds. The Capitol build-ing is under his immediate charge. His other duties are largely clerical—filing and recording papers presented, supply-ing State officials and legislators with stationery, and distributing the statutes, reports, etc."

Connecticut. General Assembly. Public docs. 1894-96.

House of Representatives. Journal. 1891. Illinois. Sec. of State. Biennial rept. 1892-96.

Kansas. Public documents. 1895-96. 2 v. Massachusetts. Senate. Journal. 1889. Minneapolis. Annual repts. of the various city officers. 1896.

Nebraska. Sec. of State. Biennial repts. 1893-96.

New York. (State) Assembly. 118th sess. 1895. Documents. v. 1, 3-22.

---- Journal. 3 v.

- 119th sess. 1896. Documents. v. 1, 4-6, 9-10, 18, 19, 21.

- Journal. 4 v.

- Senate. 118th sess. 1895. Documents. v. 1-7, 9-13.

— lournal. 2 v.

- — 119th sess. 1896. Documents. 5 v.

Pennsylvania. Sec. of Internal Affairs. Annual rept. Pt. 1-2. 1895.

San Francisco. Municipal repts. 1859-60, 68-64, 68-74, 76-77, 79-94. 24 v. Wisconsin. Governor. Message. 1891-

- Sec. of State. Biennial repts. 1695-96.

### SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Class 29.

Dove, P. E. The theory of human progression and natural probability of a reign of justice.

In brief, the book is the single-tax theory, elucidated a generation in advance of Henry George, by one of the profoundest and most accurate scholars of his day .- Alex. Harvey.

Dubois, F. The anarchist peril.

Economic journal. v. 5-6. 1896. 2 v. Ref.

Ede, W. M. The attitude of the church to some of the social problems of town

Will be welcome to many readers as summing up what may be regarded as the orthodox doctrine of Anglicanism on its subject. - Scotsman.

Fairbanks, A. Introduction to sociol-

Gibbins, H. de B. English social reformers.

The object of these few sketches is to elucidate the chief influences for social and industrial reform that have been active in England in the past, and, in one or two cases, to show their relation to problems of the present. . . I have tried to point out, without obtrusiveness, one thing throughout this book: that social reform of any kind, to be effective, must proceed from a change in the individual himself as well as a change in his material environment. -Preface.

Hodges, G. Faith and social service. Characterized by a wisdom as beautiful as it is uncommon in books written upon social matters. . . The domiful as it is uncommon in books written upon social matters. . . The dominant tone is scientific, or, better still, it is simply human. The chapters on "Poverty," "Laber," "Moral Reform," "The City," are the most valuable in the book. They do not distract us from the things which have in them some possibility of help by visions of impossible things.—Christian Register.

### Lebon, G. Crowd.

A study of the psychology of crowds the way in which men's emotions and actions are influenced by being massed; extended also to include a study of legextended also to include a study of leg-islative and public assemblies along the same lines. The subject is new to the average reader, and this is the only book treating of it in English. It is interest-ing and suggestive. The chief criticism is that the author is largely indebted for his material to Prof. Tarde, his coun-tryman, and has not made due acknowletryman, and has not made due acknowledgment of the fact .- Library Fournal.

Lend a hand; [ed.] by E. E. Hale. v. 17-18. 1896-Feb., 1897. Ref.

Mackenzie, J. S. Introduction to social philosophy.

The only merit which I can hope it may be found to possess, is that it has brought into close relation to each other a number of questions which are usually, at least in England, treated in a more disconnected way.—Preface.

New York. Mayor's Committee. Report on public baths and public comfort stations.

A large amount of historical and statistical information is here brought together concerning both American and foreign experience in the lines indicated. . . . The relation between intemperance and the absence of public comfort stations is here suggested, and is likely to astonish those who have given no thought to the subject.—Nation.

### Revolutionary tendencies of the age.

An earnest appeal for laws to restrict the concentration of wealth and to make democracy a reality in the administration of the commonwealth. The author does not believe in socialism, but arraigns plutocracy for producing some of the same evils.—Outlook.

Ritchie, D. G. Darwinism and politics.

I seek to prove that the theory of Natural Selection (in the form in which alone it can properly be applied to human society) lends no support to the political dogma of Laissez faire . . . and attempt to answer the question: In what form, if in any, can the theory of Natural Selection be properly applied to the intellectual, moral and social development of man?—Pref.

Stebbins, C. M. The new and true religion.

Stegman, C., and Hugo, C. Handbuch des Socialismus.

A handbook of biography and socialism, tarefully collected from extensive and often almost inaccessible literature presented in a convenient form. It aims to furnish material for any one who wishes to form an opinion regarding the merits of socialistic efforts, but does not undertake to criticize methods of socialistic parties or the theories of socialist thinkers.

Tucker, B. R. Instead of a book.

A partial collection of Tucker's writings for *Liberty*. The volume opens with a paper on "State Socialism and Anarchism" which covers in a summary way nearly the entire scope of the work.

U. S. Comm'r of Labor. Second special rept. 2d ed. Ref.

Revised to include the latest published laws and annotated with reference to decisions of courts. The work has been done by Stephen D. Fessenden and Victor H. Olmstead.

### CHARITIES.

Class 29a.

Charities review. v. 5. Nov. 1895-June 1896. Ref. 29a.

Johnson, Mrs. H. (K). Woman and the Republic. 29a.

Written from the anti-suffrage standpoint.

State Charities Aid Association of New York. Annual repts. 9-23. 1881-95. Ref.

### DEFECTIVE CLASSES.

Class Ref. 29al.

California, Napa State Asylum for the Insane, Bd. of Trustees. Biennial rept. 1892-96.

Illinois, Bd. of State Comm'rs of Public Charities. Biennial rept. 11-12. 1890-96.

Massachusetts. State Board of Lunacy and Charity. Annual rept. 18. 1897.

Pennsylvania, Bd. of Comm'rs of Public Charities. Annual rept. 26. 1895.

# LABOR AND THE LABORING CLASSES.

Class 29g.

Booth, C. Life and labour of the people in London. 10 v.

**Hobson**, J. A. The problem of the unemployed.

Thoroughly good.—Library Journal.

Howell, G. Handy-book of the labour laws.

My object is to make the book a useful guide to all it may concern, employers and employed —*Pref*.

Plener, E. v. English factory legislation from 1892.

Rae, J. Eight hours for work.

In the course of investigation I have found it impossible, personally, not to grow a stronger and stronger believer in the eight-hours day. Shorter work-hours have left every nation that has chosen them at once healthier, wealthier and wiser; and the shortening to eight seems, if I may say so, to be blessed above its predecessors.—Pref.



CURES.

### LA GRIPPE, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,

Insomnia and all Nervons Conditions from Overwork. 1418 Washington Are.

Rousiers, P. de. Labour question in Britain.

It is a pleasure to note the precision with which, throughout his work, M. de Rousiers brings out the shades of difference in each of the cases observed, grouping them in an order so natural, and yet so simple, that they almost seem to have arranged themselves of their own accord. The attention is never fatigued nor the memory overburdened, and yet, in spite of the infinite variety of conditions presented by the working classes of England, the picture is accurate in detail and harmonious in its entirety.—Pref.

Stubbs, C. W. Land and the labourers.

Of true answers to Mr. George there is but one; and they alone can give it who are inspired by the same sympathy with the poor as Mr. George, but have a firmer hold of the facts and principles concerned, who have the like hopefulness and determination to introduce a better state of things, combined with a clearer conception of the real conditions of success. A praiseworthy example of this is found in Mr. Stubbs' book.—

Academy.

### SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM.

Class 291.

Engels, F. Socialism, Utopian and scientific.

Defends "historical materialism."

Robertson, J. M. Modern humanists; sociological studies of Carlyle, Mill, Emerson, Arnold, Ruskin and Spencer.

First prepared and delivered in 1891, as a course of lectures for the South Place Ethical Society, London, under the title "Modern Criticisms of Life."

Russell, B. German social democracy.

Intended to bring into relief those aspects which seemed to the author to have been most important in producing the present political situation.—*Preface*.

Wrixon, Sir H. Socialism.

Chiefly occupied with the views of that portion of the working classes who adopt the principle of socialism.

### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class 80.

Cunningham, W. Modern civilisation in some of its economic aspects.

Good on superficial aspects of the subject.--Library Journal.

Fluerscheim, M. Rent, interest and wages; or, The real bearings of the land question.

The reader will find, that I present the great truth of Land nationalisation from a side essentially different from the aspect set forth by Henry George. . . .

If in the course of this book I have to

criticise what I regard as the errors of Henry George, I wish it to be understood, that this in no way diminishes the unbounded admiration I have for his genius.—Preface.

his genius.-Preface.

Galton, F. W. Select documents illustrating the history of trade unionism. v. l.

The tailoring trade.

The journeyman tailor, it is surprising to learn, was practically the founder of Trade-Unionism as we know it... The story which Mr. Galton has to relate is of first-rate importance. . Looked at broadly, the volume is a contribution to existing knowledge of trade combinations and anti-combination laws. . Where Prof. Bretano searched almost in vain, Mr. Galton has pursued his investigations with entire success. From the House of Commons Journals, from files of newspapers, from pamphlets and from manuscripts he has extracted much curious material which has escaped the notice of less vigilant students.—Saturday Review.

The first volume of a library of select documents illustrating the history of Trade Unionism. Sidney Webb writes a preface to a careful sketch of conditions extending over 170 years.—Labor Annual, 1897.

Giffen, R. Growth of capital.

The special object in view . . . is to discuss the accumulations of capital or growth of capital in a given period. For various reasons economists desire to know the rate of accumulation in a country—to compare the rate of taxation, for instance, with the gross and with the taxable income, to ascertain in what forms mainly the wealth of the country is growing, to compare the growth of capital itself with the growth of population, and so on. It is recognised, however, that only appr. ximate results are obtainable.—Introduction.

Gunton's magazine. v. 10. Jan.-June, 1896. Ref.

Hanson, W. The fallacies in "Progress and poverty" in Henry Dunning Macleod's Economics, and in "Social problems."

There are those who maintain that Economics have nothing to do with morals. From this opinion the author dissents in toto. The Industrial Problem demands a moral solution, and this it must have, ere a settlement can be gained.—Pref.

Illinois. Bur. of Labor Statistics. Ann. rept. 14. 1895. Ref.

---Factory Inspectors. Ann. rept. 1893-95. 3 v. Ref.

The inspection is limited strictly to manufacture.

International Co-operative Congress, Rept. 1. 1895.

Reports on co-operation in various countries; 43 portraits.

Journal of political economy. v. 4. Dec., 1895-Sept., 1896. Ref.

Established primarily to promote the scientific treatment of problems in practical economics.

Maine. Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics. Annual rept. 10. 1886. Ref.

Michigan. Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. 14th annual rept. 1897.

Ref.

The Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, in its work the past year, has made a specialty of gathering statistics relating to the manufacturing of all kinds of vehicles in common use.—Preface.

Mulhall, M. G. Industries and wealth of nations.

Brings into a narrow compass the result of the labours of hundreds of able writers whose works are not accessible to the general public.—Preface.

New York (State).—Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Annual rept. 1895. 2 v.

Ref. — Factory Inspectors. Annual rept. 7-10. 1892, 1895. 2 v. Ref.

Nicholson, J. S. Strikes and social problems.

Best small book on the question.-Library Journal.

North Carolina. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 10th annual rept., 1896. Ref.

Ohio. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Annual rept. 19. 1895. Ref.

---- Dept. of Inspection of Workshops, Factories and Public Buildings. 8th annual rept. 1891. Ref.

Wisconsin. Bureau of Labor, Census and Industrial Statistics. 7th biennial rept., 1895-96. Ref.

### STATISTICS.

Class Ref. 80a.

California. Insurance Com'r. Annual rept. 28, 25, 28. 1890, 92, 95.

Colorado. Insurance Dept. 12th annual rept. 1893.

Indiana. Dept. of Statistics. Biennial rept. 6. 1895-96.

An investigation of 40 distinctive manufacturing industries of the state.

Iowa. Auditor of State. 19th annual rept. on insurance. 1888.

Mass. Insurance Dept. Ann. rept. 40-41. 1895-96.

Minnesota. Insurance Comm'r. Annual rept. 23-24. 1894-95.

Missouri. Insurance Dept. Annual rept. 28. 1896.

I am of the opinion that there is no business or science of such vital moment to all people about which so little is known or understood, even by the intelligent and educated.—F. R. Waddill.

Ohio. Insurance Dept. Annual rept. 27-29. 1894-96. 3 v.

Pennsylvania. Insurance Comm'r. Annual rept. 23. 1895. 2 v.

U. S. Census office. 11th census. 1890. Report on agriculture by irrigation in the western part of the U. S. (With U. S. Census Off. 11th census. 1890. Statistics of agric.)

--- Report on farms and homes, proprietorship and indebtedness in the U. S.

— Report on statistics of agriculture.

— Report on the insane, feeble-minded, deaf and dumb and blind.

--- Report on vital and social statistics in in the U.S. Pt. 2, 4.

### COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Class 30b.

Boston. Chamber of Commerce. 11th annual report. Ref.

Contrary to the experience of most other large cities, the Boston Chamber of Commerce has steadily increased in membership and resources during the last four years.

Chicago. Board of Trade. Annual rept. 39. 1896. Ref.

"The annual average exports of agricultural products for the last five years constitute 72.60 per cent. of the total domestic exports. As the general prosperity depends absolutely upon agricultural prosperity, the business of the members of this board is vitally related to that of the manufacturer, artisan, mechanic, laborer, tradesman and to all wage earners, and consequently is of the greatest commercial importance and significance."

Dixon, F. H. State railroad control.

Useful; but so special in its relation to a single state as to make it of less general value.—Library Fournal.

## SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS,

DR. WHERLY, M. D., Dermatologist.

Warts, Moles, permanently removed: Pimples, Eczema, Psoriasie, and other Skin Diseases, a Specialty. Use "Lepidus" for the Complexion: guaranteed to remove Freckles, Tan. Liver Spots, etc. Samples 10 cents.

202 Union Trust Bidg.

Hole, J. National railways.

Offers numerous examples of state action in relation to railways. With few exceptions the evidence in favor of the general principle of state ownership seems conclusive. The force of the argument does not rest upon single instances, but on their cumulative effect.—

Preface.

St. Louis. Merchant's Exchange. Annual statement of trade and commerce.

1896. Ref.

Probably no other large city has felt the hard times less than St. Louis, and the standing and solidity of its commercial, manufacturing and financial institutions is unquestioned.—C. H. Spencer, Pres. of Board.

- U. S. Bur. of Statistics. Treasury Dept.

  Foreign commerce and navigation of the U. S. 1895-96.

  Ref.
- ---- State Dept. Repts. from consuls on the commerce, manufactures, etc., of their consular districts. v. 49-52. Ref.

### FINANCE.

### Class 80d.

Handy, W. M. Banking systems of the world.

Opens with a history of American banks, commencing in colonial times and coming down to the present. The story of the two U. S. banks, of their success and of the final overthrow of that system by Jackson, follows. The state banks and the various systems under which they were established are next described. Then came the national bank plan, evolved out of the best of the state banking systems, and this we have today. In succeeding chapters the author gives the history of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Scotland, and the banks of all the nations of Europe.—Pwb. Whly.

Horton, D. Silver and gold and their relation to the problem of resumption.

A work of considerable general interest and a contribution of value to the discussion of the subject in its largest aspects. . . Extremely interesting from every point of view.—Westminster Review, London.

Illinois. Auditor. Biennial rept. 1895-96. Ref.

State Bd. of Equalisation. Proceedings. 1898-96. 4 v. Ref.

Mass. Audstor. Report. 1896. Ref.
—— Bd. of Comm'rs. of Saving Banks.
Ann. rept. 1896. Ref.

Missouri. State Auditor. Report. 1895-96 Ref.

A full and detailed statement of the condition of the revenues and of the expenditures.

Nebraska. Treasurer. Biennial rept. 1894-96. Ref.

New Hampshire. Bd. of Bank Comm'rs.
Annual rept. 51. 1896. Ref.

The rept. shows a net decrease of savings deposits in the savings banks of \$8,581,527.

New Jersey. State Bd. of Assessors.
Annual rept. 8-18. 1886-96. 11 v. Ref.
Rept. of the taxation of railroad and canal property.

New York (City). Comptroller. Rept. 1895. Ref.

North Dakota. Treasurer. Report. 2-8. 1898-96. 2 v. Ref.

Ohio. Auditor. Annual rept. 1881-86, 98-96. 10 v. Ref.

Contains all the statements and exhibits necessary to a clear comprehension of the financial transactions the past year, the present and prospective conditions of the various funds, and the manner in detail of receiving and disbursing the same; also many statistical tables relating to valuations, etc.—W.D. Guilbert.

--- Inspector of Building and Loan Associations. Annual rept. 4-5. 1894-95. 2 v. Ref.

The importance of these associations to the state is shown by the large amount of assets accumulated, and is emphasized by the large number interested as stockholders, amounting to 279,956, seventy-seven per cent. or 215,566 of whom are wage workers.—W. M. Hahn.

Pennsylvania. Auditor General. Report on the finances. 1895. Ref.

Rothwell, R. P. Universal bimetallism and an international monetary clearing house.

It has been endeavored to clearly separate the author's opinions and suggestions from the facts upon which they are based, so that there may be no misconception in pursuing the argument. Whether or not the reader reaches the same couclusions as the author, or wholly dissents, what he needs in order to form a logical conclusion of any sort is a plain presentation of facts. The statistics in this compendium may be relied on as being derived from the very highest sources and may be accepted as authoritative. For the purpose of studying any phase of the monetary problem other than the one under immediate discussion the figures given herein may be serviceable for reference as a basis.—

Preface.

Texas. Comptroller of Public Accounts.
Report. 1887-92. 8 v. Ref.

U. S. Director of the Mint. Annual rept. 1896. Ref.

— Secretary of the Treasury. Annual rept. on the state of the finances. 1895-96. Ref.

### EDUCATION.

Aber, M. R. A. Experiment in education.

The kindergarten opened in connection with Mrs. Quincy Shaw's private school in Boston.

American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. Univ. extension lectures; syllabi. 1891-97.

Ref. 31d4

Bates, L. Kindergarten guide. 31d3k We heartily recommend it to our readers as being the most thorough, exhaustive and practical text-book on the subject yet published in England.-Teacher's Monthly, London.

Carlsruhe. Technische Hochschule. Programm. 1889-97. l v. Ref. 31a2

Harvard graduate's magazine. Sept., 1895-June, 1896. Ref. 31c

There are, we opine, few subscribers to the *Harvard Graduate's Magazine* who do not read it backwards for the class news, and who do not feel that they have got their money's worth before the general papers at the front are reached. -Nation.

Hughes, J. L. Froebel's educational laws for all teachers

The aim of this book is to give a simple exposition of the most important important principles of Froebel's educational philosophy, and to make suggestions regard-ing the application of these principles to the work of the schoolroom in teaching and training .- Preface.

Jordan, D. S. Care and culture of men; a series of addresses on the higher education. 31d4

Made up of addresses relating to higher education, delivered at different times before assemblies of teachers and and students.—Preface.

Kindergarten news. v. 4-5. 1894-95. Ref. 31c

Perkin's Institution and Mass. School for the Blind. repts. 63-65. 1894-96. Ref. 31a4

Turner, R. Handbook to accompany a color scheme for the kindergarten.

31d3k

A plan for the guidance of teachers in the use of colored paper and other color material.—Preface.

U. S. Bureau of Education. Report of the Comm'r 1894-95. 2 v. Ref. 31a2 Filled not only with dry statistics, as is often the case with government re-ports, but contains matter of general interest to all interested in educational matters, which means every citizen of the U.S.

University of Illinois. Board of Trustees. Report. 6-17. 1872-94.

Ref. 31d5

Williams, S. G. History of modern education. 2d ed. rev. and enl.

The most important of the additions is an introductory chapter giving a concise view of the valuable contributions to pedagogy made by the ancient world.

—Pub. Weekly.

### PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORTS.

Class Ref. 31a3.

Bd.of Education. Mass. Ann. rept. 88. *Da. v*, 60. 1895-96.

Michigan. Supt. of Public Instruction. 59th annual rept., 1895.

Minnesota. Normal School Board. 9th biennial rept., 1895-96.

- Supt. of Public Instruction. Bic repts. 2-4, 6-9. 1881-86, 1889-96.

Missouri. Supt. of Public Schools. Rept. 46-47. 1895-96.

New South Wales. Minister of Pub. Instruction. Report. 1895.

New York (City). Bd. of Education. 54th annual rept., 1895.

- (State). Supt. of Public Instruction. Annual rept. 40-42. 1898-95. 6 v.

North Carolina. Supt. of Pub. Instruc-tion. Biennial rept. 1887-90. 2 v.

Ohio. State Comm'r of Common Schools. Annual rept. 48. 1896. Rhode Island. Bd. of Education. 27th

annual rept., 1896.

St. Louis. Bd. of Pres. and Directors of the Public Schools. 41st annual rept., 1895.

South Dakota. Comm'r Schools and Public Lands. 4th biennial rept., 1895-96.

Vermont. State Supt. of Education. 34th school rept., 1896.

### METHODS AND PRACTICE.

Class 31d2.

Atkinson, W. P. On history and the study of history.

Baldwin, J. Schoschool methods. School management and

Glimpses are given throughout the .. book of the best practical methods of organizing and supervising schools, and in this respect it is believed by the publishers that it will prove of great service to school superintendents and school boards.—W. T. Harris.

New York (State). Regents of the University: Examination Dept. Annual rept. 3. 1895. Ref.

During the year 1,536,700 question papers were submitted. If an examiner learns the identity of the writer of a paper, he is compelled instantly to cease consideration of the paper and transfer it to some one else. it to some one else.

Wells, J. Teaching of history in schools; a lecture delivered at Oxford, 1892.

# ELEMENTARY TEXT BOOKS. Class 31t.

Baldwin, J. Fifty famous stories retold.

Time-honored stories which have become so incorporated into the literature and thought of our race that a knowledge of them is an indispensable part of one's education.

Cyr, E. M. Children's third reader.

The primary aim of this reader is education by means of good literature.

—Preface.

Howliston, M. H. Cat-tails and other tales.

It is hoped that these stories will be found useful for training the imagination, for leading the child to more intelligent observation of the phenomena about him, and for creating an interest in natural science.—Preface.

Smythe, E. L. A primary reader; oldtime stories, fairy tales and myths retold by children.

Provides reading matter for the little ones. Colored plates.

Stickney, J. H. Pets and companions, a 2d reader.

A nature reader which loses much in literary finish and variety of style, but gains in singleness of aim.

Wood, J. G. Natural history readers.
1-6.

Treat of different orders of animals.

### SPANISH GRAMMARS.

Class 33f.

Academia española, Madrid. Gramática de la lengua castellana.

Worman, J. H., and Bransby, C. Segundo libro de Español. 33f
Contains proverbs, fables, short stories, poetical selections and brief extracts from the Spanish classics.

Yañez, J. B. Spanish composition. 33f
Contains exercises suitable for translation into Spanish and a list of Spanish idioms.

### NATURAL SCIENCES.

# American Institute of Homeopathy. Transactions. 1896. Ref. 53c Angot, A. Aurora borealis. 47

First appeared as ten articles written for La Lumière Electrique, 1882. While there have been many monographs in different languages upon various phases of this subject, there has been a want of a convenient and comprehensive survey of the whole field. Prof. Angot... presents a picture of the actual state of present knowledge, with a summary both of definite results and of the points demanding additional investigation.

Belfield, H. H. Graded examples. 37 Bernheim, H Suggestive therapeutics; tr. fr. the 2d Fr. ed. by C. A. Herter.

KS

"Nowhere else will the reader find so complete an account of the manipulation of hypnotic suggestions used to cure disease; and the preferences of the author do not lead him to lengths which are not fully to be accounted for by his natural enthusiasm and the seductive nature of his subject."—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Chapman, F. M. Bird-life; a guide to the study of our common birds. 50a

Not addressed to past masters in ornithology, but to those who desire a general knowledge of bird-life and some acquaintance with our commoner birds. The opening chapters of this book briefly define the bird, its place in Nature and its relation to man, and outline the leading facts in its life-history. The concluding chapters present the portraits, names and addresses of upward of one hundred familiar birds of N. America.—Pref.

Geddes, P. Chapters in modern botany.

Gliddon, A. J. L. Faith cures, their history and mystery. 58

In opposition to the teachings of Christian Science.

Hallberg, C. S. Physician's manual of the national formulary. 55

Magner, D. Facts for horse owners. 57f
Same as The art of taming and educating horses.

It is the best work of the kind, that so far as I know has ever been published.—
Robert Bonner, Esq.

Missouri state medical directory. 1889, 1893. 53b

New York (State). Regents of the University. Annual report on the State museum of natural history. 1894. 3 v. Ref. 46

Parke, Davis & Co. Epitome of the newer materia medica, standard medicinal products and fine pharmaceutical specialties.

55

Shaw, E. R. Physics by experiment. 41

Elementary in character—a book for beginners. Encourages self-development and begets interest. Develops manual skill. Whole treatment of magnetism and of voltaic and dynamic electricity extremely simple.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Rept.

1895. Ref. 46g

Accompanied by mans illustrating the

Accompanied by maps illustrating the advance of the survey.

--- Marine Hospital Service. Annual rept. 1896. Ref. 53c

Woodhull, J. F. Simple experiments for the school-room. 42

It is a duty the teacher owes to his pupils to explain the them, or enable them to find out, the causes of the ordinary phenomena that daily happen before their very eyes. This is an object the experiments detailed in this book aim at. They can be performed by any teacher . . . are daily performed by the author's pupils in the College for the Training of Teachers, New York City.

—Pref.

### SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 35a.

Jahrbuch der Naturwissenschaften. v. 12. 1896-97.

Kansas Academy of Science. Transactions. Ann. meetings. 18-19, 26-27. 1885-86, 93-94.

Paris. Academie des Sciences. Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances. v. 128. July-Dec., 1896.

Scientific American Sup. Catalogue of valuable papers. v. 1-41. 1876-96.

U. S. Smithsonian Inst. Annual report of the Board of Regents. 1894-95.

Contains proceedings of the Bd. of Regents, report of the Enancial affairs of the Inst., annual report of the secretary and miscellaneous memoirs.

### ENGINEERING.

Association of Engineering Soc. Journal. v. 16-17. 1896. Ref. 40

Engineering magazine. v. 11-12. Apr., 1896-Mar., 1897. Ref. 40

Mass. Joint Board upon the Improvement of Charles River. Rept. April, 1894-May, 1896. 2 v. Ref. 40a

New York (City). Dept. of Docks. Annual rept. 26. 1896. Ref. 40e

St. Louis. Sewer Dept. Elevations and depressions of the precise level bench marks.

Ref. 40a

The method of precise leveling followed to obtain the elevations of the bench marks given in the book is the same as that used by the Mississippi River and Missouri River Commissions.

—E. J. Jolley, Ass't Engineer.

U. S. Nautical Almanac Office. Bur. of Navigation. American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac. 1897. Ref. 40e

### SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Class 40f.

Hazen, A. Filtration of public watersupplies.

St. Louis investigated this subject in 1868, and the engineer of the St. Louis Water Board, the late Mr. J. P. Kirkwood, made an investigation and report upon European methods of filtration which was published in 1869, and was such a model of full and accurate statement combined with clearly drawn conclusions that, up to the present time, it has remained the only treatise upon the subject in English, notwithstanding the great advances which have been made, particularly in the last ten years, with the aid of the knowledge of the bacteria and the germs of certain diseases in water. In the present volume I have endeavored to explain briefly the nature of filtration and the conditions which, in half a century of European practice, have been found essential for successful practice, with a view of stimulating interest in the subject, and of preventing the unfortunate and disappointing results which so easily result from the construction of inferior filters.

—Preface.

Mason, W. P. Water-supply; considered principally from a sanitary standpoint.

Full of facts gathered from various sources, and has the merit of being a small volume.—Library Journal.

### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class 42.

Molloy, G. Gleanings in science.

Probably the clearest and most interesting series of popular lectures that have ever been written on electricity, latent heat, etc.

Taylor, J. E. Theoretical mechanics.
An excellent manual.

Wright, M. R. Sound, light and heat.
Gives an extended treatment of elementary physics.

### ELECTRICITY.

Class 48.

Electrical engineer. v. 22. 1896. Ref. Meadowcroft, W. H. A. B. C. of the X

rays

Aims to make all explanations as full as possible and as simple as is consistent with statements of technical matters.

Poyser, A. W. Magnetism and electricity.
An excellent manual.—E. R. Shaw,
Prof. of Pedagogy, N. Y. Univ.

### APPLIED ELECTRICITY.

Class 43a.

Bottone, S. R. Electro-motors.

This book was originally prepared chiefly as letters, in reply to queries addressed to the author on the construction of electro-motors, on their many modifications, and on their mode of working.

Haskins, G. H. Telephone troubles and how to find them.

A complete handbook for Telephone Inspectors.

Induction coils; how made and how used.

Morton, W. J., and Hammer, E. W. X ray; or, Photography of the invisible and its value in surgery.

What is here written in special regard to the X ray is based upon Dr. Morton's actual and personal experimentation, even to the negatives from which the half-tone reproductions have been made. These in no instance have been re-touched, but are purely mechanical reproductions. - Preface.

Watson, A. E. How to build a one-half horse power dynamo or motor.

Illustrated with working drawings.

### GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Dana, E. S. Minerals and how to study 484 them.

Presents the subject in a clear, simple and readable form.

Indiana. Dept. of Geology and Natural Resources. Annual rept. 21. 1896. Ref. 48a

> The contents of the Report pertain very largely to the economic natural resources of the State and embrace the results of the work accomplished by the different divisions of the Department during the calendar year 1896.-W. S. Blatchley.

New Jersey. Geological Survey. Annual rept. of the State Geologist. 1898-95.

**Ref. 48**a

### ZOOLOGY.

### Class 50.

Browne, M. Artistic and scientific taxidermy and modelling.

Although many of the processes described are somewhat advanced and necessarily technical, yet, as the old methods of work have been re-described, corrected, and have had new light thrown upon them, the learner is easily led from the known to the unknown, the stages being so defined that he need not be alarmed at the magnitude of the task set him. - Preface.

Furneaux, W. S. Life in ponds and

A most excellent book for popular use .-- Library Fournal.

Wood, J. G. Horse and man.

Protest against shoes, checks and blinders for horses.

The illustrated natural history.

Treats of mammals, birds and insects.

Popular natural history.

### ETHNOLOGY.

Keane, A. H. Ethnology.

"Prof. Keane's book is the first systematic treatise on Ethnology as a whole that has appeared since the general acceptance of the evolutionary theory. He has made it worthy of the place it occupies. . . The treatment of the first part is ample and satisfactory. The second part--more original and novelseems to me to give by far the best divi-sion of the human species into varieties and sub-varieties, on a scientific basis, that has hitherto been attempted. Mr. Grant Allen, in the Academy.

Peters, J. P. Nippur; or, Explorations and adventurers on the Euphrates. v. 1.

Smith, W. R. Kinship and marriage in early Arabia. 51.

The object of the present volume is to collect and discuss the available evidence as to the genesis of the system of male kinship, with the corresponding laws of marriage and tribal organization, which prevailed in Arabia at the time of Mohammed.-Pref.

#### HYGIENE.

### Class 57d.

Brooklyn. Health Dept. Annual rept. 1894. Ref.

The death rate was the lowest that has been reported since health statistics began to be kept in Brooklyn, 20.8 per 1000.

Connecticut. State Bd. of Health. Annual repts. 11-19. 1889-96. Ref.

The duty of the Board is, to keep in touch, as best it can, with every part of the State, with special reference to the prevalence of sickness in any torm, but especially when occurring as epidemics; to investigate their causes; to enquire into the effects upon the public health resulting from particular conditions, relating to localities, employments, food, or other unhealthy influences; when asked to do so, to inspect and advise in regard to the sanitary conditions of hospitals, prisons, and other public institutions; when "reasonably reinstitutions; when "reasonably requested," to give information and advice to local health authorities on all sanitary questions. — C. A. Lindsley, M. D.

Good health; a journal of hygiene. v. 81. Ref.

Illinois. State Bd. of Health. Annual rept. 16th. 1898. Ref.

Keith, G. S. Fads of an old physician.

I have taken the opportunity to give to the public and the profession my views on some matters of general inter-est to both, bearing more or less directly on the prevention and treatment of disease in a simpler way than is generally followed .- Preface.

Pennsylvania. State Board of Health.
Annual report. 11. Ref.

St. Louis. Bd. of Health. Statement of mortality, vital statistics, etc. 1896.

Ref.
— Health Com'r. Annual rept. 19. 189596. Ref.

State Charities Aid Assoc. of New York. Handbook for hospitals.

Trall, R. T. Bath; its history and uses in health and disease.

Water has been employed as a remedial agent, internally and externally, from the earliest ages. It is capable of fulfilling more indications in the treatment of disease than any other substance. Indeed there is nothing in the universe so well entitled to the appellation of panacea. It may be used so as to warm, soothe, or cool the whole system, or any part, as it is torpid, irritated or inflamed.

— Digestion and dyspepsia.

A summary of the data collected in a practice of more than a quarter of a century, in all of which time no medicines were administered.

# EXERCISES AND RECREATIONS.

Class 57e.

Athletic sports.

The chapters in this volume have appeared at different times in Scribner's.

Since the appearance of these papers serially in the magazine, where they attracted a good deal of attention, the authors have carefully revised, and in some instances, expanded their work, and their inclusion in book form should give a new value and fresh currency to them. They are profusely illustrated and beautifully printed.—Bookman.

Bell, E., ed. Handbook of athletic sports. v. 4.

The object of this series is to give a clear description of each game, with practical instructions and hints, such as will be helpful both to the beginner and to the more advanced player.—Preface.

While out-of-doorgames are strongly advocated, moderation in their practice is recommended. Very sensibly written.

Muir, J. Bazaars and fancy fairs. 57e

The author has noted all the details necessary to the successful carrying out of such undertakings. . . by describing the methods whereby success has been achieved in the past.—Pref.

Wells, C. At the sign of the sphinx. 57e
A clever little volume within and without. There is not a little diversion in
these ingenious metrical puzzles.—Outlook.

USEFUL ARTS AND TRADES.

Class Ref. 59.

Mexico. Secretaria de Fomento, Colonización é Industrias. Boletin de agricultura, minería é industrias. Nos. 7-12. 1896.

U. S. Patent Office. Annual rept. of the Comm'r. 1895.

---- Official gazette. v. 76. July-Sept., 1896.

### MILITARY ARTS.

Class Ref. 60.

Mass. Adjutant-General. Ann. rept. 1896. Nebraska. Adjutant-General. Biennial rept. 1894-96. 2 v.

New Hampshire. Adjutant - General 1892-1896.

MECHANIC ARTS AND TRADES.

American machinist. v. 19. 1896.

**Ref.** 61a

Newman, J. Metallic structures; corresion and fouling, and their prevention.

It should always be remembered that the preservation of a metallic structure is only second in importance to that of its design and erection, and, unless corrosion and fouling are prevented or repressed, the time must come when the original strength will be so impaired as to be dangerous.—Pref.

Painting and decorating. v. 11. 1895-96. Ref. 61

### BUILDING.

Class 61b.

Bower, W. F. Specifications.

A practical system for writing specifications.

Building news and engineering journal. v. 71. July-Dec., 1896. Ref.

Iowa. Custodian of Public Buildings and Property. Rept. 1894-95. Ref.

National Assoc. of Builders. Official rept. 2d-9th annual conventions. 1888-95. Ref.

### MANUFACTURES.

Class 61c.

National Confectioners' Assoc. of the U. S. Extracts fr. constitution and by-laws, list of officers and members, [etc.]

Rigg, A., and Garvie, J. Modern guns and smokeless powder.

Stabler, E. Overlooked pages in reaper history.

Weber, K. Die Malz-Fabrikation.

### INTERCOMMUNICATION.

#### Class 62b.

Canada. Postmaster-General. Official

postal guide. Jan., 1897. Ref. Lancefield, R. T. Notes on copyright, domestic and international.

Contains points of special interest to booksellers, as well as those interested generally in the question.

Philatelic journal of America. v. 1, 4-6. 1886, 1888-90. Ref.

### LOCOMOTION AND TRANS-PORT.

### Class Ref. 62c.

California. Bd. of R. R. Comm'rs. Biennial rept. 1895-96.

"Said Commissioners shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, to establish rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and treight by railroad or other transportation companies, and publish the same from time to time, with such changes as they may make; to examine the books, records, and papers of all railroad and other transportation companies, and for this purpose they shall have power to issue subpose they shall have power to issue subposenas and all other necessary pro-cess; to hear and determine complaints against railroad and other transportation companies, to send for persons and pa-pers, to administer oaths, take testimony, and punish for contempt of their orders and processes, in the same manner and to the same extent as courts of record, and enforce their decisions and correct abuses through the medium of the courts."

Illinois. Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Ann. rept. 1893, 1895.

Gives information as to the duties and labor pertaining to the office.

Kentucky. R. . rept. 17. 1896. R. R. Comm'rs. Annual

"Embraces condensed tables and statistics gathered from the annual reports of the various railroad corporations doing business in this State for the year ending June 30, 1896; also such matter pertaining to the official acts of the Commission and current railroad events as are considered to be of interest to the public and railroad managements."

Mass. Bd. of Railroad Comm'rs. Ann. rept. 28th. 1897.
Returns of 49 railroad corporations.

Nebraska. Bd. of Transportation. Annual repts. 7-10. 1898-96.

New Hampshire. R. R. Comm'rs. Annual rept. 50-52. 1894-96.

New Jersey. Bur. of Statistics of Labor and Industries. Annual rept. 19. 1896. The act creating this Bureau provides

that its duty shall be "to collect, assort,

systematize and present in annual reports, statistics relating to all departments of labor in the State"—C. H.

New York. State Engineer and Surveyor. Annual rept. on canals. 1882, 85-89, 91-95. 12 v.

North Dakota. Comm'rs of Railroads. Annual rept. 6-7. 1895-96.

Poor, H. V. Manual of railroads of the U. S. Ser. 28. 1896.

Comprises statements of all the steam R. R. in the U. S. and Canada and the chief ones in Mexico; also, of the street railway and traction companies and of corporations and organizations auxiliary to the railway interest.

Rhode Island. Railroad Comm'r. Annual rept. 1895-96.

U. S. Bur. of Navigation. Rept. of the Comm'r. 1896.

Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual rept. 10. 1896.

Among the noteworthy incidents of the current year, we assign the most prominent place to decisions of the Federal courts in cases involving important features of the "Act to regulate commerce."—Com'n.

Treasury Dept. Laws and regulations relating to the lighthouse establishment of the U.S., 1896.

The Light House Board consists of two civilians of high scientific attainments, an officer of the navy and an officer of engineers of the army.

Vermont. Bd. of Railroad Comm'rs. Biennial rept. 5. 1895-96.

### MINING AND METALLURGY.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Mineral resources of the Upper Cumberland.

Missouri. Mine Inspector. Annual rept. 10. 1896. Ref.

The most difficult task that I have had to contend with as Mine Inspector, has been that of securing an avenue of escape in case of accident or fire, other than that used as the hoisting shaft. I have been compelled to close several mines for non-compliance with the law in this respect.—Introduction.

Nicolls, W. J. Story of American coals. Written in the most simple language, for the unscientific reader, but is exhaustive in reference to all known authorities.

U. S. Bur. of the Mint. Rept. of the Director upon the production of the precious metals in the U.S. 1889-90, 98-95. Ref.

### AGRICULTURE.

Class Ref. 63b.

Boston. Parks, Bd. of Comm'rs of the Dept. of. Annual rept. 13-19. 1887-98.

Brooklyn. Dept. of Parks. Ann. rept. 28-36. 1888-96.

Georgia. Dept. of Agriculture. Publications. v. 22. 1896.

Why are not skilled indexers employed to index these really valuable publications?

Illinois. Dept. of Agriculture. Transactions. v. 33. 1895.

Contains also reports of the County Agricultural Societies.

--- State Horticultural Soc. Transactions. v. 26-80. 1892-96.

Its object is the advancement of the science of Pomology and the art of Horticulture.

Indiana. Horticultural Soc. Transactions. 1896.

Botany, horticulture, entomology, geology and ornithology.

Iowa. Bd. of Directors of the State Agricultural Soc. Annual rept. 1887-91, 1898-95.

Kansas. State Horticultural Soc. Biennial rept. 4. 1894-95.

Contains the proceedings of annual meetings.

Maine. *Bd. of Agriculture*. Annual rept. 80-87. 1886-94.

Mass. Bd. of Agriculture. Ann. rept. 44. 1896.

--- Metropolitan Park Comm'rs. Report. Jan., 1895-97. 8 v.

In these days of "greater" cities which threaten merely to become "baser" it is refreshing to read the 4th ann. rept. of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners of Massachusetts... We regret that we can do no more than suggest the extreme interest of this report.—Nation.

Missouri. State Bd. of Agriculture.
Ann. rept. 27. 1894.

Devoted to the advancement of the agricultural interests of the state.

Montana. Bur. of Agriculture, Labor and Industry. Annual rept. 4. 1896.

In addition to the regular duties and expenses of the Bureau the Legislature of 1895 established the Free Public Employment Office.—Introduction.

New Hampshire. Board of Agriculture. Annual rept. 23. 1898-94.

Ohio. Agricultural Enperiment Station. Bulletin. 1891-5.

--- Dairy and Food Comm'r. Annual rept. 9-10. 1895-96. 2 v.

"It is within the pale of fact to assert that more work has been done in the

prevention of fraud in the sale of food and drug products, and in the preservation of the public health thereby in the State of Ohio during the past two years, than in all the other states of the Union combined."

### Rose, N. J. Lawns and gardens.

A fine example of the art of bookmaking, and may be relied on as a trustworthy and complete guide for use in large and small places, for elaborate landscape gardening, and for gardening on a moderate or even humble scale. Whoever desires to combine art in any proportion with his gardening will find much to ald and interest him in this manual.—Independent.

St. Louis. Milk Inspector. Annual rept. 1895-96.

The intimate relation existing between the public health and the milk supply is one whose importance has until recent years escaped that close scrutiny and surveillance which its intrinsic importance demands. There is no branch of public work which comes more closely to each individual member of society. There is none that is so little suspected of harboring a concealed danger. Recent investigations made by Mr. Earnest Hart, of London; Dr. Rowland G. Freeman, of New York, and others, have traced the cause of a large number of epidemics to the milk supply.—Howard Carter, M. D., Milk Inspector.

---- Park Comm'r. Annual rept. 1896.

Our bicycle-riding citizens are constantly urging the keeping of our roads in perfect order. This can hardly be done as long as the streets in the vicinity of Forest Park are not made. The Park Dept. is, in consequence of these streets being impassable, compelled to issue permits to cross the park from south to north on the park drives to vehicles hauling building and other material to districts where building, streetmaking, water-pipe laying and sewer construction are going on. The park roads, not made for such heavy traffic, are thereby worn out and rendered impassable to pleasure vehicles and bicycle riding. In comparison with other cities, St. Louis is far behind in its appropriations for the maintenance and improvement of its parks. It would be a greathing for the parks if our wealthy citizens should emulate the public spirit and liberality of citizens of other cities, where fountains, bridges, statuary, monuments, etc., have been donated to their parks.—Franklin L. Ridgely.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Year book. 1895.

Scientific papers formerly published in the report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Vermont. State Bd. of Agriculture. Agric. rept. 15. 1895.

Virginia. State Bd. of Agriculture. Annual rept. 9. 1896.

In no period of its existence has the Board found the difficulties so great for the progressive and satisfactory accomplishment of many of the important and valuable results contemplated in its organization. The unfavorable conditions, commercial and financial, which have been almost universally prevalent throughout the State and country for several years past still continue, and in the main without mitigation.—A. S. Buford, Pres. of the Bd.

Williams, B. S. Choice stove and greenhouse flowering plants. 2 v.

Wing, H. H. Milk and its products.

A small handbook that gives in simple and concise form the principles underlying dairy practice.

### PREPARATION OF FOOD AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

#### Class 68c.

Historicus, \*\*/ Seud. Cocoa; all about it.

The first comprehensive work that has up to the present been published, concerning a staple commodity which is daily becoming more popular.—Public Opinion.

Rorer, Mrs. S. T. Mrs. Rorer's Philadelphia cook book.

Comprehensive and reliable. Brief introductions explain the chemistry and the mode of selecting the viands.—Leypoldt & Iles.

Salmon, L. M. Domestic service.

It is hoped that the tabulation and presentation of the facts will afford a basis for general discussion, knowledge of the conditions of domestic service beyond their own localities and households will enable some housekeepers in time to decide more easily the economic questions arising within every home, that it will do a little something to stimulate discussion of the subject on other bases than the purely personal one.-Preface.

### FISHING.

### Class Ref. 63d.

Pennsylvania. Comm'rs of Fisheries. Report. 1895.

U.S. Comm'n of Fish and Fisheries. Report of the Comm'r. v. 19-21. 1898-95.

Each volume contains a number of valuable appendices.

### ART.

### Class 64.

Grosse, E. Beginnings of art.

The author of this book is a professor in the University of Freiburg in Baden. He is an instructor of unusual power,

and is popular with his students. His present work makes no claim to exhaust the subject, but aims to incite other workers. Attention is confined to such material only as is supplied by the lowest stage of culture to be found among existing tribes.

Santayana, G. Sense of beauty; being the outlines of æsthetic theory.

Mr. S. is a pupil of Wm. James, and his æsthetics are, as is the way nowa-days, founded on psychology. They are not, therefore, always easy reading for the learner. But they will repay a little effort with an intelligible theory and ith occasional passages of eloquence. The paragraph, for instance, on the part which the flying buttress plays in the charm of the Gothic cathedral is the best on that matter that I have ever met with .- C. A. Cutter in Library Jourmal.

### FINE ARTS.

Chatwood, A. B. New photography.

654 Gardner, E. A. Handbook of Greek sculpture. Pt. 2.

For all its brevity, this handbook must take rank at once as the best account of Greek sculpture existing in English. -Nation.

Guerber, H. A. Legends of the Virgin and Christ; with special reference to literature and art. 694

Is not a devotional work nor a study of interpretation, the subject being treated only from the legendary and picturesque point of view.—Publisher's Weekly.

Litzmann, B. Das deutsche Drama in den litterarischen Bewegungen der Gegenwart.

Litzmann is a young man thoroughly in harmony with the time in which he lives, and he points to the most recent school of writers, under the leadership of Sudermann and Hauptmann, as the regenerators of German literature.-Literary World.

Roscoe, W. C. Poems and essays. v. 1. Poems.

Some of his smaller poems and sonnets are very fine condensations of the moral air which human characters carry with them everywhere, just as the earth carries with it its own atmosphere.—
Rickard Holt Hutton.

Swinburne, A. C. Tale of Balen. 67b The poetic gift of lasting youth keeps the likeness strong between the early and the later Swinburne; though youthfulness would better express this quality, for not only are grace and agility his still, but so is the undisciplined spirit. He very early came to his own maturityto maturity in a general sense he never will come.

White, W. Principles of art as illustrated by examples in the Ruskin Museum at Sheffield; with passages from the writings of R. 65

It is a fascinating book, breathing from its pages the noble soul of Ruskin in his efforts to raise art to its vinnacle of spirituality; one which all should read: . . . It pretends to being little more than a catalogue of the Museum, each item being fully annotated with explanatory passages from Ruskin's writings. But it is a good deal more. Mr. White's independent work is frequent and extensive, and it is lucid; and he has made his book a veritable encyclopædia of his Master's writings and teaching. . . . We need but point out the thoroughness of the work, both in the treatment and the arrangement of the book.—Magazine of Art.

### DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Class 65c.

Conway, W. M. Early Flemish artists and their predecessors on the lower Rhine.

Hall, S. C. The Vernon gallery of British art. 2 v.

This gallery of pictures was presented by Robert Vernon to the National Gallery in 1847. It consists of 152 pictures, besides works of sculpture.

Healy, E. On Christian art.

This little book, written by the daughter of one of the most gifted artists of America, will, I feel confident, help to cultivate a love of art, and to inspire at least a few of our young Americans with a desire to emulate the great men and women who have given us higher aims and diviner thoughts.—

J. L. Spalding, Bp. of Peoria.

### MUSIC.

Class 65f.

Ambros, A. W. Boundaries of music and poetry.

Entertaining as well as suggestive. It combats the notion that feelings are neither the aim nor the content of music, but points out the limitations of musical expression and warns against the extravagances of descriptive, or programme, music.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Corder, F. The orchestra and how to write for it.

For the string band, the theater band, the band found in open-air places of entertainment and at promenade concerts. Intended for the inexperienced as well as the trained musicians.

Fillmore, J. C. Pianoforte music; its history; with biog. sketches and critical estimates of its greatest masters.

Unnecessarily extended in its bio-

graphical department, but valuable, especially to the younger pianoforte students, in its exposition of the growth of the mechanics of pianoforte playing.—
Leypoldt and Iles.

Gould, S. B. English minstrelsie. v. 6.

A collection of English song with notes and historical introductions. The airs are by H. F. Sheppard and others.

**Hadow,** W. H. Studies in modern music. 2 v.

Chiefly taken up with critical biography, written with discernment, independence and forcefulness, and in an agreeable style.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Henderson, W. J. Preludes and studies; musical themes of the day.

A book of criticisms, suggestive, instructive and filled with the charm of good literature.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Kleczynski, J. Chopin's greater works; tr. by N. Janotha.

I am extremely glad to hear that Miss Janotha is giving her aid to the interpretation of Chopin, whom she so deeply venerates, for I feel sure that no one living is more competent to do it.— Gladstone.

Music. v. 10. May-Oct., 1896. Ref.

A monthly magazine devoted to the art, science, technic and literature of music.

Paine, J. K., Thomas, T., and Klauser, K., eds. Famous composers and their works.

## HISTORIES OF POETRY AND CRITICISMS.

Class 66a.

Austin, A. Poetry of the period.

Craigie, W. A. Primer of Burns.

Mainly intended to supply the readers of Burns with such facts concerning his life and works as are most necessary for the understanding of his poetry. There is also a very complete bibliography.

Forman, H. B. Our living poets; an essay in criticism.

Moore, E. Studies in Dante. 1st ser. Scripture and classical authors in Dante.

Appeals chiefly to serious students of the works of Dante.—Pref.

Poet-lore. v. 8. 1896. Ref.

Devoted to the comparative study of literature.

Rabb, K. M. National epics.

Gives an historical and descriptive sketch of each of the great epics of various nations, with a short bibliography of the same, and with illustrative extracts from the poems themselves. Sharp, A. Victorian poets.

Treated in a broad and philosophical spirit.

Swannick, A. Poets the interpreters of their age.

Inhaling the atmosphere of their age, while breathing forth, in strains of impassioned music, their inmost thoughts and feelings, the immortal poets of our race have unconsciously reflected in their works the tendencies, moral and intellectual, of the period in which their lot was cast; in their ideal world we see transfigured the actual world by which they were surrounded, and, while themselves the heirs of the ages which preceded them, they have in turn bequeathed new elements of progress to their successors.—Introd.

Van Dyke, H. The poetry of Tennyson.

This edition has been much enlarged in the chronology. It contains also an altered and improved estimate of Maud.

Note to 3d ed.

### AMERICAN POETRY.

#### Class 67a

Allen, L. W. Abraham Lincoln, a poem.

A revised edition of the prize poem published in The N. Y. Herald, Dec., 15, 1895.

Bryan, W. H. Eagleid, an epic poem; or, The causes which led to the war of 1812, with the events rhythmically related.

**Byars**, W. V. New songs to old tunes. See review in June number.

Dunbar, P. L. Lyrics of lowly life.

A true singer of the people—white or black, it makes no difference—has been found.—N. Y. Times.

Sangster, Mrs. M. E. (M.) Easter bells.

Tender and graceful, filled full of a sweet spirit, musical, appealing in a gentle way to the heart.—Independent.

# DRAMA (BRITISH AND AMERICAN.)

Bell, Mrs. H. Fairy tale plays and how to act them. 67d2

Admirably and clearly written, and will be an inexhaustible source of amusement for girls and boys on long winter evenings.—Pall-Mall Gazette.

Boas, F. S. Shakespeare and his predecessors. 67dl

Discusses S's works in relation to their sources and throws light on their technique and general import.

Jones, H. A. Michael and his lost angel. 67d

Undoubtedly effective as a reading play. The story is that of the temptation and fall of a high-minded, spiritual man—a clergyman—of his public con-

fession, and struggle towards expiation. The power of passion is forcibly presented. The style is strong though monotonous.

### ENGLISH NOVELS AND TRANS-LATIONS.

#### Class 69b.

Abbott, C. C. When the century was new.

In this charming novel we have the best of Dr. Abbott's character-drawing up to date, and the plot is exceptionally well planned.

Ade, G. Pink Marsh, a story of the streets and town.

Mr. George Ade... has attempted a most difficult task. He has written a series of conversations between a bootblack and his morning customer, and published them as a book. The character of the bootblack is made interesting as a type of a colored boy without education or friends, possessing the virtues and vices of his races who secures a foothold in what he calls, his "profession," and rises to the dignity of a Pullman car porter.—Outlook.

Alexander, Mrs. pseud. A crooked path. Allen, J. L. Choir invisible.

Several years ago the author wrote another book called "John Gray," which he has greatly developed and strengthened in this.

Barnes, J. A loyal traitor.

One of the best romances lately published. It is a story of the war of 1812, full of adventure, brilliantly told, smacking sharply of the good old time tale of vagabond heroism and at length falling naturally into love experiences.—Independent.

Barr. R. Mutable many.

Deals seriously with a serious subject—namely, the relations between capitalist and employee. His account of a typical strike is clever, spirited and made from evidently careful study of average workmen and employers.—Outlook.

Barr. Mrs. A. E. (H.) Prisoners of conscience.

An account of the life, love and death of the hero's father, which strengthens this powerful little tragedy of a Shetland fisher-village.

Becke, L., and Jeffery, W. First Fleet family.

A story, purporting to be based on fact, of the founding of Botany Bay and the first convicts sent there.

Bellamy, E. Equality.

After years of preparation the author now puts forward a work which will command universal attention.

The author has much to say of the meaning of the events of our own times, which he links with the future by predictions of changes now close upon us.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bolton, Mrs. S. K. Stories from life. Brown, A. The day of his youth.

The aim of the story is to show how a boy bred in the solitude of the woods develops into a noble manhood through the suffering which treachery in love produces, then through a life of unselfish devotion to humanity. The subject is of large significance and is treated with a vigorous hand and in excellent taste.

Burnham, Mrs. C. L. (R.) Miss Archer Archer.

The scene is partly on the coast of Maine and partly at an old "before-thewar" homestead in Virginia. Some chapters take in Fortress Monroe, Hygria Hotel, and Washington.—Pub. Weekly.

Charles, Mrs. E. (R.) Bertram family.

— Conquering and to conquer.

Chateaubriand, F. A. R. vicomte de. Atala; illus. by Doré. Ref.

Cherbuliez, V. With fortune made.

Relates the experience of a Frenchman who makes a fortune in America and returns to his native town, taking some of his poorer relatives to live with him.—Pub. Weekly.

Cholmondeley, M. Devotee.

Crawford, F. M. Rose of yesterday.

Notwithstanding Mr. Crawford's public condemnation of the novel with a purpose, in his latest book the motive seems to be the discussion of divorce. The characters are drawn with the author's usual charm and skill and one wonders that he preserves his light and happy touch in description, after the number of books that he has produced so rapidly.

Dana, F. Leonora of the Yawmish.

A moral . . . may easily be found in the evidence furnished to show that a man really counts for what he is rather than for what he has.

Davis, R. H. Soldiers of fortune.

It is the strongest piece of writing that Mr. Davis has ever done, and shows him a larger man in a literary way than even his admirers anticipated.—R. H. Stoddard.

Abounds in action, and the reader's interest is kept at a high point continuously, although mere sensationalism is avoided.—Outlook.

**Deland,** Mrs. M. W. (C.) Wisdom of fools.

Is composed of four sociological problems in the form of stories, although the ethical purpose is not disguised . . . There is much to commend in the manner in which these problems are presented, and Mrs. Deland's style has never been shown to better advantage. She possesses that rare quality of judgment which tells her not to preach arrogantly, but to make her readers think for themselves, or at least to think that they are thinking for themselves, which after all is not so very different.—Outlook.

Doyle, A. C. Uncle Bernac.

Rewritten and lengthened by onethird since its appearance in serial form.

#### Dumas, A. D. Ange Pitou.

- Olympe de Clèves; a romance of the court of Louis XV.
- ---- She-wolves of Machecoul.—The Consican brothers.
- --- Whites and the blues.

  Same as The first republic.

#### Du Maurier, G. The Martian.

Du Maurier has called to his aid his own experiences in school, in art life, in society, and in curious and now bygone phases of life in France. The best pages of the book are those in which the author's individuality is most prominent. There are many charming passages, many delightful reminiscences; the reader is admitted in a free and friendly way into a world of good-fellowship, and makes one of a cheerful, witty and unconventional society. Who but Du Maurier, for instance, would have thought of casually introducing himself into the plot under his own name? Who but he could have chatted with such flavor and local color of French boyish experiences, of German watering places, of London clubs, of English country life, of studio gossip, of music-lovers' talk—the whole interspersed with bits of odd French, outworn London slang, or apt lines from German lyrics; in short, who else could have made such an olla podrida of spicy literary morsels, grateful to the taste and of easy digestion?--Outlook.

Ebers, G. M. A thorny path.

A story of the early Christians under Caracalla. The scene is laid in Alexandria. The author's ability to write an interesting novel with an accurate historical setting is too well known to need comment.

#### Edwards, M. B. Romance of Dijon.

Nothing she has hitherto done has more colour or vivacity than this story of certain effects of the French Revolution in the wine country.—Pall Mall Gazatte

Eschstruth, N. von. Countess Dynar; or, Polish blood.

- Her little highness.
- --- The opposite house.
- ---- A princess of the stage.

# Gissing, G. Eve's ransom.

Direct and frank, both in statement and judgment, and inclined to harp on the dreary and rather awful phases of existence.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Gould, J. T. Genuine girl.

Graham, P. A. Red scaur.

A story of rustic life in Northumberland.

To read the book is to get away into the country as it was a good many years ago. It is, moreover, to be refreshed by contact with a writer who knows the English tongue and uses it beautifully. Black and White.

Grant, C. Stories of Naples and the

Contains records of a shrewd and original observer who loved the Neapolitans and the Naples of which he writes, and who has lavished upon these simple stories all his varied lore as to Neapolitan character, religion and superstition. Merely superficial local color is, in these days, very easily acquired, but here we have something unique, an intimate and sympathetic knowledge of the lassarose. the galantuomo, and the camorrista which ems almost miraculous for an Anglo-Saxon to have acquired.—Nation.

Grant, R. Carletons.

Sketches every-day life with a light and entertaining touch.—Leypolds and

- Mrs. Harold Stagg.

Mr. Grant is a shrewd observer, and has a vein of refined sentiment.—Leypoldt and Res.

Green, E. E. The sign of the Red Cross. A tale of old London.

Hale, E. E.—Christmas at Narragansett.

Short stories told by old friends gathered together about Christmas time at Narragansett.—Sargent.

- Susan's escort, and others.

Susan's Escort and Others has brought together many of Dr. Hale's inimitable stories. "Colonel Clipham's Calendar" is a subtle revelation of the power that lies in fidelity to a great life-principle, but the story is told with Dr. Hale's lightest touch. "Bread on the Waters" is a strong, vigorous story Waters" is a strong, vigorous story showing the power for destruction that lies in the press, and the gratitude in the human heart. In every story the good in man is the dominant note, and the reader is grateful for the clean, pure, vigorous pen that gives him not only pleasure but renews his faith in his fellow man.—Outlook.

Hamilton, M. Self-denying ordinance.

A novel of absorbing interest.-N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Higginson, E. From the land of the snow-pearls.

Stories of superior merit . tures of life sincerely drawn with a firm hand and a clear vision, romantic enough, yet simple, often homely. The author is wise in choosing subjects. . . . Some of the incidents are sketched so vividly and so truthfully that persons and things come out on the page as if life itself were there.—N. T. Independent.

Hornung, E. W. Irralie's bushranger, a story of Australian adventure. A delightfully tormening tale, com-

pacted of all the good qualities of romantic adventurous fiction, in combination with a plot ingenious enough to keep Mr. Stockton awake at night reproaching himself for not having thought of it nimeals. N. T. Tribune it nimselt .- N. Y. Tribune.

My lord duke.

Mr. E. W. Hornung has many of the qualifications of the born story-teller. His My Lord Duke is essentially rather improbable—it transports an ignorant Australian cattle-tender into the place of an English Duke as though by magic -but it never lets the plot-interest flag, and tells its story with forcible directness .- Outlook.

Howells, W. D. Landlord at Lion's Head. A capital piece of workmanship; story, scenery, portraiture, analysis of character, all are good, and the writer's accomplished skill weaves the whole together .- London Athenaum.

Jerome. J. K. Sketches in lavender, blue and green.

Shows a marked advance in dramatic force and rapidity of movement. While his prevailing tone is gay, several of the tales, however, have a strong emotional interest.

Kingsley, F. M. Paul, a herald of the Cross

A reverent attempt to throw into the form of fiction Bible history. . . . The author has a strong, earnest, religious spirit, and the story is free from sensationalism.—Outlook.

Lyall, E. Autobiography of a truth.

This little story, told with the force of a practiced writer, may do more to bring home to popular apprehension the hor-rible cruelty with which the Armenians are being treated than acres of newspaper writing and reams of official reports. . . . We most heartily commend it to our readers.—Pacific Churchman, San Francisco.

MacQuoid, Mrs. K. (S.) Appledore Farm.

Her stories are simple and pleasantly narrated, her women being especially attractive.—Leypold and Iles.

Man or dollar, which? A novel by a newspaper man.

We have been so absorbed in our pursuit of money, the means, that we have lost sight of virtue and happiness, the end of life. Let us pause in this mad race and ask ourselves in what direction we are progressing .-- Preface.

Melville, W. Good for nothing. Merrick, L. One man's view.

Mitchell, F. A. Sweet revenge.

A romance of the Civil war.

Molesworth, Mrs. M. L. (S.) Uncanny tales.

Eight stories notable for ghostly visitations and supernatural influences.

More, E. A., jr. Out of the past.

This interesting and instructive book sets forth in the nature of an allegory the unending conflict between good and evil. The story gives in outline the possible life of a Brahmin of the earlier times, and the information given accords with the belief of the orthodox Brahmin . . The story is full of incident, its descriptions are graphic, and its style is often masterly.

Morris, W. Well at the world's end.

The nobility and the beauty of his intentions and his aspirations none has ever challenged, and every word he uttered was that of a generous hearted youth who saw life not steadily and whole, but unsteadily and partially and in little pictures. The artistic self-indulgence—the self-pleasing whim—which is the characteristic of youth is the basis of all Morris's work as poet, as artist, and as doctrinaire.—Athenœum.

Needell, Mrs. J. H. Passing the love of women.

Interesting and naturally developed. —Leypoldt and Iles.

Norris, W. E. Marietta's marriage.

Well up to the usual level of the author's entertaining stories.

Page, T. N. Old gentleman of the black stock.

A charming, natural story of Virginia life. A refreshing little book after a course of fin de siècle novels.

Pain, Mrs. A. Saint Eva.

St. Eva is in most respects a charming creation.—Athenœum.

Parker, G. Pomp of the Lavilettes.

A very picturesque and rather dramatic story, within a moderate compass, of French life in Lower Canada during the brief and unsuccessful rising against English rule. The little French-Canadian town is admirably sketched, and the three or four particular characters in the book are well drawn, especially the central figure, an Englishman without scruple, honesty, or fidelity, who is, at the same time, courageous to the last degree, and capable of a high degree of devotion.—Outlook.

Paston, G. Career of Candida.

One of the most robust and refreshing stories of the year. It tackles more than one thorny social problem with admirable courage, and challenges Mrs. Grundy to mortal encounter, but there is not the least verbal offence in it, not even to the most priggish and prudish of novel readers.—London Daily Telegraph.

Payn, J. Lost Sir Massingberd.

Dramatic, but not very original.—
Leypoldt and Iles.

- What he cost her.

Discusses the sunny and shady side of English society, emphasizing most strongly the latter.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Peard, F. M. Country cousin.

Her chronicles of English life are fairly amusing, naturally and pleasantly written.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Prince, H. C. Transatlantic chatelaine.

It is a pleasure to see a second book show a distinct gain over the first, and this pleasure Mrs. Pain has given us in A Transatlantic Chatelaine. The gain is in the direction of concentration and of singleness of purpose.—Atlantic.

Raymond, W. Gentleman Upcott's daughter.

A story of the yeomanry and landed gentry of Somersetshire.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Read, O. Bolanyo.

Has too much talk of no particular consequence, and not enough sction, humor, and character. Harmless, but duli.—Outlook.

Roberts, C. G. D. Earth's enigmas.

Strong, unusual stories, on unhackneyed themes, beautifully written.

Rodney, G. B. In buff and blue.

Purports to be portions of the diary of a Delaware soldier in our Revolutionary War, and pleasantly mingles campaigning and love-making.—Out-look.

Rokeby, C. Dorcas Hobday.

An exceedingly striking and interesting story, full of lively incident and exciting events. . The author keeps the thread of his narrative well in hand, and unravels it with great skill.—

Aberdeen Free Press.

Aberdeen Free Press.

Rossetti, C. G. Maude, prose and verse.

Written by Miss Rossetti at the age of nineteen. Many of the characteristics of the principal character are supposed to be the author's own.

Russell, W. C. A noble haul.

Seawell, M. E. Children of destiny.

A picture of luxurious living in the South fifty years ago.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Sergeant, A. Surrender of Margaret Bellarmine.

A story of religious doubts and the return of an intellectual woman to orthodox faith.—Leypoldt and Iles.

Steel, Mrs. F. A. In the tideway.

Mrs. Steel is rapidly taking a dignified and definite stand in the foremost rank of the romancers of the day.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Stockton, F. R. Story-teller's pack.

It is quite a long time since Mr. Stockton has given us a volume of short stories, and A Story-teller's Pack is, for that reason among others, more than welcome. It contains ten short stories, with a little introduction, and these stories are, for the most part, in Mr. Stockton's characteristic vein.—Outlook.

Sam'l F. Myerson Printing Co.
Publishing Department,
A. B. Benesch, - - - Manager.



THE THREE FATES.

Paul Thuman.

# .. The ..

# Public Library Magazine.

### A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

Vol. IV.

ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER, 1897.

No. 7.

# AN AFTERNOON AT THE NEW WATER WORKS.

IF you were a friend of mine visiting the city, and wanted to inspect our water works, which have a reputation all over the country among those interested in public works, and if you would put yourself under my guidance, I would probably treat you in this wise: First, I would make arrangements for an afternoon off. I would meet you down town when Broadway has no shady side and take you around to call on my friend Luke, who happens to be a member of the Noonday Club. He is always glad to meet a thoroughbred and do the honors. In the cozy club dining-room we take a table by the window. As soon as you have extended your freshly creased trousers beneath the fine white linen, and while the waiter is filling the thin cut-glass goblets with cracked ice, you remark upon the advantages of dining on the eighth floor and the splendid view that we are to enjoy between bites and sips.

I take the occasion to point out to you the two water towers, which are plainly to be seen on the high ground in the northern part of the city. The taller one is nearly two hundred feet high. Opposite these towers and nearer to the river is the Bissell's Point pumping station. Around the bend to our right and eight miles farther up the river is the Chain of Rocks and the new water works in-

Becoming historical, I tell you about the old, old pumping station near the foot of Cass avenue, where the pumps were built after the fashion of the engines on a Mississippi steamboat; about the old reservoir at 20th and Benton streets, that soon became filled to the

take from which all city water comes.

streets, that soon became filled to the top with mud left by the water in passing through. They had no settling basin, or, rather, none that could be called intentional. I tell about James Kirkwood, the eastern engineer. One of our suburban towns now wears his name. I tell how he came here in the later sixties and built the Water Works at Bissell's Point, the old water tower, the one that looks like a Corinthian column, and the reservoir at Compton Hill; and, moreover, how he would have preferred to locate the intake at Chain of Rocks, instead of Bissell's Point, had the money in sight been adequate. From Kirkwood we pass on to one of his disciples, Jeff Whitman, own brother to the famous Walt. Jeff was our first Water Commissioner under the new city charter. Jeff is no more, but his spirit stalks about the Water Works offices, visible at times in broad daylight to those who knew him and are skilled in ghostcraft. Besides these two there are other prominent

names that are, one may say, built into

our Water Works plant. Some of these men are dead, some living, some are known to fame.

Returning to ourselves, as we have made the most of a healthy appetite, we take the elevator and return to earth.

As you so seldom honor us with a visit, we will indulge in an open trap with two strong horses and a driver. The rig obtained, we start for a drive

interested, can have access to these books.

Leaving the Engineers' Club, we drive two miles west to Grand Avenue. Here we turn so that our carriage pole points in the direction of the north pole. In this position the city reservoir at Compton Hill is about three miles behind our backs. About the same distance before us lie the stand pipes, if



CONSTRUCTING THE CONDUIT ARCH.

The top of the completed arch is seen in the foreground, the end of completed arch in the background, with the wooden center still in position.

to the Chain of Rocks. We drive around by the Engineers' Club rooms, on Locust street, as I want fo take you in there for a few minutes. Here you will find a collection of reports and public documents relating to our Water Works. Some of the older reports, which give the doings of Kirkwood's time, have now become quite rare. Any old man or any new woman, who is sufficiently stand pipes ever lie when in good standing. Grand Avenue follows, as it were, the backbone of the Water Works system. Beginning at Bissell's Point, the old intake site, it takes a bee-line for the old water tower, straddles it without stopping, and sweeps around in a long curve to the service reservoir at Compton Hill.

We are coming to the water towers

Do you know, I have had more people ask me what the water tower is for and how it works. Our two stand pipes are alike in principle and internal structure. Each pipe acts as a reservoir. Take any old reservoir on top of a commanding hill. Deepen it until your sounding line shows twenty-five fathoms. Now draw in the sides until your water surface has shrunk to a sixfoot circle. Provide the necessary trimmings, and you have a stand pipe or water tower. The water from the pumping engines enters this slim and dainty reservoir at one side and leaves it at a point opposite to enter the city mains which lead to the basin on Compton Hill and to the heart of the city. If the pumps should run too fast the water will rise to the top of the stand pipe and overflow without harming any one. At other times the open stand pipe merely steadies the flow through the city mains. I hope I have made the matter less obscure to you who know not water works.

We cannot spare the time to enjoy the view from the top of one of these towers, so we turn our backs on their "stuck up" majesties and drive north toward O'Fallon Park. We are now on our way to the Chain of Rocks without diverging to inspect the Bissell's Point works. We will take a look at the latter on the way back to the city, if it be not too late.

Going through O'Fallon Park, we rein up at the brow of the hill before descending the steep drive that takes us down into the bottom land. The view up the river from this point is, to my taste, equal to anything in the way of scenery that you will find in a half day's drive from the Eads Bridge.

Now, if you will look up the river at the point where that high ground makes such a decided offset in the horizon, you will see the chimney at the Chain of Rocks works. It appears to stand right at the foot of the bluff. Away out in the river, opposite the chimney, you can plainly make out the inlet tower. It must be, I would say, about five miles in a straight line from our present position.

Leaving the park, we follow the electric car line out to its termination, or germination, in front of a wine garden.

Just before reaching that landmark we pass a group of large buildings on our right. That is the very newest pumping plant that we possess, the Baden Station.

It is called, like Bissell's Point, a high-service station—and, indeed, it will give a higher service than Bissell's Point—i. e., it will supply higher ground. There is no stand pipe or water tower at or near this station, on account of the ground being low and the pressure being high.

A water tower is now being built, however, which will be connected with the station. It will stand in front of the reservoir at Compton Hill.

The largest of these buildings here is the engine house. The building next on the right is the boiler house, and is provided, as you will observe, with a chimney 150 feet high.

About five hundred feet back of these buildings you will notice a small brown brick house, with white stone trimmings. That is a gate house, and it stands over the conduit, or aqueduct, which brings the water from the Chain of Rocks. We shall keep in sight of that conduit from here up to the Chain. It is covered, you will notice, with a bank of earth, and following the bank, you will observe, is a line of telephone poles.

From Baden to the Chain we find plenty of material for conversation. The handsome stone aqueduct bridge over The Maline Creek, just beyond the "Seven-Mile House," the steel girders carrying the Burlington Railway over the conduit, and over the city railroad

that runs out to the Chain along the conduit line, and the river itself, whose shores we are now skirting. I point out to you where the contractors built their camps while constructing the conduit, etc., and contrive to introduce a few bits of adventure and humor connected with these scenes. These contractors were a hospitable set, and the welcome visitor to the boss's "shack" was entertained with meat and drink

to be met, fought and overcome in the dark and forbidding labyrinth of the old City Hall, in order that the new Water Works might become a living and healthy reality.

Darker still is the picture when we learn that some of these monsters had to be appeased with human sacrifice. Official heads were often the price of needful legislation.

After this long course of preparation,



BUILDING THE CONDUIT.

The camera is standing east of the settling basin site at the Chain of Rocks and looking towards the city. The connecting pipes on the right will bring the water from one of the basins.

and merry tales and fun of several kinds.

These tales of peace I offset with bits of war history. There were times, you know, when the contractors were after the scalps of the inspecting engineers, and war almost to the knife was waged among the great piles of brick and sand and broken cement barrels.

After these scenes of cruelty I touch on the legislative, diplomatic and political annals of the new Water Works. I describe the terrible monsters that had you arrive at the Chain in the proper frame of mind to view it with interest.

If you were a Water Works man you could spend a day here quite profitably looking into all the details of the plant. As it is, you will, in an hour or so, have seen as much as you will care to.

A skiff ride out to the inlet tower, a climb up the ladder, a view from the middle of the river, a chat with the hermit who keeps the tower, and back to shore. A look down the shaft that opens into the submarine tunnel. This

is the opening from which all the tunnel rock was lifted into the visible world. This tunnel, you know, connects the bottom of the inlet tower with the well on shore from which the pumping engines draw. All the water for the city comes through this long hole in the rock. The tunnel is round and smooth inside, and just large enough to walk through comfortably were it in a dry ing on the settling basins. To the west of us and just this side of the road at the foot of the bluff was the camp for the engine pits. Right about here was the camp used by the tunnel and tower men.

I can see many ghosts around these obliterated camps. Dark Italians, cheery Irish, jingling harness, angry foremen, dynamite headaches, pay-day drunks.



END OF UPPER OR SHORE TUNNEL,

Where it enters the screen chamber near the engine house. The floor of the tunnel is here fifty-seven feet below the surface.

enough state for a promenade. While we are standing here by the river bank I divulge to you that if the river were at a lower stage we could now see the reef from which the Chain of Rocks got its name. I then point out the location of the camps where the men lived when the works were being built. A quarter of a mile south of where we stand were two large camps used by the men work-

sudden quarrels; rainy days in camp—everybody in rubber boots; sweltering days in camp—clothes worn at half mast; snowy days in camp—homage to the cast-iron stove.

But the tunnel was the most impressive, after all. If it were this time eight years ago we would walk up to the engineers' camp—that two-story frame building that you see to the north of the

pumping station. There we would be provided with rubber boots, coats and hats. None of these would fit us exactly, but everything goes. We would come back here to the shaft, take one or two of those big, awkward gasoline torches, step on the iron cage, hold on tight, and down we go with a rush, ninety feet in a quarter of a minute or so. At the bottom we are heavily showered by the water which squirts from "wet seams" in the sides of the shaft, so we lose no time in stepping off the cage into the drier tunnel. A burning torch that hangs on the wall serves to light our lamps, and we are ready for the march.

There is no parting of the ways here: we can't get lost. We march along the railroad track that occupies nearly the whole floor of the tunnel. We step now on the cross-ties, now in the water in which they lie. Now and then we slip or stumble, and splash each other's rubber suits all over. We are now well under the mighty Mississippi. We hear therumbling of an approaching car, and picking out a notch in the rock, we flatten ourselves against the wall and pray that the mule won't kick as the car, loaded high with "muck," thunders past. The car disappears in the darkness. Marching on again, a thousand feet from the shaft we come to a curtain of hissing water across our path. It comes through a crack that cuts through walls and roof. Our rubber suits say "open sesame," and we pass on. The roof is getting lower now, and we can plainly hear the clatter of the drills at the "face." We come to a switch and a muck car, which is being loaded with broken rock by a gang of men. These · "hoboes" are shoveling from a little mountain of debris, which rises almost to the roof of the tunnel. We crowd past the hoboes, scale the mountain, squeeze through over the divide and sit down on the jagged slope to enjoy the scene. The noise made by the percussion drills is simply deafening. Two heavy drills are going, each making about two or three hundred strokes a minute. Two drillers and two helpers, dressed in slickers and splashed with sludge, are running the machines. These men are trying to break their last month's record of two hundred and forty feet of heading. You notice that they work the rock drills for all there is in them. You observe the fine draft of cool air that comes from the exhaust. There is nothing like compressed air for tunnel work.

Well, this is a fine place to take cold, so we do not linger, and as we can go no further out, we "retrace our steps back," as the guide used to say in the Mammoth Cave. How warm and enervating the air feels when we are out in the sunshine once more. Taking off our rubber toggs we can return to—to 1897.

As a tunnel trip is not in order now, in the flesh, we stroll up to the pumping station. We view the immense pits cut in the solid rock for the pumping engines to rest in—that is, when they do rest. We watch the hoisting and cleaning of the big screens that strain the water as it leaves the tunnel, catching grass, weeds, and occasionally a small fish.

After walking through all the buildings, we take a look at the delivery well, into which four large streams of brown liquid are pouring with a roar like a little Niagara. That is the raw material from which drinking water is extracted. Isn't it dark and thick-looking before it breaks into foam?

The low-service pumps have done their work when the water is lifted into this well or basin. From here the water flows by gravity through the settling basins and long aqueduct to the highservice stations at Baden and Bissell's Point.

As our quarter-hours are numbered,

and as you are growing tired of standing and walking, we had better forego a close inspection of the settling basins, and take, instead, a view from the bluff.

Our carriage takes us up at the delivery well and we drive south along the main road for a half mile and then turn off by a steep and narrow private road, which winds up the face of the bluff. The bluff slope used to be all timbered,

The bird's-eye view of the Chain of Rocks Water Works is what we want, however, at the present moment.

There are six settling basins, as you see. Three are full of water to the top. They are settling. Two are half full; one of these is being emptied, the other is being filled. The last one is being cleaned. That mud on the bottom is about a foot thick, and the men are scraping it out with the help of a large



FOUNDATIONS OF ENGINE HOUSE AT BADEN.

A pipe to bring the water from the conduit is seen in the background, gate house on conduit, in the distance.

but now most of the trees are cut away and part of the ground is cultivated.

The horses rather enjoy the novelty of a hard pull, and we are soon a hundred and fifty feet above the main road and the Water Works grounds. Turning our team under a shady hickory that stands on the brow of a hill, we pull up and view the scene from our comfortable seats in the wagon. Now some one in the party must say what a beautiful place for a picnic this is. The view down the river is certainly worth the price of admission.

stream of water. They clean each basin every month or two.

It is more than a mile around the six basins.

On a hot day in summer the city will gobble up the contents of three of these lakes. It takes about 100 cubic feet of water every second to supply the city at such times.

Imagine a procession of sprinkling wagons four abreast and following each other as closely by as they comfortably could at the rate of five miles per hour. Such a procession, well tanked up—with

water, of course—and coming night and day, would keep our town supplied.

Here on the hill you get a panorama of the Chain of Rocks works that gives you the best conception of it in its tout ensemble.

There in the middle of the river you have the inlet tower. You can imagine the line of the tunnel running straight from the tower to the group of buildings that comprise the pumping plant. This side of the buildings we see the delivery well, and to the right of all are the settling basins, which are quite apparent to the naked eye.

From the basins the said eye can easily follow the line of the conduit running toward the city and conveying underground the clear, settled water to its thirsty and more or less unwashed inhabitants.

Our afternoon is about gone, so we shall have to call on our driver to man the brakes and start down the hill on our way back to the city, where we shall part with the assurance that you have now a more definite conception of the new Water Works.

S. B. RUSSELL.



INLET TOWER.

## VOS NON VOBIS.

There was a garden planned in Spring's young days,
Then summer held it in her bounteous hand;
And many wandered through its blooming ways;
But ne'er the one for whom the work was planned.
And it was vainly done—
For what are many, if we lack the one?

There was a song that lived within the heart

Long time—and then on Music's wing it strayed!

All sing it now, all praise its artless art;

But ne'er the one for whom the song was made.

And it was vainly done—

For what are many, if we lack the one?—EDITH M. THOMAS.

#### MY FRIENDS.

Books—by legions, line on line, Cloth or leather, musty, fine, Pompous quartos—never read, Folios that weigh like lead, Canvas stiffbacks, warping slow, Sheepskins in a rotten row, Volumes bulky, squat or tall; Books, books, books, from wall to wall, Shelf and section, stack and aisle, Fungus growths, that seem the while Blossoms to the bibliophile!

Books are monuments, 'tis said, Treasured voices of the dead. Had we for each book a bier, What a catacomb were here! Were each tome a driveling ghost, What a seance might we boast!

When the Spring is on the earth, And the soft airs call us forth, When the sun is on the flower, Ah, how weary, hour by hour, Grow the dizzy brain and eye, Shut from life and the blue sky, Poring over the dull pages Of these records of the ages!

Yet 'tis something, on a day,
When the sky is damp and gray
And our cheerful thoughts give room
To petty care and brows of gloom,
Something 'tis to walk beside
The volumes silent in their pride —
Silent till my looks attest

The yearning spirit in my breast; Then from each worn or formal cover Rises voice of friend or lover.

Olden rhymes and newer stories,
Tales of love and martial glories,
Travels over snow or sand,
Truth and fiction hand in hand,
Science (well, I pass her by),
Music (ditto, with a sigh),
Art, Philosophy, Religion,
(Said I not their name was Legion?)
Not omitting the sweet jest,
(Classic Elia gives the best,
Finding cause for cachinnation
In a Latin derivation).

So I wander down the aisle: Come, old quarto, crack a smile! "Friend," cries one in cover brown, "If you love me, take me down." And there a youngster from the ranks Steps to greet and give me thanks.

Books, my books, ye are a part
Of the fibre of my heart!
Love for you has cost me dear,
And in the eyes of men, I fear,
That pure love is half a shame.
More than fortune, more than name,
More now than the dreams of youth,
Is to me the storied truth
Embalmed and living in your pages,
O, my friends of all the ages!

- THOMAS FLEMING

When, therefore, she had given him Malory's "Le Morte D'Arthur," it was the first time that the ideals of chivalry had ever flashed their glorious light upon him, for the first time the models of Christian manhood, on which Western Europe nourished itself for centuries, displayed themselves to his imagination with the charm of story; he heard of Camelot, of the king of that company of men who strove with each other in arms, but who strove also with each other in grace of life and for the immortal mysteries of the spirit.

Hungrily he hurried to and and fro across the harvest of those fertile pages, gathering of the white wheat of the spirit many a lustrous sheaf: the love of courage, the love of courtesy, the love of honour, the love of high aims and great actions, the love of the poor and help-

less, the love of a spotless name and a spotless life, the love of kindred, the love of friendship, the love of humility of spirit, the love of forgiveness, the love of beauty, the love of love, the love of God. Surely, he said to himself, within the band of these virtues lay not only a man's noblest life, but the noblest life of the world.

While fondling these, he failed not to notice how the great book, as though it were a living mouth, spat its deathless scorn upon the things that he also—in the imperfect measure of his powers—had always hated: all cowardice of mind or body, all lying, all oppression, all unfaithfulness, all secret revenge and hypocrisy and double dealing: the smut of the heart and mind.—James Lane Allen, in *The Choir Invisible*.

#### A DAY IN CAHOKIA.

#### A GERMAN CHARACTER SKETCH.

"Junge bist du toll?"

"English, Tantchen. Scold English, American, Illinoisan, a Cahokian traa la, la, la, laa."

"Murderer, you will kill me! My glasses, my laces, Herrgott hilf!"

"So, so. Now ein 'Lebe hoch, Vaterland'—lebe wohl Tantchen! My steamer sails to-morrow."

"Hugh—hugh! Water, air! My fan, my cap, my glasses!"

"Ellen will be mine—Ellen and her eighty acres. Next year at this time she will be Frau Theodore von Junker and Tantchen will be the revered presiding genius of our future domain. Tantchen will then be rewarded for her devotion to this same Theodore von Junker, her orphaned nephew and allerliebster Windbeutel, who owes to her the whole of his sittliche Erziehung, etc., etc."

"Go, go! Your boisterous caresses—go! One would take you for a boy of eighteen instead of a full-grown Prussian officer of thirty. How do you know you shall win Ellen?"

"How? Through Karl's letter—this last, and through—through my feelings. And you, Tantchen, must teach me the first step toward the conquest."

"The first step consists in taking shorter strides when a fellow's limbs are as long and his head is as giddy as yours, and in advancing cautiously."

"Ah, true; cautiously. A Prussian officer should in all things know his ground abstractly before he touches it concretely, very true, very. Now listen to Karl's letter:

'CAHOKIA, June, 18——.
Dear Theodore:

No time for German at present; merely a few words to say how delighted I am at the prospect of your coming at last and how impatient I am of your arrival. So is she.'

Understand, Tantchen? 'She' means Ellen.

"Do not reckon without your host, my boy. How old is Ellen?"

"If I rightly remember, she has passed her seventeenth, but as you know, age among us hat nichts zu bedeuten, provided—etc., etc."

"Well, it is a consolation to me that at least in one respect my place may be filled by her in your future."

"Tantchen, do you not know that the stupendous avidity of my affections has the capacity to embrace a combination of mother-wife as well as other wife without the least diminution of older ties?"

"Continue reading the letter."

"The rest is all about politics, crops, harvesting, ten guests in the house; in October, wild ducks and prairie chickens. Only one other point will interest you. He says:

'Your letter is written in good English, thanks to Tantchen's continuous efforts to accomplish in you her own mastery of that tongue. I, too, shall never forget my own debt of love to her for her high-toned educational efforts in other respects besides those of imparting her

native language to the rough-shod American boy, whose good fortune it was to win her and your friendship during his school years in your city.

Your letter, while it produced the usual amount of pleasure and merriment on being read aloud by me to my wife and her sister Ellen, was a matter of special interest to the latter, who begged to take it to her room to read over, all to herself. Since then you are often a subject of comment and curiosity among us. For Ellen, now that the widowed mother of the sisters has passed away, makes her home with us. Furthermore, I wish to say that the sisters' claims on one hundred and sixty acres of land are now legally settled on them and are all clear. It is all magnificent farming land. So you see, if a fellow is not too squeamish to take fortune by the horns, he has a better chance of standing-room here than in the old country.

I take great pleasure in not satisfying Ellen's curiosity concerning you; for I represent you as being bald and wrinkled, ten years older than myself and not nearly as good looking after I've shed my jeans for woolens, but add that in your uniform you are a passably good-looking fellow, because that conceals many defects. For all of this and more scandal I offer no other excuse than that of wishing to enhance Ellen's pleasurable surprise on beholding your manly Teutonic beauty, crowned by a close crop of golden locks."

"See, Tantchen, how shines the fut—no, how the future shines before me?"

"Repeat and turn your sentence this way: how bright the future *lies* before me."

"Ah yes, it is so vexing a fact that when the heart feels keenly, the head invariably forgets himself—"how bright the future—" etc., etc. Picture to yourself, Tantchen, my uplifting, stirring delight, sitting there on Karl's estate under a huge shade tree sunny afternoons

in July and August, reading with him one of our great nation's great books; then at intervals frolicking with his two little children in the sunny green; imagine the charm of such a nature as contrasted with our own sunless region here. Indeed, at this moment for the first time do I recognize the truth of Karl's little satire on the "Sunless City of B-.... Some of these afternoon hours Karl will, no doubt, devote to his family, and I, of course, will be tactful enough to join with propriety in these devotions. On such occasions it is to be remembered to turn the conversation into channels not too deep for the feminine intellect, otherwise hiesse das einen Bock shiessen, was Tantchen?"

("Du edler Hansguckind'luft, du wirst noch viele Boecke shiessen.) Yes, I advise you to reserve your ammunition for the chase in October."

"Ach Gott! All my inclinations emphatically denounce the barbarous sports of the chase; I feel very keenly, very, my inability to join heartily in those "hunts" and "camp-meetings" so often mentioned in Karl's letters. His tastes. like mine, were classical and studious when we were together at the university. My last letter to him contains several citations, indicating my continuous growth in that direction, notwithstanding Fortune's stern behest of leading me to the monotony of a barracks, while him she led in eine freie, in eine glückliche Natur. But now, Tantchen, she smiles also on me—on us, and you too will smile, not with one eye only while the other weeps on account of diminishing revenues; no, you will smile with your whole dear face, when in a year or less you shall be re-established in pristine independence on an estate of eighty acres under the genial zone of Cahokia. Ha, how irrepressibly our Gemüth rushes to utterance!

"I have reason to be pleased that your utterances relieve your burdened imag-

ination as well as dancing; I will leave you to the full benefit of them for the present."

Good, good so, Tantchen. Meanwhile I will turn the light of the lexicon upon Cahokia.—C., C., ha, here. Cah, Caha-what, not in the lexicon? Ha, in the atlas I must seek. Here. Chicago, Springfield, Belleville-Belleville? Ah, richtig. There the family lived when Karl's father was governor. In what splendor must they have lived there with hosts of people on the estate. These must have been highly intellectual men, attracted there by that famous library on the north of the villa; I remember the picture distinctly which I tore from Karl's pocket one day when we were playing soldier up in the eighth story with Uncle Peter's seelig jagd-To-day, in that library, my fancy reads the titles of innumerable books (the ladder whereon to ascend to that Western Parnassus must be ready at hand). There, at the highest, stand the Greeks and Latins; in the centre, the English and Germans stand, radiating the absorbed light of the ages while generating the new light for the future; then follow mixed nations wherein a few Frenchmen shine forth brightly-they all stand there ever welcoming the initiated, among whom are to be counted Karl and myself. Surely, a sharp but brotherly critique will not be absent when discoursing there, say, on the supremacy of Greek or German thought, while at the same time we shall rejoice in each other's widened mental horizon in spite of possible disagreements.

Here again, nota bene—if the ladies be present, deep subjects must not be treated seriously, none exhaustively; for women usually regard intellectual ardor among men in the light of cold, narrow egoism. Their judgment is indisputably correct when such discourse is unamenable to the vivifying influence emanating mys-

teriously but undeniably from the untutored intelligence of "das ewig Weibliche." Besides for me their presence on such occasions will furnish the best of opportunities for my practice in light and polite English, an advantage not to be overlooked.

Ha, much time wasted over this atlas, it is veraltered, very. Cahokia is not marked; however, I know it to be a noteworthy city in Illinois; this much is certain and enough for the present. Karl's directions how to reach it are minute and explicit.

Now, once more to regard the list of objects needed for voyage and Cahokia. Its climate is warm in summer, cold in winter. Clothes for two seasons. My light suit, after the latest Berlin cut, is proper for the promenade; two simple suits for common on the estate; two heavier, for winter; for the chasefor it Karl must provide. Ach Gott, surely during my sojourn with him I must discover some way to evade the chase without breach of good taste toward host-ha, da geht mir ein Licht auf: I will propose symposia instead. In these I shall feel myself on equal footing with Karl and the other six or ten there assembled. But to hunthunt! when I cannot in the least distinguish game except on paper—(with illustrations I will in all events provide me, they may come into requisition; likewise with those ancient hunting boots of Uncle Peter Seelig, the Foerster-why not take his whole chest, with saber. field-glass and all the rest? My spectacles may appear laughably out of place on face upturned, spying into remote regions, yes, the whole outfit; geharnischt in it I shall be the best equipped hunter in the party-gluecklicher Einfall!) What next on the list? Linen. much linen; costume de rigeur-one will suffice; hats, cylinder, summer hat, soft hat, cap for the voyage; socks, four, five dozen; boots and shoes-many

changes; lacquered boots for dancing—ha, ha, ha—Ellen, etc., etc.; other small things, glacè gloves, perfume, cravats, collars, soap, candles—not more than half a coffer full.

But now, enough, enough wardrobe—did not Karl warn me against too much? Ha, alle Wetter, too much happiness makes of man an egoist! Gifts, gifts! Tantchen must hasten to the magazin to purchase suitable gifts for the ladies and the children. For Karl—? ha, richtig, "Die Entdeckung der Seele," dritte Auflage.

"Tantchen, Tantchen herbei, the hours fly!"

"Well, Theo., has your excitement abated through your fluent soliloquies?"

"Increasing, increasing! The train leaves for Hamburg at two o'clock. We failed to remember gifts, will you kindly go forthwith to select gifts? This is the title of a book for Karl—you will find it; Günthers, its author, our exemplary Seelenriecher, must by all means find a place in the famous library, now, no doubt, possessed by Karl. Please purchase also one more coffer."

"But why must you rush off in such haste? did you not say that Karl was in midst of the excitement of politics and often away from home?"

"Short absences from home will not interfere—the ladies are at home—Ellen, etc., etc. On receipt of my long delayed furlough this morning, I forthwith bought a billet for the first steamer bound for New York, no time to lose; my shoesoles burn under my feet."

"Once on the ocean, I trust the fire will be damped and then your adventurous spirit will be sufficiently cooled to enable you to reflect a little on what you are leaving behind. I beg of you, Theo, consider—I mean—consider—the cost of the journey and—and the possibility of—"

"Tears, Tantchen? Tears! Surely, you do not picture to yourself our separ-

ation after Ellen is my—etc., etc. Come, these tears must be tears of joy; come, there is time for another dance—tra, la la—"

"Yes, yes, they are tears of joy; give me the title of that book—good-by."

"Do not forget, another coffer. Goodby."

Ach Tantchen! Teures Tantchen. Yes, yes! The truth is, I am an unverbesserlicher Egoist, das bist du und das bleibst du. Up then, wipe away unmanly tears—up and to work!

Now, down with that hunting chest—Hans, heda Hans! Samuel hilf, das Ding ist schwer! The iron is rusty, the wood rotten, but securely bound, it will go and Karl will prize it as a precious remembrance of our boyhood. Hans, rope—Seil. So! Around, around, around and yet once around, so. Hot work—air, to the window.

Yes, notebook, billet, money—all is in order. Ha, already twelve o'clock? Pack, pack. Boots and shoes in first; now linen; now small things—soap and candles uppermost; what, full? No matter, the heaviest suit I can wear, it takes too much room to pack; Cahokia is not warm until July. Ha, there comes Tantchen and the Ladenjunge laden with boxes.

"Herrgott, Tantchen, we have too much luggage and too little time for packing."

"I will help you. This package is an umbrella which you are not prohibited from using when out of service."

"To remember that was very thoughtful of you, very. Now we must hurry, the transport wagon stands already before the door."

"You should say transfer, not transport wagon." "Yes, yes, transfer—let us rapidly transfer—throw all things into the coffers, lock them and transfer them into the transfer wagon. Heda, Hans, hinunter damit in den Transportwagen."

There also comes the Droschke.

"Tantchen auf—auf Wiedersehn—auf!"

"There, there, lose no time; take up your hand luggage, here's the umbrel-la—where is your cap? heavens, you have packed it!"

"I—? No matter, there stands the cylinder, he can go."

"If, it will do—Farewell, Farewell!"
Before stepping into the Droschke I bestow one long look upon the house which up to this moment holds all that is dearest to me on earth. There she stands at the window, waving her small white hand and bravely bearing a cheering smile upon her refined face. She will weep when I am out of sight. Ach lieb' Tantchen, mein Gemüth is argbedrückt! Sicher komm ich wieder.

The coupé I occupy is vacant—happily; no one will be inconvenienced by the abundance of my luggage. Once in Cahokia, Karl's equipage, team he jokingly calls it, will be in waiting and one of his men will take charge of it.

The train moves; the heavens move. I feel me conveyed to regions of the Beatific. Henceforth my eyes are set westward—westward. At last they close in sweet slumber until sudden stillness wakes me—we are in Hamburg. My cylinder lies on the floor of the coupé. I look at my watch; yes, I have time to purchase a cap.

On board ship all is in motion, in confusion. A sense of helpless dependence masters me. This wooden trough held together by a little iron and towrope, is launched upon an element of destruction and is under the sole guidance of an erring mortal! Ach! "Ein namenloses Sehnen erfasst"—etc., etc.

The marine scenery, which at first charmed me and elated my spirits, now leaves me cold. A gradual insensibility takes possession of me. My fellow passengers are mostly dull and sick. Whensoever this latter affection assails

me, I forthwith resort to my "Illustrations of American Game" and immediately feel myself restored to nature's point of gravitation, which the ship's motion has no power to disturb.

All earthly things come to an end; so likewise this voyage. With telegram to Karl in hand, written by himself, and his directions as to my further progress, I soon find me in the Western American newspapers are for sale. I purchase one, but find me in no mood for politics or other noise of the day. The near future possesses me so wholly that merely a dim consciousness of the presence of others now and then obtrudes itself, but barely suffices to restrain me from reciting with raised voice some lofty verses from Æschylus or Euripides. Ha, now the train moves. Suddenly my hands fly up into the air, then down upon my knees with loud claps; also a few inarticulate sounds escape my lips. I hear them, thank God! They recall me to my outer self. at the same time I now feel a great sense of relief through this involuntary muscular motion; it has spent the surplus of my mental energy. The noise of it has, however, attracted all eyes upon my hapless naïve self. I feel me surveyed with some doubtful interest and become a little embarrassed—a little—much. Ha, was ist da zu thun? To do? "Recover the indifference you held toward your fellow travelers before that unlucky concussion disturbed the equilibrium of your relation to them "-ha, the newspaper! Into it I read my little discomfort, simulating deep interest in American affairs; true, this is somewhat a challenge upon my moral nature-pfui, Theodore, schäme dich! I console me that such movements in the inner man may be the little roots from which grows the ethical outer man.

Such like reflections I read into my paper; they help me bear with equanimity other unpleasant features of the long journey. That cylinder, I wish I had thrown overboard. Also was it an error to wear my heaviest suit; I transpire immoderately. Ah, must I confess to me that the ecstatic quality of my spirit cannot maintain itself under material pressure? Heda Euripides, heda, all ihr grossen Deutchen! Vanished into the dim mists of a glorious past! Ah, but in its stead a luminous future sustains me. Yet one more night I stretch me part length into my Procrustes berth to dream away the night and then greet the promise of to-morrow.

It has come! The travelers are all astir. The negro porter sweeps the men dutifully. He comes also to me with broom in hand. The physiognomy of this son of Ham has been a source of vexation to me since yesterday, when he, too, witnessed my unpremeditated muscular explosion; upon the great expanse of his black face I read unerringly that he holds me for an irresponsible person, the menial is devoid of cosmopolitan training. Contemptuously I turn my back upon him when he approaches. The gorilla takes no note of my forbidding attitude, but falls to sweeping me vigorously. I endure it and fee him. A change in his opinion of me now causes him to load himself with my luggage. Thus aided I make my exit from the train comfortably and stand in dignified composure awaiting Karl or one of his men, the coachman, as agreed upon in "directions." Presently a man approaches. His clothes hang loosely about him, pantaloons stuffed into muddy boots, etc., etc. From him I turn away-Karl's coachman would appear in livery. But the man lays hands upon me and presents a card whereon I read Karl's name. "I am the man," say I, according to "directions." Then the man takes me familiarly by the arm,

"Coom roight along wud me, the tame is on the oother side."

The tame—? Ah, so, so. The team (Karl's equipage). I follow my man to the "oother soid" (preposterous English) where a vehicle, a cart, ein Bretterwagen bespannt—O! Himmel—with mules, produces a light shock to my expectations.

"Oive brought the tame, yer see, to taak yur troonk roight along wud us. You woit here noo, til Oi go furr it."

The circumstance that "troonk" and I should reach our destination by the same conveyance is practical, very; I appreciate it, and after the equipage is loaded with my effects I take seat with light heart beside the coachman, and away we drive into the bright young morning. Soon we pass by immense fields of growing things. My ignorance of these and of all rural matters is a little inconvenient at this juncture; natural civility would prompt me to converse about them with the man beside me-who is Karl's man. be corn—all corn of various kinds. I venture a word of wide enough significance to conceal the small flaw in my education.

"This," I say, "must be very fertile land, and the climate, is it most favorable to the growth of corn?"

A few such like remarks bring forth a surprising stream of economic eloquence from this American coachman. Meanwhile we drive through Elysian realms of verdure and sunshine andclouds of dust-lime dust, my man informs me. I do not understand much of what he expounds, but this he suspects not, nor that the interest I manifest in the things about me is merely a feigned one. Our Pegasi plough bravely on through dust-clouds, and sweat copiously. The American sun-O Herr halt ein mit deinem Segen-is burning a wound into my hind-neck. We pass dilapidated wooden houses, among them the "district school house," informs my courier; and again, "this

use to be a fort, 'tis gon oop now.''
Now a small church-spire greets and
comforts my Christian spirit, and from
a distance, melodious chanting reassures
his doubts and questionings. Ha, now
the worshippers come to view at the
river's banks. My guide, observing my
interest and curiosity, explains:

"They're a havin' campmatin' and baptisin' there. Miss Ellen was emmairsed yisterday and loike to doi from it."

"Miss Ellen?—Ah, ah so" I exclaim in breathless excitement on account of the mysterious word "emmairsed," never before heard or seen by me. Then I repeat in hope of a definition.

"Em-a, emmairsed, you say?"

"Yis, sir; dipped oonder, baptised. Well, sir, I tell ye, when womenfolks git too mooch religion, they're no go, sir, no go."

"I do not precisely understand what is meant by 'no go."

That the fellow's comments are un-

Between a cultured American and an uncultured there is as much difference as between, say, Matthew Arnold and "Punch's" 'Arry, and I would like to make a plea some day for the simple and unfinished American; but let one Englishman at least record his honest opinion that an educated American is the most courteous person he has met on his travels. One may have a pardonable pride in the good form of an English gentleman—an instinctive sense of what is becoming-and yet desire the cordiality which is very taking in an American; one may admit that in what may be called the decorated style of manners a Frenchman is a past master, and still miss that note of simplicity which is found in an American. There is, indeed, as appears to a dull male person, a certain analogy between the superiority of an American man in manners and an American woman in dress (her

favorable to Ellen, I feel decidedly through rising invectives in my breast—Kerl! ha, the luxury of a thrust at him!

"When women git too mooch religion, no go mains that they are no accoont, no good for oother things; we Catholics, sir, git jist enough and niver too mooch religion."

Then in the same breath he continues:

"Look ye yonder noo, there's Cahokia."

I crane my sore neck in all directions, but discern nothing that resembles my ideal of Cahokia. No architecture to mention; no promenade; nothing but a nest of rudimentary human habitations through which we wind our weary way. Suddenly, with "Here ye are," the coachman reins in before Karl's—villa, a low wooden chalet; and nodding to me to dismount, there follows a long drawn sound as from a horn.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

manners, it goes without saying, are charming, vivacious, sympathetic, fascinating), for she has added to the severe good taste of an Englishwoman a certain grace, and redeemed the cleverness of the Parisian from the suspicion of trickery. Blood and climate have united to produce this felicitous result, where the gravity and dignity of the Anglo-Saxon have been relieved by a certain brightness of spirit and lightness of touch which would be out of place and might be even offensive in rain and fog.

One is not quite sure whether to admire most of all the grace or tact or spontaneity or completeness of hospitality among our kinsfolk; but that for which one is most grateful, and which counts dearest, is the genuine kindness. The Americans are a kind people, and they are not ashamed to allow it to be seen.—From American Impressions by Ian Maclaren.

THE

# Public Library Magazine.

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FRED'R M. CRUNDEN, Librarian, Editor.

HELEN TUTT, Associate Editor.

A. B. BENESCH, Business Manager.

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I cannot understand the rage manifested by the greater part of the world for reading New Books. If the public had read all those that had gone before, I can conceive how they should not wish to read the same work twice overs but when I consider the countless volumes that lie unopened, unregarded, unread and unthought of, I cannot enter into the pathetic complaints that I hear made that Sir Walter writes no more that the press is idle—that Lord Byron is dead. If I have not read a book before, it is, to all intents and purposes, new to mewhether it was printed yesterday or three hundred years ago. If it be urged that it has no modern, passing incidents, and is out of date and old-fashioned, then it is so much the newer, it is farther removed from other works that I have lately read, from the familiar routine of ordinary life, and makes so much more addition to my knowledge. But many people would as soon think of putting on old armour as of taking up a book not published within the last month, or year at the utmost. There is a fashion in reading as well as in dress, which lasts only for the season. One would imagine that books were, like women, the worse for being old; that they have a pleasure in being read for the first times that they open their leaves more cordially; that the spirit of enjoyment wears out with the spirit of novelty; and that, after a certain age, it is high time to put them on the shelf. This conceit seems to be followed up in practice. What is it to me

that another—that hundreds or thousands have in all ages read a work? Is it on this account the less likely to give me pleasure, because it has delighted so many others? Or can I taste this pleasure by proxy? Or am I in any degree the wiser for their knowledge? Yet this might appear to be the inference.—Hazlitt.

#### OUR FICTION LIST.

An undertaking which has required more work and care than would be thought possible by the uninitiated has recently been finished by the Library. This is the Finding List of Fiction on our shelves, which is complete up to July 15, and which will be constantly supplemented by the lists of additions for each month which will be published in this magazine. It is hoped that the publication of this work will meet the constantly expressed wish of our many novel readers for a list that they can take home and consult at their leisure. Its price, 25 cents, is low enough to bring it within the reach of all our members.

The Library management regrets that the city appropriations for Library expenses will not permit the free distribution of the Finding List and also this magazine, the most important feature of which is the book lists which are published in it. But since this is not possible, we hope that our members will reflect that as the books are free, we are really asking very little for the tools and guides to the use of the Library. The card catalogues in the building are, of course, comprehensive, and to be used by all who will take the trouble to do so, but these published lists are for home use and individual convenience. Therefore it does not seem unreasonable that the persons for whose benefit they are made should help to defray the cost of their publication, when the Library has given the work of preparation.

The lady in charge of the Juvenile department of the Library is co-operating with as many of the teachers in the city schools as will give their attention to the subject of raising the standard of children's reading by helpful questions and suggestions. Sometimes, however, these philanthropists meet with a young person of such lofty taste that any attempt to elevate it is as superfluous as to paint the lily. Such was the child whose reply to the question-" What is your favorite book?" was, "The Bible," and to "Who is your favorite author?" answered "God."

The students of Washington University who take up the History of Art during the coming winter are offered a most attractive programme. The development of art from the earliest times will be traced through the Egyptian, Chaldean, Assyrian, Persian, Phœnician, Asiatic, Grecian and Roman civilizations to the end of the Græco-Roman period. Mr. Holmes Smith, the instructor of the class, has just returned from eight months in the old world, spent in special preparation and study for this course. His subject will be considered in relation to geography, religion, politics, social customs, etc.; materials and tools will be discussed and also the influence of the fine arts upon the useful and mechanic arts. The art history of a country is so interwoven with its general history that a student in this class will acquire a comprehensive knowledge of these older civilizations while devoting himself to his special study.

A new delivery station, No. 31, has been established at the drug store of G. H. J. Andreas, Grand and Shenandoah Avenues, with deliveries on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

"Nothing comes so near the great impulse which built, within a century, the great European cathedrals, as the impulse which is dotting our land with public libraries. The ancient cathedral and the modern town library alike stand for the spirit of the age." So says Colonel Higginson, and statistics bear out his assertion. Over thirty-six millions given to public libraries—but not one cent in St. Louis. And yet St. Louis is not the smallest nor the poorest city in the Union.

The dainty Year book for 1897-'98, issued by the Wednesday Club for the use of its members and for the information of outsiders who may be interested to know who compose this important and, as the future will show, effective woman's club and what subjects they are interested in discussing, promises by its programmes an active winter. Most of the bibliographies of the various sections of the club were published in the August number of this magazine. These carefully selected bibliographies may be helpeful to persons, not members of the club, who desire to inform themselves upon the important topics chosen for consideration. Any woman who will read the books and articles recommended by the Science Section must, in consequence, take a deeper and more intelligent interest in general and local legislation.

Mrs. Hofman will resume her classes in literature and history the first week in November. The history class will consider the ever fascinating theme "The Widow." The Widow in History, from Cleopatra to Victoria, promises interesting discussions. The Old and New in Fiction, or a study of twelve novels, alternating the Old and the New, will occupy the attention of the literature class.



CHILDREN AT PLAY.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING LIST ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

We would like to call attention to the following list on American history. It has been very carefully collated from many lists with the advice and hearty co-operation of an earnest, conscientious teacher who has used most of the books with her classes in the manner suggested below. She says:

"No book should be read until the historical period and the geography have been studied. The pupils, after having read a book at home, usually write a little paper answering the following questions:

- I. Who wrote the book?
- 2. Where is the scene laid geographically? Look it up on the map.
- 3. What time is represented, a long period or only a few years? Dates.
- 4. With what historical period or what special incident connected?
- 5. What kind of people are the principal characters?
  - 6. Is the plot exciting?
- 7. Is the language easy or hard to follow?"

All the books in the list, excepting a few of which the class number has been given, are in the Juvenile Department.

- A—Books which children can read with the assistance of teachers.
- B—Books (story) which can be read by children alone.
  - C-Novels for older pupils.
- D—Tales (not story books) which some children find interesting.

### PERIOD OF THE DISCOVERY.

- A-Higginson. American explorers (first part).
- A-Cooke. Stories of the Old Dominion (to page 56).

- A-Gilman. Tales of the pathfinders.
- B-Coryell. Diego Pinzon (Columbus).
- B-- 66 Diccon, the bold (the Cabots).
- B-Henty. By right of conquest (Cortez 1520).
- B-Henty. Under Drake's flag.
- B--Munroe. Flamingo feather (Ribault, Laudonnière and Menendez).
- B-Munroe. White conquerors (Cortez 1520).
- C-Catherwood. Story of Tonty. 69b
- C-Sims. Vasconselas (1598). 69b
- D-Towle. Drake.
- D- " Magellan.
- D- " Marco Polo.
- D- " Pizarro.
- D- " Raleigh.
- D- 66 Vasco de Gama.
- D-Wright. Children's stories in American history.
- D—Humphrey. Adventures of early discoverers.
- D-Knox. Travels of Marco Polo.
- D-Pratt. Story of Columbus.
- D- " Cortez and Montezuma.
- D- " Pizarro.
- D— 45 DeSoto, Marquette and La-Salle.
- D-McMurray. Pioneer stories.
- D-Prescott. Conquest of Mexico. 92c
- D- "Conquest of Peru. 92d

#### COLONIAL.

- A-Earle. Curious punishments of bygone days. 96
- A—Twitchell. Life of John Winthrop. 97b
- A-Drake. Making of New England.
- A-Gilman. Historical readers, pt. 2.
- A-Cooke. Stories of the Old Dominion (to page 158).
- A-Higginson. Book of American explorers (last part).
- A-Longfellow. Hiawatha.
- A- " Miles Standish.
- A- "Evangeline.
- B.—Otis. An island refuge. Casco Bay in 1676. (King Philip's war.)
- B-Brooks. In Leisler's time (New York, 1688-89).
- B-Butterworth. Wampum belt. (Penn's treaty.)

- B-Stevenson. Treasure island. 1692. (Spanish Main.)
- -Otis. Ezra Jordan's escape from the massacre at Fort Loyall (King William's war).
- B-Champney. Great grandmother's girls in New France.
- B-Otis. Boys of 1745 at the capture of Louisbourg (King George's war).
- B-Butterworth. Boys of Greenway Court (boyhood of Washington).
- B--Seawell. Virginia cavalier (hoyhood of Washington).
- B-Winslow. Diary of Ann Winslow. (A Boston school girl; ed. by A. Earle. 1771-73). 97b
- B--Champney. Great grandmother's girls in New Mexico (Pueblo Indians).
- C-Paulding. Dutchman's fire-side (New York). 69Ъ
- C--Kennedy. Rob of the Bowl (Maryland). 69b
- C-Hosmer. How Thankful was bewitched (King William's war and life in New France). 69b
- C-Austin. Betty Alden. 69b C-- "
- Standish of Standish. 69b C--Cooper. Last of the Mohicans. 69b
- D-Pratt. Stories of colonial children
- (New England).
- D-Lovering. Stories of New York.
- D-Brooks. Aboard the Mavis (Conn).
- D-Pratt. American history stories. v. 1.
- D-Humphrey. How New England was made.
- D-Coffin. Old times in the colonies (valuable for illustrations).
- D-Pratt. Stories of Massachusetts (in part).
- D-Moore. Pilgrims and Puritans.
- D-Drake. Around the hub (to page
- D-Scudder. Boston town (historic spots).
- History of Boston D-Butterworth. (pages 1-205).
- D-Hawthorne. Grandfather's chair (parts 1 and 2).

#### REVOLUTION.

- A--Fiske. The war of Independence.
- A--Cooke. Stories of the Old Dominion (page 158).
- A-Franklin. Autobiography.
  A-Scudder. Life of Washington.
- B--Allen. Son of liberty (Boston tea party).
- B-Otis. Under the Liberty tree (1775).
- Neal, the miller.

- B-Seawell. Paul Jones.
- B-Woodman. Boys and girls of the Revolution (short stories).
- B-Douglas. Peter and Polly.
- B-Butterworth. Patriot school-master.
- B-Rousselet. Ralph, the drummer-boy.
- B-Stoddard. Guert Ten Eyck.
- B--On the old frontier.
- B-Butterworth. Knight of Liberty (Lafayette).
- Otis. With Lafayette at Yorktown.
- C--Coffin. Daughters of the Revolution.
- C--Thompson. Green Mountain boys.
- D-Hawthorne. Grandfather's chair, part 3.
- D-Abbott. Blue jackets of '76. D-Coffin. Boys of '76.
- D-Butterworth. History of Boston (pages 205-305).
- -Drake. Around the hub (page 156).
- D**-Pratt.** American history stories, part 2.

#### REVOLUTION THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR.

- A-Gilman. Historical readers, part 3.
- A-Wright. Children's stories of American progress.
- A-Drake. Making of the Ohio Valley states.
- A-Drake. Making of the Great West.
- B-Ogden. Loyal little Red Coat (1781-1812).
- B-Seawell. Decatur and Somers (1800).
- B- " Little Jarvis (1800).
- B-Eggleston. Big brother (1812). 66 B--Captain Sam.
- 66 B--Signal boys.
- B-Seawell. Midshipman Paulding (1815-20).
- B-Butterworth. In the boyhood of Lincoln (1820-30).
- school boy B-Eggleston. Hoosier (1820-30).
- B-Smith. More good times at Hackmatack (1838).
- Henty. Capt. Bayley's heir (California, 1849).
- B-Brooks. Boy emigrants (California, 1849).
- B-Brooks. Boy settlers (Kansas, 1854).
- B-Butterworth. Log school-house on the Columbia.
- B-Stoddard. Saltillo boys (New York 30 years ago).
- C-May. In old Quinnebasset (1795-1800).
- D-Coffin. Building the nation (valuable for illustrations).

- D-Parkman. Conspiracy of Pontiac (1800-20).
- D-Abbott. Blue jackets of 1812.
- D-Soley. Sailor boys of 1812.
- D-McMurray. Pioneer stories.
- D-Pratt. American history stories, part 3.
- D-Bolton. Poor boys who became famous (for biography).
- D-Bolton. Girls who became famous (for biography).
- D-Bolton. Famous American statesmen (for biography).
- D-Butterworth. History of Boston (page 310).

#### CIVIL WAR.

- A-Stoddard. Life of Grant. 97b
- A-Foster. Life of Lincoln. 97b
- B-Pendleton. In the Okefinokee.
- B-Coffin. Winning his way.
  B-Davis. In war times at La Rose Blanche.
- B-Goss. Jed. (In some respects the best boy's book about the Civil War.)
- B-Goss. Tom Clifton.

- B-Harris. On the plantation.
- B-Henty. With Lee in Virginia.
- B-Page. Among the camps.
- B— " Two little Confederates.
- B-Thomas. Captain Phil.
- B-Trowbridge. Drummer-boy.
- 66 В— Cudjo's cave.
- R\_\_ Three scouts.
- C-Hosmer. Thinking bayonet.
- D-Bolton. Famous American statesmen.
- Poor boys who became famous.
- D-Butterworth. History of Boston.
- D-Blaisdell. Stories of the Civil War.
- D-Stoddard. In the White House in war time.
- D-Abbott. Blue jackets of '61.
- D-Coffin. Boys of '61.
- D-Soley. Sailor boys of '61.
- D-Pratt. American history stories, part 4.
- -Champlain. Young folk's history of the Civil War.
- D-Cheney. Young folk's history of the Civil War.
- -Brooks. Century book of famous Americans.

"A boy's heart craves a hero; and he believes in his hero with all the beautiful literalness and seriousness of early childhood. . . . . If, to divert him after his arithmetic and grammar are over, you offer him a story of children with low standard, he, too, will adopt a low standard. He will rest satisfied with his pertness, his slip-shod good nature, his bad breeding; he will not care a fig for such superfluities as discipline, endurance, modesty, or reverence.' -Lucy McKim Garrison, The Nation, December 4, 1873.

### READING LIST ON ALASKA.

For magazine articles and a complete list of government publications on Alaska, see Poole's Annual Literary Index, Cumulative Index, Poore's Catalogue of government publications, and government document catalogues, 1889-95. See also Encyclopædia Britannica, Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia, and Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia. For books on mining and metallurgy, see class 63a.

- The Red Mountain Allen. W. B. 83c Alaska. c1889.
- Ballou, M. M. The new Eldorado; a summer journey to Alaska. 1892. 83c
- Bancroft, H. H. Hist of the Pacific States of North America. v. 28. 92 Contains a very extensive bibliography of Alaska.
- Native races of the Pacific States of N. A. v. 1. Wild tribes. 1874. 51
- Brockett, L. P. Our western empire. 1881. **Ref. 83c**
- Collis, Mrs. S. M. A woman's trip to Alaska. 83c
- Dall, W. H. Alaska and its resources. 83c

- Elliott, H. W. Our arctic province Alaska and the seal islands. 1886. 83c
- Hallock, C. Our new Alaska: or, The Seward purchase vindicated. 1886. 83c
- Hartwig, G. The polar world. 1892. 82c
- Jackson, S. Alaska, and missions on the north Pacific coast. c1880. 12c
- Karr, H. W. S. Shores and Alps of Alaska. 1887. 83c
- King's handbook of the U. S. c1891. Ref. 83c

Gives history, geographical conditions and resources of Alaska.

- Klondike and all about it, by a practical mining engineer. c1896. 83c
- Munroe, K. The fur seal's tooth; a story of Alaskan adventure. 70
- Nordhoff, C. Alaska as a possible pena colony. (In National Prison Assoc. Proc. 1887.) Ref. 29c
- Official guide to the Klondyke country and the gold fields of Alaska, with the official maps. 1897.
- Schwatka, F. Along Alaska's great river' c1885.
- Nimrod in the North; or, Hunting and fishing adventures in the Arctic regions. 1885.
- A summer in Alaska. 83c
- Scidmore, E. R. Alaska, its southern coast. 83c
- --- Appleton's guide book to Alaska and the Northwest coast. 1893. 83c
- Up-to-date cyclopædia. April, 1897. Ref. 99a
- Whymper, F. Travel and adventure in the territory of Alaska. 83c
- Woodman, A. J. Picturesque Alaska-1889. 83c

#### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

- Alaska. Governor. Ann. repts. (In U. S. Interior Dept. Ann. repts. of the Sec.) Ref. 27a
- Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Information respecting the Yukon district. 1897. Ref. 83b
- Petroff, I. Alaska. (In 2854.) Ref. 27a
- Population, industry and resources of Alaska, 1881. (In 1968.) Ref. 27a
- Schwatka, F. Report of a military reconnoissance in Alaska, 1883. (In 2261.) Ref. 27a

- Turner, L. M. Contributions to the natural history of Alaska; results of investigations made chiefly in the Yukon district and the Aleutian Islands. (In 2349.)
- U. S. Bur. of Education. Ann. repts. on education in Alaska. (In U. S. Bur. of Educ. Ann. repts. of the Coun'r.) Ref. 31a 2
- Census office. 11th Census. Rept. on population and resources of Alaska.

  (In 3016) Ref. 27b

  Contains an excellent map.
- Director of the Mint. Report upon the production of the precious metals in the U.S. 1880-9, 93-95. Ref. 63a
- Engineers, Corps of. Report of a reconnoissance of the Yukon River, Alaska, 1869, by C. W. Raymond. (In 1466.) Ref. 27a
- --- Geological Survey. Mineral resources of the U. S. 1882-96. Ref. 63a
- International Polar Expedition. Rept. of the International Polar expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska. 1885. (In 2298.) Ref. 27a
- --- Navy Dept. Repts. by L. A. Beardslee relative to affairs in Alaska, and the operations of the U. S. S. Jamestown. 1882. (In 1989.) Ref. 27a
- State Dept. Repts. upon the survey of the boundary bet. the territory of the U. S. and the possessions of Great Britain from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mts. 1878. Ref. 46
- —— —— Russian America. (In 1339.) Ref. 27a
- Treasury Dept. Cruise of the revenuesteamer Corwin in Alaska and the N. W. Arctic Ocean in 1881. (In 2112.) Ref. 278
- Rept. of the cruise of the revenue marine steamer Corwin in the Arctic Ocean, 1885, by M. A. Healy. (In 2400.)

  Ref. 27a
- Rept. upon the customs district, public service and resources of Alaska Territory, by W. G. Morris. 1879. (In Ref. 27a
- Special Agent. Rept. upon the present condition of the fur-seal rookeries of the Pribilov Islands of Alaska, by H. W. Elliott. 1896. Ref. 63d

# ADDITIONS FOR MAY, JUNE AND JULY.

Classes-69b-100f.

Continued from September number.

#### ENGLISH FICTION.

Class 69b.

Stuart, Mrs. R. M. In Simpkinsville.

The literary world has long known Mrs. Stuart as a capital story-teller, humorous, natural to the point of photographic accuracy... and abounding in native talent for catching "odd fish" and making them dance and dangle on her artistic hook.—Critic.

Thanet, O. Missionary sheriff.

There could not be a better book of short stories of its kind than this, unless it should be another book of short stories by the same author.—Critic.

Throughout these stories the author is one with her characters. She is not poking fun, or apologizing, or satirizing, and thus succeeds in giving an inestimable impression of sincerity and actuality. Octave Thanet is very conscientious in reproduction of local habits of speech.—Nation.

Wagner, W.R. Pilgrimage to Beethoven.

A rare story, and gives, under the guise of a conversation with Beethoven,

Wagner's views of musical art.

Ward, H. D. The burglar who moved Paradise.

Mrs. Phelps Ward's readers have always looked for a sequel to "An Old Maid's Paradise." It is found. . . . Great and stormy was the moving of Paradise, but peaceful and happy was its final resting place. . . . This is a love story after marriage.—Outlook.

Watts. W. C. Chronicles of a Kentucky settlement.

It is based on fact, and many Kentuckians may be able to recognize the characters under these fictitious names.

—Christian Register.

Whishaw, F. Boyar of the Terrible.

The author was qualified for the writing of this story by the preparation of several other works dealing with Russian life and history, so that we have here an excellent picture of the dreaded Ivan and the terrors of his unforgotten reign. Besides this, there is an interesting love story that somewhat lights up the gloomy background.—Critic.

Whiteley, I. Falcon of Langeac.

A romance of love and adventure in the early part of the reign of Francis I., when the invasions of English, Germans and Spanish, and the treachery of the Constable de Bourbon had nearly destroyed the kingdom of France. This period is fresh to the novelist. even in these days of many historical tales. The story is not too long.

Zangwill, L. Beautiful Miss Brooke.

A clever analysis of an international episode, giving glimpses of phases of life in London and Paris ateliers.

#### GERMAN NOVELS.

Class 69c.

Dahn, F. Im Schmiedefeuer.

- Vom Chiemgau.

Dahn has given his characters a wonderful reality. No German but feels that they are of his race, and his pulses beat quicker in sympathy with a people whose democratic virtues were the causes of their fall. The only compeer of Dahn in national fiction is Freytag.—Wells' Modern German Literature.

Eckstein, E. Roderich Löhr.

Heimburg, W. Mamsell Unnütz.

Jiriczek, O. L. Koenigssühne.

Conflict between the early heathen and the later Christians. The author shows how the former were won over to the Christian belief, not by force, but by kindness and reason. The results of Christianity are strongly contrasted with the earlier, cruder beliefs as an example of human progress.

Kraszewski, J. I. Ohne Herz. 2 v. Niemann, J. Die Geschichte einer Tren-

nung.

This book is known for its philosophic reasoning and depth of thought, rather than its style and general appearance. It contains the story of two beings who, about to be parted for life by some slight misunderstanding, are brought together again with renewed life and love through an intelligent judge. The manly qualities of the one and womanly virtues of the other are strongly shown.

Novellen-Schatz. 1880-83. 4 v.

Streckfuss, K. A. Sliko. 3 v. in 2.

Wichert, E. A. A. G. Die Schwestern.

A clear, fine, powerful picture in concise form.

Wolff, J. Das Recht der Hagestolze.

#### JUVENILES.

Class 70.

Ambrosi, M. Italian child life; or, Marietta's good times.

The author's own child-life in Italy.

Armstrong, F. L. Children of the Bible.

Short illustrated stories of Bible children.

Baldwin, J. Fairy stories and fables, 2d reader grade.

The language, although not childish in form, is so adapted to the comprehension of young children, that the stories may be read by them without difficulty.

Bamford, M. E. Father Lambert's family.

A story of old-time France.

— The second year of the Look-about Club.

Stories and sketches of specimens found by a children's natural history club.—Sargent.

- Thoughts of my dumb neighbors.

Various creatures discourse of their own habits and homes; the animals' point of view is made very amusing.—
Sargent.

- Up and down the brooks.

Studies of insects found in California brooks, with the author's adventures in the pursuit of her studies.—Sargent.

Barnes, J. Midshipman Farragut.

The story of Farragut's youthful cruising during the War of 1812; and though cast in the form of a tale of adventure, it is, in its essentials, based upon historical records, and especially upon the memoirs of Commodore David Porter as recorded by his son, the Admiral. It is good reading for boys, nor will grown people who take it up and read a few pages be disposed to sniff at it. -Bookman.

Bayliss, C. K. In brook and bayou; or, Life in the still waters.

Beckwith, M. H. In mythland.

Brine, Mrs. M. D. Stories Grandma told. Short stories.

Brooks, E. S. Great men's sons.

Brown, E. F. House I live in.

An elementary physiology.

Brun, S. J. Tales of Languedoc.

Folk-lore stories of the south of France. The tales are sweet and wholesome, and attractive as fairy creations.

—Publisher's Weekly.

Butterworth, H. Zigzag journeys in the great Northwest; or, A trip to the Amer. Switzerland.

Written after a journey over the Canadian Pacific R. R.

Carey, R. N. Doctor Luttrell's first patient.

The doctor's experiences with his refractory patient take up most of the story in which the prodigal son plays the usual part.—Pub. Weekly.

Carruth, H. Voyage of the Rattletrap.

Delightful story of the voyage of a prairie schooner through Dakota, a corner of Nebraska, and return—a journey of 200 miles.—Outlook.

Chase, A. Buds, stems and roots.

Children of the world; their homes, their schools, their playgrounds.

Church, A. J. Pictures from Roman life and story.

— Stories from Livy.

Cooke, F. J. Nature myths and stories. Suggestions for primary teachers.

Crane, W. The baby's bouquet.

— The baby's opera.

Mother Goose songs set to music.

--- The baby's own Æsop.

 Flora's feast, a masque of flowers.
 Colored plates of figures representing flowers, with descriptive verses.

Davis, A. C. Stories of the U. S. for youngest readers.

Deane, Mrs. F. A. Little talks about plants; easy reading for home and school.

Dickens, C. J. H. Child-pictures from Dickens.

Although they necessarily lose interest and purpose when detached from their context and removed from their niches in the works of fiction to which they respectively belong, this compilation is made for American children with my free consent.—Dick-

Dodge, Mrs. M. E. M., comp. Baby world; stories, rhymes and pictures for little folks.

Selected from St. Nicholas.

Ellis, E. S. Makers of our country.

These biographies may be considered as so many pegs upon which useful historical knowledge can be hung and added to by a fuller study of the United States history proper.—Introduction.

Fenn, G. M. Gil the gunner; or, The youngest officer in the east.

A story of the Indian mutiny.

Field, Mrs. E. M. Bryda; a story of the Indian mutiny.

Wonderfully complete picture from a child's standpoint.—Blackwood.

Ford, N. W. Nature's byways; natural science for primary pupils.

The reading lesson is the epitome of the child's other studies. Picture, poem, song and story help to make his progress more delightful, and carry him smoothly over many rough places. Besides this his eyes are opened to see the marvels of Nature, which older eyes pass, year after year, unnoticed; and, seeing the wonderful plan in everything about them, they are ready

"To look through Nature
Up to Nature's God." — Preface.

Frye, A. E. Brooks and brook basins.

Aims to teach the relation of land and water to the forces, such as running water and currents of air, as they affect the development and distribution of plant and animal life.

Garrison, W. P., comp. Bedside poetry, a parent's assistant.

The parent will soon enough find out that my selections are here and there above the level of the child's comprehension, even if he be well along in his teens. But, frequently conned or recited, even these portions "will stick" till comprehension overtakes the idea.

—Preface.

Geenaway, K. A apple pie.

— Under the windows.

Pictures and verses.

Hall, Capt. B. Voyages and travels.

Told in a lively style, with amusing accounts of a midshipman's pranks at sea and adventures in the Peninsular War after his promotion.

Harris, A. B. American authors for young folks.

— Wild flowers and where they grow.

Hartner, E., pseud. Pythia's pupils. Girl-life in a German city.

Havens, H. Clevely sahib; a tale of the Khyber Pass.

The time is 1841 and '42, the place India during the Afghanistan wars brought about by the boundary trouble between Ameer Dost Mohammed and the British.

Huntington, F., pseud. Stories of great men.

- Stories of remarkable women.

Jackson, Mrs. H. M. (F.) H. Bits of talk in verse and prose for young folks.

Stories and talks in prose, legends of the saints in verse.—Sargent.

Keary, A. A York and a Lancaster Rose.

Story of two English girls, both named Rose, one pale and one rosy. It gives a good picture of English girls' school life.

Lane, Mrs. C. A. Stories for children. 1st reader grade.

Easy supplementary reading for the youngest children at school. Written or selected with the intent to enlist the interest and sympathy of the child.

Lang, A., ed. Cinderella.

Best possible introd. for fairy lore for children.—Lib. Four.

- History of Jack the giant-killer.
- --- History of Whittington; and other stories.

- Jack and the bean stalk and Brother and sister.
- --- Little Red Riding-Hood; and other stories.
- Prince Darling; and other stories.
- --- Princess on the glass hill; and other stories.
- --- Sleeping beauty in the wood.
- Snowdrop.

Liljencrantz, O. A. Scrape that Jack built.

A wholesome and fascinating story, recounting the jolly doings of a happy company of boys and girls.

Litchfield, M. E. Nine worlds; stories from Norse mythology.

I think Scandinavian paganism, to us here, is more interesting than any other. It is, for one thing, the latest. It continued in these regions of Europe till the eleventh century; eight hundred years ago the Norwegians were still worshippers of Odin. It is interesting also as the creed of our fathers, the men whose blood still runs in our veins, whom doubtless we still resemble in so many ways.—Carlyle.

Little ones annual.

Stories and poems.

Lodge, H. C., ed. Six popular tales.

Contents: — Jack the giant-killer. — Jack and the bean-stalk.—Little Red Riding-hood. — Puss in boots. — The sleeping beauty.—Cinderella.

McMurry, C. Pioneer history stories of the Mississippi Valley.

The Pioneer History Stories of the Mississippi Valley are designed to introduce children of the fourth and fifth grades to that part of our national life which makes the strongest appeal to children's minds and that lies nearest to their own homes.—Introduction.

Manning, A. Heroes of the desert; the story of the lives of Moffat and Livingstone.

Explorations in the "Dark Continent,"

Mathews, J. H. Dora's motto.

- Nellie's housekeeping.

How a girl kept house for her invalid mother.

Meade, L. T. Bashful fifteen.

Meyer, L. J. (R.) Real fairy folks.

This book is true to chemical fact and principle.—Author.

Mitchell, S. W. Mr. Kris Kringle.

A Christmas story which was written and published for the benefit of the Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children, Phil.

TO OPIUM HABITUES: If you were guaranteed a thorough and complete cure of the Morphine, Opium or Cocaine Habit within a week without the slightest pain or bad results, would you investigate it? Recent science has placed this in your reach. Call or write. Confidential. F. V. WESTFALL, M. D., 810 Olive St., Rooms 503 and 504.

Moffat, W. D. Not without honor.

The Argosy receives his stories with unvarying favor.

Morley, M. W. Seed-babies.

Seed-babies is the story of young plants, told to introduce the children of the people to the children of the flowers, and to attract the interest of the little ones to the young life lying dormant in all seeds.

Mother Goose, True Mother Goose; songs for the nursery; or, Mother Goose's melodies for children.

— Mother Goose's melodies: or, Songs for the nursery; with illus. in color by A. Kappes.

Of the many who must recollect the nursery jingles of their youth, how few in number are those who have ever suspected their immense age, or that they were ever more than unmeaning nonsense; far less that their creation longs to a period before that at which the authentic records of our history commence. Yet there is no exaggeration in such a statement. We find the same trifles which erewhile lulled or amused the English infant are current in slightly varied forms throughout the North of Europe; we know that they have been sung in the northern countries for centuries, and that there has been no modern outlet for their dis-semination across the German Ocean. The most natural inference is to adopt the theory of a Teutonic origin, and thus give to every genuine child-rhyme found in England and Sweden an im-mense antiquity. There is nothing improbable in the supposition, preservation of relics of primitive literature often bears an inverse ratio to their importance. Having shown that the nursery has an archæology, the study of which may eventually lead to important results, the jingles and songs of our childhood are defended from the imputation of excessive frivolity.-Hal-

Musick, J. R. Stories of Missouri.

Historical stories for young readers.

Newell, J. H. Outlines of lessons in botany. 2 v.

The lessons here outlined are suitable for children of twelve years of age, and upwards.—Introd.

---- Reader in botany. 2 v.

The purpose of this book is to supply a course of reading calculated to awaken the interest of the pupil in the study of the life and habits of plants.—

Preface.

Norton, C. E., ed. Heart of oak books.

v. 1. Rhymes and jingles.—v. 2. Fables and nursery tales.—v. 3. Fairy stories and classic tales of adventure.—v. 4-6. Selections.

The selections form a body of reading, adapted to the progressive needs of

childhood and youth, chosen from the masterpieces of the literature of the English-speaking race. For the most part they are pieces already familiar and long accepted as among the best, wherever the English language is spoken. The youth who shall become acquainted with the contents of these volumes will share in the common stock of the intelectual life of the race to which he belongs; and will have the door opened to him of all the vast and noble resources of that life.

The First Book of the Heart of Oak series is intended for children beginning to learn to read. It is for the nursery as well as for the school. It is for reading to the child as well as for reading by him. The selections are such as may well become part of the stores of the child's memory, being mostly from the traditional stock of rhymes and jingles which have been sung or said by mothers or nurses time out of mind.

Any child who can read the pieces in the First Book of the Heart of Oak series will find few difficulties in the Second; yet in its use the intelligent and ready assistance of the teacher will still be called upon. But neither the child nor the teacher will suffer from the dulness inherent in the mechanically graded selections.—C. E. Norton.

Our children's songs.

The best general collection of poetry for children.—Miss Hewins.

Paull, M. E. Ruby at school.

Pendleton, L. King Tom and the runaways.

Life in the south before the war.

Pollard, J. Bible and its story.

Pratt, M. L. Stories from old Germany.

Rand, E. A. Camp at Surf Bluff.

Takes some boys on a vacation; gives hints of the duties, morals, and politeness to be remembered even on a vacation.—Sargent.

— The school in the light-house.

Sequel to Up-the-ladder Club.

Mostly devoted to school life, but tells of exploits and games.—Sargent.

— Yard-stick and scissors.

Marks the entrance of some young men into active life.

Repplier, A., comp. A book of famous verse.

In selecting these few poems I have had no other motive than to give pleasure to the children who may read them; and I have tried to study their tastes, and feelings, and desires.—Introd.

Rolfe, W. J., ed. Tales from Eng. history in prose and verse; sel. from the works of standard authors.

Aims to give selections suited either for supplementary reading, or for the elementary study of English literature.

**St. Nicholas.** v. 24, pt. 1. Nov., 1896—Apr., 1897.

Scudder, H. E. Short history of the U. S. of America.

For the most part a flowing narrative rather than a series of compact lessons.

—Pref.

Sherman, F. D. Little-folk lyrics.
So, little folk, these verses from
The rosary of childhood come
For you to string on Fancy's line,
To be your joy as they were mine,—
To be your joy, and so to bless
Your hearts with song and happiness!—
To the little readers.

Sidney, M., pseud. Dilly and the Captain.

Two children start off to explore the world on a tricycle and a bicycle.

- Half year at Bronckton.

How a boy by persistent uprightness wins the esteem of his school fellows.

- The little red shop.

How three children set up shop, selling apples, potatoes, butter and doughnuts, to earn money for their mother.

-- A new departure for girls.

How two young girls without accomplishments, when left penniless, turn a gift at darning to account; gives excellent advice to girls.

- Our town.

A young girl, about to start for Europe, gives up her trip to a friend, on noticing her mother's tired face, and devotes herself to duties, to home, and friends.

--- Phronsie Pepper.

The last of the five little Peppers.

- St. George and the dragon.

The dragon is the ordinary ills and temptations of life.

--- Two modern little princes; and other stories.

Smith, G. The Arabella and Araminta stories.

The happy every-day life of twin sisters, told with many repetitions of words such as children love to listen to or read for themselves.—Miss Hewins.

Smith, M. C. Our own country.

Designed to supplement regular instruction in the geography of the U.S. —Preface.

Sunday reading for the young.

Tytler, S., pseud. Girl neighbors; or, The old fashion and the new.

Many of her women and girls are well drawn and attractive.—Leypoldt & Iles.

Valentine, Mrs. L. (J.), ed. Old, old fairy tales.

The tales contained in this volume have been the delight of many generations of children, and can, in fact, claim a very distant origin, though they were retold in their present form as late as the age of Louis XIV. They are generally supposed to have come from the East, for they are to be found in varied forms in all the countries of Europe that sent forth Crusaders.—Pref.

Wesselhoeft, L. F. Sparrow the tramp.
A naughty bird stays out nights and neglects his family. All the animals in the story talk and criticise children's

White, E. O. Little girl of long ago.

A book which deserves nothing but praise; a simple, sweet and wholesome picture of child-life 50 or 60 years ago.

—Miss Hewins.

treatment of dumb animals.—Sargent.

Wilson, G. Five gateways of knowledge.
A description of the five senses.

Wood, J. G. Half hours in field and forest.

Studies in natural history given in a way to interest the least studious.

— Half hours with a naturalist. Rambles near the shore.

- My backyard zoo.

Habits and structures of domestic animals, insects, familiar birds; also history of wild animals, strange birds, and rare insects.

and others. The boy's own treasury of sports and pastimes.

Wright, H. C. Children's stories of the great scientists.

Times of Galileo, Kepler, Linnæus, Cuvier, Humboldt, Huxley; the importance of their discoveries.

Wright, Mrs. J. (M.) In black and gold; a story of twin dragons.

The gaming-table and alcohol.

Yonge, C. M. Ben Sylvester's word, and Pigeon pie.

Pigeon pie—War between the Cavaliers and Roundheads.

Ben Sylvester's word—the story of a poor boy whose truthfulness caused the acquittal of his brother, who had been arrested for a terrible crime.—Sargent.

- The cook and the captive.

Remarkably good picture of the contrast between Roman civilization and Gaulish barbarism.—Miss Hewins.

- P's and Q's.

How a young girl's jealousy of her elder sister led her into difficulties.

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PATENTS.—HIGDON, LONGAN & HIGDON, Attorneys, Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis. We have list of all patents relating to applied mechanics, electrical appliances, compressed air, Hydraulic and kindred devices.

#### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Amicis, E. de. Vita militare. 7

As picturesque as a series of sketches by a De Neuville or a Meissonier . . . The broad humanity of these essays interpreted with keen poetic insight gives them a place above any superficial description of manners. Yet the latter are not uninstructive.—Literary World.

Annual Amer. catalogue. 1896. Ref. 78c
Contains full titles, with descriptive notes, of all books recorded in The Publisher's Weekly, 1896, with author, title and subject index, publisher's annual lists, and directory of publishers.

Bangs, J. K. Pursuit of the house-boat.

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs's "House-Boat on the Styx" was so fundamentally humorous and so successful in finding and entertaining readers that it is not surprising to find its author launching another craft of the same sort in The Pursuit of the House-Boat. The motive is a simple one, and entirely harmonious with that which made the earlier book so entertaining.—Outlook.

Dalbiac, P. H. Dictionary of quotations.

A distinct advance on all its predecessors in that it gives the fullest possible reference to the chapter and verse for each quotation.— Journal of Education.

Detroit. Public Library. Bulletin. 8. 1896. Ref. 781

New York. State Library. Bulletins; ad ditions, no. 3. Ref. 781

Penn. State Library. Rept. of the librarian. 1895. • Ref. 78a

St. Louis life. v. 13. Jan.-Aug., 1896. Ref. 72c

Scott, T. Book sales of 1896. Ref. 78c

Exquisitely printed . . . and leaves nothing, therefore, to be desired in point of execution . . . One of the hand-somest volumes of simple reference it has ever been our fortune to see, and goes to show that there is no excuse for issuing books of any kind with inferior typography or poor paper. . . . There is one feature of the book which we especially commend. Prefixed to each sale record is a brief note in reference to the ownership, quality and condition of the lots, which is of great value in considering the prices realized. — The Clique.

Sutphin, H. Darts, sparks and fragments.

A little book of epigrammatic sayings and observations

Wagner, W. R. Prose works; tr. by W. A. Ellis. v. 5. Actors and singers.

In the preface to "Beethoven" the author tells us that he had written that essay as if it were "a speech to be delivered at an ideal feast in honor of the great musician, though the speech was not to be delivered in reality"; it is somewhat singular that so soon thereafter he should have repeatedly ben called upon to speak in public. Apart from the historic account of the origin and foundation of the Festival-theatre, the "Capitulation," "Auber," "Beethoven," "The Destiny of Opera," and "Actors and Singers" are each of them works of first-class importance.—Translator's Preface.

# AMERICAN ESSAYISTS.

#### Class 75a.

Clemens, S. L. How to tell a story, and other essays.

Most of these essays have appeared from time to time in the magazines.

Higginson, T. W. Book and heart.

Whatever Col. Higginson does or says has a charm of its own. These essays are no exception. Many of them have appeared in the magazines or best papers before, but one greets them again with pleasure. And those . . . to whom is denied the delight of hearing such subjects discussed in that marvelously persuasive voice will open these pages with great interest to know what Col. H. has to say on such themes as "A World Outside Science," "The Next Step in Journalism," and "Local Fiction."—Christian Register.

Robinson, R. E. In New England fields and woods.

Composed of a series of papers written by a keen sportsman. The book is most entertaining. The sketches first appeared in "Forest and Stream," and they possess now a melancholy interest from the fact that the author has become blind.—Library Journal.

Torrey, B. Spring notes from Tennessee.

Useful for the list of birds found by the author at Chattanooga.—Library Fournal.

Wright, M. O. Friendship of nature.

A charming performance. — The Month.

#### BRITISH ESSAYISTS.

#### Class 75b.

Carlyle, T. Sartor resartus; ed. by A. MacMechan.

Though no book needs annotation more, on account of its many and remote allusions, this is the first attempt since its publication to deal fully with the difficulties which it presents. In the notes, the editor tries to make Carlyle himself furnish the commentary to his own work, by means of illustrative passages from his letters, journals, essays. etc., published before the appearance of Sartor in 1838.

Freeman, E. A. Historical essays. 4th ser.

Meynell, Mrs. A. C. (T.) Colour of life; and other essays on things seen and heard.

The essays have, in these days of the overflow, the merit of saying just enough on the subject, leaving the reader to think.—George Meredith.

# LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

Aflalo, F. G., ed. Literary year-book, 1897. Ref. 77

The value of this annual lies almost solely in its directories . . . of British suthors, public libraries, literary clubs, publishers, booksellers, etc. The literary articles are slight. A number of the din minores of literature of the present hour are pictured and briefly biographized.—Nation.

Le Gallienne, R. Retrospective reviews.

Le Gallienne has arranged the criticisms of books he has furnished to several periodicals in chronological order, so that his diary gives an excellent resume of the books most talked about during the past five years. His criticisms of poetry outnumber those of prose, as poetry was chiefly handed to him for review. Nearly 100 authors are thus judged, including Hardy, Yeats, George Egerton, Grant Allen, Robert Buchanan, Quiller-Couch, John Davidson, William Watson, Austin Dobson, Swinburne, Stevenson, etc.—Publisher's Weekly.

Mitchell, D. G. American lands and letters; the Mayflower to Rip Van Winkle.

I have talked in these pages of those whose qualities or surroundings have invited the talk; sometimes a modest retiracy has piqued my mention; sometimes a caprice has been followed which I cannot explain, nor wholly justify; I have made much of slight clews, and have dwelt sometimes upon those whom the critics have relegated to "backbenches."—Preface.

Pellissier, G. Literary movement in France during the 19th century. 77f

M. Georges Pellissier's Mouvement littéraire au XIX. siècle is no less the picture than the history of contemporary French literature. In addition, it is also the philosophy, or rather describes the evolution of the literary movement of our century.—Brunctière, Nouvelles questions de critique.

Saintsbury, G. Flourishing of romance and the rise of allegory. 77

This series [Periods of European literature] is intended to illustrate the development of the vernacular literatures of mediaval and modern Europe.—Chap. I.

Thorne, R. A., comp. Treasury of thought.

Selections from English and American authors.

Tyler, M. C. History of Amer. lit. during the colonial time. 77a.

The work betrays acute philosophical insight, a rare power of historical research, and a cultivated literary habit, which was perhaps, no less essential than the two former conditions to its successful accomplishment. — George Ripley, in The Tribune.

Warner, C. D., and others, eds. Library of the world's best literature. v. 7-12.

Ref. 77

There is, of course, little that is new, either in the biographical data or the sample extracts, to be found in these volumes, which are meant to be, in the main, books of reference. The critical estimates presented are, however, more likely to invite immediate attention.— Literary Digest.

Wolkonsky, S., Prince. Pictures of Russian history and Russian literature (Lowell lectures.) 77r

#### LIBRARY REPORTS.

Class Ref. 78a1.

Indiana. State Library Bd., and State Librarian. Biennial rept. 1895-96.

New Hampshire. Trustees of the State Library. Biennial rept. 1894-96.

New Jersey. State Library. Annual rept. of the librarian. 1896.

New York. State Library. Annual rept. 77. 1894.

## BIBL:IOGRAPHY.

Class 78b.

Campbell, F. Theory of national and international bibliography.

# OXYGED W. N. BAHRENBURG, M. D.

CURES

# LA GRIPPE, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,

Insomnia and all Nervons Conditions from Overwork. 1418 Washington Ave.

Heinsius, W. Allgemeines Buecher-Lexikon. 1889-92. Ref.

Hinrichs, J. C., ed. Verzeichniss der Bücher, Landkarten, [u. s. w.] 1896.

Le Soudier, H. Bibliographie Française. 1896.

Low, S. English catalogue of books for 1896. Ref.

A record of the books issued in Great Britain and Ireland, also the principal books published in America.

Mayor, J. B. Guide to the choice of classical books.

This book is a supplement to the work that was published in 1879, last edition in 1885. The portion "containing the list of authors is almost entirely confined to books published since 1878." Publishers and prices are given, the latter in terms of the country in which the book was published. The part of the book which is, perhaps, most helpful is that which is devoted to "help to the study of ancient authors." These helps are arranged alphabetically by subjects: Language, history, mythology, etc. The concluding part of the volume is devoted to serial lists, such as the well-known Teubner series of Greek and Latin classics, etc. The chief criticism against the work as a whole is that to the uninitiated many of the entries are too brief to be fully understood.—Library Journal.

Stammhammer, J., ed. Bibliographie des Socialismus und Communismus.

Complete bibliography of socialism and communism in all their phases. Magazines, newspapers and pamphlets, and socialistic and communistic party papers, transactions, programmes, etc., in all languages.

Sturgis, R., and Krehbiel, H. E. Annotated bibliography of fine art.

A thousand carefully chosen works on Fine Art, with descriptive, critical, and comparative notes . . . The notes here given incidentally offer many important canons of art criticism, and may well tempt readers to consecutive perusal.—

G. Iles.

### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MAGA-ZINES. •

Class Ref. 78m.

**Bookman.** v. 4. Sept., 1896-Feb., 1897. **Library.** v. 8. 1896.

A magazine of bibliography and bibliographical literature, ed. by J. Y. W. Macallister.

U. S. Government publications; ed. by J.H. Hickcox. v. 10. 1894.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.

Browning, H. E. Girl's wanderings in Hungary. 84i

Spirited and graphic book, with map.

Cram, G. F. Cram's universal atlas, geographical, astronomical and historical. 1897. Ref. 81b

Davis, R. H. Cuba in war time. 83c

It is more than a reporter's space matter; it is an indictment, a testimony, a brief for the prosecution, an argument, and well-nigh a verdict all in one. It will take a cool head, a hard heart, and a stiff resolution to lay it down after reading it through without the conviction that this butcherous, bloody, disastrous struggle has gone on long enough, and that it is high time to interpose, and put a stop to it, not on political grounds, but out of deference to the merest instincts of the brotherhood of man.—Literary World.

Dubois, F. Timbuctoo, the mysterious; tr. by D. White. 86c

Few out of the crowd of recent books on Africa have approached this in freshness of interest, in vigor of style, and in the crispness of the illustrations.—

Scotsman.

Frye, A. E. Complete geography. 81b

Commerce and the related industries take a leading place in this book,—those of our own country being illustrated by 22 colored maps —Preface.

----Primary geography.

81b

The underlying principle of this work is comparison.

Hartwig, G. The polar world. 82c

Aims to convey solid instruction under an entertaining form.

Jackson, Mrs. H. M. (F.) H. Glimpses of three coasts. 87b

Pacific coast of the U.S., Ayrshire district of Scotland, Norway, giving out-door industries and stories of missions among the Indians.—Sargent.

Kingsley, M. H. Travels in West Africa.

86

The woman traveler is far from a novelty in Africa, but it is not often that one so "blithe and bonnie and gay" as the author of this book goes there, and returns to tell so good a story as she does.—With life so near the level of the brute, anything like real Christianity seems too utterly transcendental for the average African. The author appreciates highly, while criticizing freely, the work of the missionaries. Has a good index and full appendices.—Critic.

Murray, J. Handbook for travellers in Greece. 84h

The present edition of this Handbook is the result of several years' careful study and observation during a long residence and much travel in various parts of the countries described. The Routes have been re-arranged and in many cases re-written, and the entire work has been brought up to date by a record of recent archæological discoveries and the newest practical information.—Preface.

#### TRAVELS IN THE U.S.

Class 83c.

Chittenden, H. M. The Yellowstone National Park.

Captain Chittenden spent some years in the park on engineer duty, laying out roads, etc., and has had unusual opportunities for studying the phenomena of this wonderful region. In this work he gives a history of its discovery; its various explorations, private and governmental; its reservation as a national park, and subsequent history.

Crowe, E. With Thackeray in America.

Supplies some information of interest with reference to the great English Novelist's Lectures in America, and there are some portraits and scenes which the true Thackeray worshipper will value... Americans will find in the book an interest altogether beyond that relating to the record of Thackeray's lectures in the numerous portraits and sketches of the more or less distinguished men who came in contact with him and Mr. Crowe as his secretary.—Athenœum.

Sidney, M., pseud. Old Concord, her highways and byways.

#### TRAVELS IN EASTERN AFRICA.

Class 86e.

Burton, Sir R. F. First footsteps in East Africa; or, An exploration of Harar. 2 v.

Every word of this narrative is full of interest.—Isabel Burton.

- Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome.

Burton's fame will rest chiefly upon his wonderful and often romantic experiences as a traveller. He had the happy art of giving these experiences to the public in so graphic yet simple and unpretentious a manner ss to instantly attract the attention of the world to their practical, sterling value.

Gregory, J. W. The Great Rift Valley.

This book on Africa is somewhat different from the average British production. It is not only the story of a traveler, but contains a most fascinating treasury of scientific facts and theories stated in popular form.

#### CIVIL HISTORY.

Andrews, E. B. The history of the last quarter century in the U. S. 1870-1895.

91

Makes good reading for Americans... The style is snappy, full of short sentences, which have the ring of the hammer upon an anvil and without waste of words. We can heartily recommend these volumes, not only to the men and women who have lived their mature life since 1870, but to the young people just in their late teens or early twenties, and heartily congratulate both author and publishers upon their enterprise.—

Literary World.

Channing, E. United States of America. 1765–1865. 91

Prof. Channing, of Harvard, has written a history of his country for which many Englishmen will be grateful to him, and all the more so that he has been concise and has not attempted too much... It is a true pleasure to read a book marked by so sincere a desire to be fair to friend and foe, countrymen and kin bevond the sea, and to speak the truth without regard to so-called patriotic conventions. The value of the volume is increased by the maps.—

London Times.

Connecticut. The public records from Oct., 1776-Apr. 23, 1780. 2 v.

Ref. 91b

Morris, W. O. Ireland, 1494-1868. 93b

We have here another volume of the admirable Cambridge Historical Series, whose aim is "to sketch the history of modern Europe, with that of its chief colonies and conquests, from about the end of the fifteenth century down to the present time." . . . Once taken up by one at all interested in this subject, it will scarcely be consigned to a permanent place in a library until read through.—Nation.

Philippson, M. Ein Ministerium unter Philipp II.; Kardinal Granvella am spanischen Hofe, 1579-1586. 94b

A highly interesting work which deserves attention from both historian and layman.

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202 Union Trust Bldg.

Ranke, F. L. von. Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg and history of Prussia, during the 17th and 18th centuries. 3 v.

94

The most valuable account accessible in English of the history of Brandenburg and Prussia before the outbreak of the Seven Years' War. Every reader will regret that the history terminates so abruptly at an unnatural point. The work was subsequently continued by the author, but no translation of the continuation has been published—C. K. Adams. Manual of hist. lit.

Saffell, W. T. R. Records of the revolutionary war. Ref. 91b

Containing the military and financial correspondence of distinguished officers, names of the officers and privates of regiments, companies, corps, the dates of their commissions and enlistments. General orders of Washington, Lee and Greene, at Germantown and Valley Forge, with a list of distinguished prisoners of war, the time of their capture, exchange, etc., to which is added the half-pay acts of the Continental Congress, the Revolutionary Pension Laws, and a list of the officers of the Continental Army, who acquired the right to half pay, commutation, and lands.

U. S. Dept. of War. War of the Rebellion. v. 49-50, pt. 1. Ref. 91c

"Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete, in a volume by itself. Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war."

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Herbermann, C. G. Business life in ancient Rome. (Harper's school classics). 90b

Long, G. Decline of the Roman republic. 5 v. 90b

This is not a work of genius, but is the production of a very industrious and painstaking scholar. It does not attempt to instruct by brilliant sketches, broad generalizations, or profound aphorisms. The author obviously has no desire for display and he shows no inclination to establish opinions on the foundation of mere conjecture. He has a distinct theory that to study history with promise of good results is a work of labor, and that no adequate knowledge of Roman history can be acquired simply by reading fine dissertations and eloquent delineations of men and manners. He believes that the influence of these is to deceive the reader into believing that he knows what he does not. —Chas. K. Adams.

Maspero, G. C. C. Struggle of the nations, Egypt, Syria and Assyria.

S. S. 90

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Class 91a.

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Prof. Arber is sure that he is making some important additions to the hither-to known accounts of the Pilgrims.—
Pub. Weekly.

Brown, J. Pilgrim fathers in New England.

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American historical review. v. 1.

Ref. 92

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Few foreigners in Mexico are better fitted, by long residence, constant intercourse with its people and faithful study of its history to write interestingly and well on this subject than Dr. Butler.—Two Republics.—(Mexico).

Green, N. C. Story of Spain and Cuba.

A plea for the local self-government of Cuba.

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Lucas, D. B. Nicaragua; war of the filibusters. 92c

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U. S. Board of Indian Comm'rs. Annual rept. 28. 1896. Ref. 92a

The Indian is learning in many ways to earn his own livelihood, and is acquiring a right estimate of the value and the proper use of money.

#### HISTORY OF CANADA.

Class 92b.

Begg, A. History of British Columbia.

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McCarthy, J. History of our own times, v. 3. From 1880 to the diamond ju-

Readers of the earlier volumes will generally feel that the impulse to write the present [vol.] came from without rather than from within, but the work is, nevertheless, cleverly performed. The author's limitation of interests shows itself in the almost complete ignoring of the labor troubles of the last two decades, and even of the municipal reforms in which England has led the world. But respecting the events, national and international, which have been on the surface of politics, and also regarding the progress of literature, the narrative meets all reasonable expectations. Everything Justin McCarthy writes is interesting.—Outlook.

Seeley, J. R. Growth of British policy. 2 v. 93a

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The aim of the book is an ambitious one; and the author's great his considerable power of lucidly marshaling his mass of material, have enabled him to accomplish his difficult task in the form of what he modestly calls an Essay, though it is really a weighty contribution to history.—Speaker.

### HISTORY OF ITALY.

Class 94a.

Kirkland, E. S. Short history of Italy.

What can be told in the compass of five hundred pages is given here. It will be a guide to those who would like, first of all, a general outline. After that they can fill in with as much detail as they please, each city even having its own cluster of notable historical incidents. The author's experience in condensing English and French history has helped

her to present the salient points of Italian history with simplicity and clearness, so that young people will find the style interesting and attractive.—Christian Register.

Latimer, Mrs. M. E. (W.) Italy in the 19th century, and the making of Austria-Hungary and Germany.

This history was not an easy one to write, but the recent history of few countries has been more involved than that of Italy in our century.—Outlook.

#### HISTORY OF FRANCE.

Class 94c.

Adams, G. B. Growth of the French nation.

As a book prepared for the Chautauqua series, this is necessarily a very coadensed survey of French history, mainly to outline the political development of the nation; but it is completely and well done.—Library Fournal.

Maistre, J. M., Comte de. Considérations sur la France.

Sybel, H. v. History of the French revolution. 4 v. 94c

The most judicial of all the histories of this great period. The author had access to masses of material never before explored, and therefore he has been able to throw much new light on several puzzling questions. The most important of these relate to the dealings of other powers with France during the period under examination. A number of important facts are revealed in regard to the character and the doings of Lafayette. The author has also discussed the different financial expedients that were resorted to at the early period of the Revolution. This history ends with the dissolution of the National Convention in 1795.—Adams, Manual of hist. lit.

Tocqueville, A. C. H. C. de. On the state of society in France before the revolution of 1789.

Worthy of the most earnest attention, as [it shows] what was the natural, if not the inevitable, tendency of events.

—C. K. Adams.

Watson, T. E. Story of France. v. 1.

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# HISTORIES OF ASIA AND AFRICA.

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Preface.

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Bungay's general knowledge enabled him to seize upon the prominent features in the politician, the philosopher, the merchant or the journalist.

Burnley, J. Sir Titus Salt and George Moore.

Denslow, Van B., and Parker, J. M.
Thomas A. Edison and Samuel F. B.
Morse.

Hale, E. E., ed. Lights of two centuries.

Artists, sculptors, writers, musicians and inventors of the last two centuries.

Hogarth, D. G. Philip and Alexander of Macedon.

This work wears a luxurious dress—excellent paper and type, elegant illustrations from coins and medals—and is written in a style flashing with brilliantly colored words. The theme is in itself interesting: Philip the maker of a nation, and Alexander the architect of an empire; but Hogarth has added to it a new interest, and has brought us closer to the personality of these two men than perhaps any other modern writer. He mentions only the telling facts, pursues only the main line of events; and, thus avoiding detail, gives us a remarkably perspicuous narrative of the rise of Philip's kingdom and Alexander's empire.—Nation.

Kirton, J. W. Dr. Guthrie, Father Mathew, Elihu Burritt, Joseph Livesey. (World's workers.)

Tomkinson. E. M. Sarah Robinson, Agnes Weston, Mrs. Meredith.

Trent, W. P. Southern statesmen of the old regime.

As biography and as literature the book is excellent. Each character is studied and explained in its environment of time and place; and only a Southerner could have given us the background which is so essential to a right view of the later Southern leaders, and so helpful even in the case of Washington. The characters, moreover, are not merely accounted for or merely described: they are realized. This is true, at least, of Washington, Randolph, Stephens, Toombs and Davis.—Bookman.

Wise, D. Some remarkable women.

Yonge, C. M. A book of worthies.

# BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES AND CYCLOPÆDIAS.

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Busbey, T. A., ed. and comp. Biographical directory of the railway officials of America. 1896.

**Dictionary** of national biography. v. 51. Scoffin-Sheares.

Kuerschner, J., ed. Deutscher Litteratur Kalender. v. 19. 1897.
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Belloc, M. A., and Shedlock, M., comps. Edmond and Jules de Goncourt; with letters and leaves from their journals.

A delightful piece of literary biography, the story of a rare literary partnership of two brothers who have remained closely associated in the mind and judgment of the public, although the younger of the two has lain in the grave for nearly a quarter of a century.

Bourgeois, E. The century of Louis XIV. Ref.

M. Bourgeois writes with an engaging enthusiasm difficult to resist. Though its outward dress would rather mark this book as destined to be "an ornament for the table," we can assure its purchaser that its contents do not deserve to be disregarded. illustrations are an education in themselves, and it would not be possible even for the most desultory of readers to skip through the pages without attaining a very fair notion of French life in the Seventeenth Century.—Spectator. Brandes, G. M. C. Ferdinand Lassalle.

Nowhere is the interesting, genial personality of the great agitator so sharply drawn as here by the master hand of Georg Brandes .- Nord und Siid.

Ooks, N. Abraham Lincoln and the downfall of American slavery. Brooks, N.

Burroughs, J. Whitman, a study.

His wildness is only the wildness of the great primary forces from which we draw our health and strength. Underneath all his unloosedness, or free launching forth of himself, is the sanity and repose of nature. - Preliminary.

Burton, I. (A.) Lady. Life of Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton. 2 v.

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Coxe, W. Memoirs of the life and administration of Sir Robert Walpole. 3v. Embraces a period important in the annals of England.

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Dumesnil, abbé. Reign of Terror. Recollections of the

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Hamblin, H. E. On many seas; the life and exploits of a Yankee sailor.

This is a notable book; a realistic record of cruel, bitter privations, hardships, and sufferings, and of man's brutality to man.—Nation.

#### Hamerton, P. G. Autobiography.

Some ten years before his death, Mr. Hamerton began to write an autobiography at which he worked intermittently, only living to carry it as far as his 25th year. But this was the year of his marriage and Mrs. Hamerton has therefore been able to carry on the narrative with intimate knowledge of all she relates. The volume contains many of Mr. Hamerton's letters, and others of the greatest interest from Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. G. F. Watts, Mr. Peter Graham, and Mr. R. L. Stevenson.

Hodder, E. Life and work of the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury.

My aim has been to present him as he was: a Christian gentleman first, then a patriot, a statesman, a social reformer, and all that is implied in the word he liked so little.—Pref.

Imbert de Saint Amand, A. L., baron. Louis Napoleon and Mademoiselle de Montijo.

The first volume in a new series long contemplated by this popular historical writer, devoted to the Court of Napoleon III. and the Second French Empire, and centefing around the engaging personality of the Empress Eugenie.

Jefferson, T. 3d pres. of the U. S. Writings, collected and ed. by P. L. Ford. v. 8. 1801-6.

The 8th volume of Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's edition of Jefferson's writings embraces the whole of his first Presidential term, and leaves him in the first year of the second, confronted with Burr's conspiracy.—Nation.

Kaufmann, M. Charles Kingsley, Christian socialist and social reformer.

It is a monograph, not a biography, of Charles Kingsley, its object being simply to present one aspect of his life, as a social and sanitary reformer, and this in the setting and framework of the thought, feelings, and condition of his time, with the light of our own thrown upon the picture to present a distinct view of his social aims, and to show how far what he aspired after has been attained, and what remains of achievements yet to be accomplished in the future.—Preface.

Keats, J. Letters; ed. by H. B. Forman.

Regarded as pure literature, the work of Keats has qualities which place it close to that of Shakespeare. If to be true, interesting, attractive, witty, humorous, idealistic, realistic, speculative, discursive, and gossipy in turns is the note of a good letter-writer, then indeed Keats was one. If to tell one's friends just what they want to know about one's doings and thoughts, and about the doings and thoughts of mutual friends, is to be a good letter-writer—that is where Keats, of all men of genius of this century, excelled.—H. Buxton Forman.

Lang, A. Life and letters of John Gibson Lockhart.

An introductory chapter on the author of that great work [Life of Sir Walter Scott] seemed desirable, and the chapter swelled into a biography of Mr. Lockhart.

I am aware that, in several passages, this biography may seem to resemble a speech for the defence. But Mr. Lockhart has been so vehemently attacked, and often so unjustly misrepresented, that a defensive attitude was sometimes unavoidable.—Andrew Lang.

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An exceedingly interesting book. . . . Hawthorne the man, amid his surroundings, comes to view cordially and even intimately.--Dial.

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Maxwell, Sir H. E., bart. Robert the Bruce and the struggle for Scottish independence.

A book worth reading. The author has taken great care to avoid the assertion of circumstances which there is no means of verifying; for example, the well-worn myth of Bruce and the spider. It is as a history, however, rather than as a biography that the volume has value.

— Outlook.

Miles, N. A. Personal recollections and

A brief view of the civil war and the story of his Indian campaigns.

O'Connor, T. P. Napoleon.

A series of vivid estimates of Napoleon from widely differing points of view, in which the author does not attempt to make a final judgment of Napoleon's character, but leaves the reader to form his own conclusions on the evidence presented by the various writers.

Ompteda, C. F. W., baron von. In the King's German legion; memoirs during the Napoleonic wars.

When the English sovereigns were also Kings of Hanover, the army of the little kingdom did good service in our many wars, and more especially in the great struggle with Napoleon, when, after Hanover had been conquered by the French, a German legion was raised to carry on the war on the Continent. Those were the days of the romance of war, and Baron Ompteda had as many adventures as the hero of one of Lever's novels.--Graphic.

Oudinot, Mme. E. (de C.) duchesse de Reggio Memoirs of Marshall Oudinot, duc de Reggio.

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Paton, J. G. John G. Paton, missionary to the New Hebrides, an autobiography.

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Pike, G. H. Charles Haddon Spurgeon.

— John Cassell.

Purcell, E. S. Life of Cardinal Manning. 2 v.

Besides and beyond his Letters and Diaries, Cardinal Manning himself was a living source, fons et origo, of information. When the mood or inspiration came he opened his mind and spoke without reserve. In his Diaries, Journals, and Notes he told the story of his own life; laid bare the workings of his heart, its trials and temptations, sometimes its secrets and sorrows.—Author's Pref.

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Senancour, E. P. de. Obermann.

Sherwood, Mrs. M. E. (W.) Epistle to posterity.

Mrs. Sherwood has lived for more than half a century among the most notable people of the world.

She has seen and known everybody who was anybody in their time. Her powers of observation are remarkable. Her memory is keen, and the pictures which she gives of society, and her anecdotes of great men and famous women, are charming.—Observer, N. T.

Shorter, C. K. Charlotte Bronte and her circle.

It is claimed that the larger part of this book is an addition of entirely new material to the romantic story of the Brontes. The greater part of it is furnished by Charlotte Bronte's husband.

Since Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," there has been no book written about the Brontës that can compare in interest with this work.

Sloane, W. M., ed. The life of James McCosh.

Full and rounded account of his whole life . . . largely from his own pen, and touching in due proportion on the various parts he played as a thinker, public leader, and practical man of affairs.—Critic.

Stisted, G. M. True life of Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton.

Miss Stisted has given us a thoroughly good biography. Though a great admirer of her uncle, she does not conceal his weaknesses, but writes, in the main, soberly and impartially with excellent judgment. She has compressed a great deal into a small volume, not confusing us with too much detail, and yet describing many a picturesque incident and scene. Her book is interesting from beginning to end. Short as it is, we get from it a satisfactory idea of the story and personality of one of the most extraordinary men of his time.

Swaine, S. A. General Gordon.

Thiebault, P. C. F. A. H. D., baros. Memoirs.

An idiomatic and faithful version.—Nation.

Tocqueville, A. C. H. C. de. Recollections. [1848-1849.]

The lucidity of statement adds a greacharm to a volume which must rank among the most valuable contributions to the literature bearing on one of the momentous periods in the recent history of France.—Literary World.

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This book, as might be expected, presents the husband and wife in their home, social, and official relations. The destruction of Martha 'Washington's letters deprived her biographer of a source of information which has contributed greatly to the interest of the other biographies of this series. To atone for this lack the writer has given the historical background and the environment of the woman to whose character and charm the American people owe much of the grace and dignity of those first days of the Nation.—Outlook.

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Includes bishops, judges, privy councillors as well as hose who possess hereditary distinctions.

Glenn, T. A., comp. List of some American genealogies which have been printed.

Will be of great value to librarians, biographers, and historians, as well as to those engaged in the fascinating pursuit of genealogy.

#### Index to American genealogies.

Its most desirable feature is the knowledge to be gained by all persons, who, by examining its pages, can inform themselves whether the genealogy of any family, or any portion thereof, in which they may feel an interest, has been printed in any volume.

### CYCLOPÆDIAS AND COLLEC-TIONS.

#### Class Ref. 99a.

American annual cyclopædia. 8d. ser. v. 1. 1896.

Brockhaus' Konversations Lexikon. v.17. Supplement.

Up-to-date cyclopædia. [April, 1897.]

Aims to record the world's progress in all departments of knowledge, giving especially information concerning the states and nations of the world.

#### SEMI-ANNUAL AND QUARTER-LY PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100b.

Edinburgh review. v. 183-184. 1896.

Hesperian, a western quarterly illus. magazine. v. 1. May, 1894-Apr., 1897.

Quarterly review. v. 183-184. 1896.

# BI-MONTHLY, MONTHLY AND SEMI-MONTHLY PERI-ODICALS.

#### Class 100c.

Atlantic monthly. v. 79. Jan.-June, 1897.

The distinctly literary touch in The Atlantic's papers on topics of general and timely interest differentiates it from the reviews that make timeliness the first consideration.—Critic.

Belgravia. v. 92. Jan.-Apr., 1897. Ref. Central magazine. v. 1-5. Aug., 1872-July, 1874. Ref.

Only magazine ever published entirely by women, even the press work being done by them.

Century illus. monthly magazine. v. 31. Nov., 1896-Apr., 1897.

The last bound volume of "The Century" magazine has for its most noteworthy features the beginnings of Gen. Porter's "Campaigning with Grant" and of Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne." There are also 3 papers on Nelson, by Capt. Mahan, and many other interesting articles.—Dial.

Chautauquan. v. 24. Oct., 1896-Mar., 1897. Ref.

Cosmopolitan. v. 22. Nov., 1896-April, 1897.

Godey's magazine. v. 134. Jan.-June, 1897.

Harper's new monthly magazine. v. 94. Dec., 1896-May, 1897.

In the "Magazine" fiction, history, biography, travel, popular science, poetry and criticism are capitally blended.—Outlook.

Lippincott's monthly magazine. v. 59. Jan.-June, 1897.

Longman's magazine. v. 29. Nov., 1896-Apr., 1897. Ref.

McClure's magazine. v. 8. Nov., 1896-Apr., 1897.

Macmillan's magazine. v. 75. Nov., 1896-Apr., 1897. Ref.

Munsey's magazine. v. 16. Oct., 1896-Mar., 1897. Ref.

New England magazine. v. 15. Sept.,

1896-Feb. 1897. Ref. North American review. v. 164. Jan.-

June, 1897.

Outing. v. 29. Oct., 1896-Mar., 1897.

Ref.

Devoted to recreation.

Peterson magazine. v. 106. 1896.

Review of reviews. [Amer. ed.] v. 15. Jan.-June, 1897.

Scribner's magazine. v. 21. Jan.-June, 1897.

Temple bar. v. 110. Jan.-Apr., 1897. Ref.

#### WEEKLY PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100d.

Athenæum. July-Dec., 1896.

Chambers' journal. v. 73. 1896.

Critic. v. 29. July-Dec., 1896.

We are again reminded by the bound volume of *The Critic* for July-December, 1896, of the valuable services constantly performed for the book world and readers' world by this always excel-

lent and readable paper. In this volume no less than 1,635 books are reviewed, and the publication of about 1,200 more is recorded. In general literary essays and sketches, in biographical articles, and in illustration, a distinct advance is perceptible.—Outlook.

Literary digest. v. 14. Nov., 1896-Apr.,

Contemporaneous thought and research as presented in periodical literature.

Littell's living age. v. 212. Jan.-Mar., 1897.

Outlook. v. 55. Jan.-Apr., 1897. Public opinion. v. 21. July-Dec., 1896.

#### DAILY PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100e.

The only true history of a country is to be found in its newspapers.—Lord Macaulay.

New York tribune. Jan.-Mar., 1897.

St. Louis evening journal. Jan.-June, 1897.

--- globe-democrat. Jan.-June, 1897.

- post-dispatch. Jan.-June, 1897.

--- republic. Jan.-June, 1897.

---- star. Jan.-June, 1897.

Times (London). Oct., 1896-Mar., 1897.

--- Index. Jan. 1-March 31, 1897.

# PERIODICALS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Class Ref. 100f.

Daheim. v. 32. 1896.

Fliegende Blaetter. v. 105. July-Dec... 1896.

**Revue** des deux mondes. v. 139-140. Jan. Apr., 1897.

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#### A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

Vol. IV.

ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER, 1897.

No. 8.

#### OUR ONE HOMERIC POET.

POETS are born, not made, but every man who comes into the world with all his senses perfect is born a poet, a musician, a painter as truly as he is born a plowman, a mason or a hod-carrier.

The question of how he cultivates his faculties in after life, of how they are affected by emotions born of his habits, of how much he does or leaves undone to realize his highest possibilities, is not under consideration here. It is enough here to strive to see that any man who is willing to make the sacrifices which must be made for the sake of higher things, can always go from strength to strength—and that endlessly. The powers which work in the human soul as the laws of its development are divine and they are no respecters of persons.

If this were not true, justice could not be true and the whole world would be filled with inequality and the curse of conditions operating to prevent development instead of to force it.

It is not true, however, that any man and every man is born a poet in the sense that Burns is one. For he was both born and made a poet.

Of all writers of any dialect of the old Saxon English whose history is known, he was one of the best educated in all that goes to give a mastering grasp of the underlying realities of the melody of language. Between the

Scotch fiddle on which he began the study of poetry and the four-stringed harp on which Homer began it, there is no such essential difference of principle as would give one the advantage of the other in getting at the sublime simplicities of the laws of tone,—simplicities which are completely obscured as soon as the mind attempts the complex operations necessary for the mastery of such a highly organized instrument as the piano.

It happens thus that Burns, not Pope who translated the Iliad, not Dryden, not Tennyson, not Longfellow, not Swinburne, not any one of the great students of verse whose labors have enriched our literature, is the one poet who in modern times most nearly represents for the English language what Homer represented for the Greek.

A student and writer of verse who has made perhaps a deeper study of Homer and the Homeric poets of the classical period than has been made by any one else in modern times, has concluded as a result of actual realization of the melody of Homeric verse that Homer was the greatest musician who ever lived. This conclusion is based not only on a study of the melody of language but on that of the instrumental airs of Europe. And it is most interesting to find that the instrumental melodies of Germany and Scotland conform most nearly to

the laws governing the recurrence of vowel tones and internal rhyme in Homeric verse. The melody of the Scotch airs Burns studied on his fiddle when a boy approximates Homeric melody more nearly than anything which can be written in any modern language, and when he began setting words to these, following their tones with the vowel tones of his verse, as a man with his ear for tone could not fail to do, Burns became Homeric without knowing a word of Greek.

The law of Divine compensation has seldom had a more striking illustration than is seen in the coming of this high knowledge to a Scotch peasant boy when all the learned world was seeking it in vain. All science, all knowledge, all art radiate to a common centre. The time will come when through language science, men who choose the steeper and harder way to the highest knowledge will be able to realize at last the surpassing sweetness of music which lifted Burns from his low place and set him among the immortals—the sweetness of those heavenly laws of order which operated to make a Homer or a Burns, a Dante or a Shakespeare. And when they do, they will find that in all lands and times these laws are at one with themselves, simple, harmonious, comprehensible and capable of compelling into unity with the higher life of the universe, all who are willing to be compelled by them. It is perhaps true, however, that the very highest realization of the power and beauty of such truth will always be the peculiar heritage of such babes and sucklings as the Scotch plowboy, sitting in the corner of his poor hut at night and giving up his whole soul to the mastery of his violin. For it will always remain true that—

"Just beyond the reach of pride where its fingers touch and lose them Mightiest truths of heaven abide!"

As a great painter must be a draughts-

man before he can become a great painter; and after becoming a draughtsman he must take the still more difficult step of learning the relations of colors, so a poet must learn to put words together first by their time and then by their tone before he has mastered the mere mechanics of his work. This knowledge which will give him the ability to make tunes of words themselves does not make him a poet, but he can no more become a poet without it than Raphael could have become a great painter without knowing how to draw and mix colors.

Many writers of verse grasp the musical relations of tone in language with ease. In fact most people do. The ear for tone is common. It is easy to find in the poet's corner of any country paper, verse which shows a better ear for melody than was ever attained by the great Dr. Johnson in his painful attempts to write classical verse, or even by Dryden or Lamb.

But though the sense of tone in language is almost as common as the ability to sing in tune, the ability to recognize tone analytically is rarely acquired and the ability to discriminate the time of spoken language is rarer still.

No one who, in listening to a spoken sentence is unable to tell the time-relations of each separate word to every other, can do what the great classical poets could do and what had in a measure become possible for Burns through his constant practice of setting new words to the time and melody of old airs.

Many writers of verse whose ear for tone in language is defective have a sense of time much above the average, but with a far lower development than was attained by Burns. Thus Charles Lamb, who says he had no sense of tone at all and could never whistle "God Save the King", could easily write twenty lines in exactly the same total

time of his first line, but his verse is often stiff because it depends on the total time of its lines and not on melody governed by recurrence of internal rhyme and assonance as in those great poets who have at last joined the sense of tone and time in harmony and so have conquered for themselves a means of expressing their highest thoughts. Such a poet was Homer. Such a poet was Dante. Such a poet was Gray when he wrote his "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." Such a poet was Burns at all times in his methods, though it is unmistakably true that no single composition of his shows the exquisite art, the high mastery of the laws of music as

they are identified with the laws of language which are shown in the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard."

Those who wish to come near to a knowledge of Homer and the great Greek poets who followed and imitated him can realize the force of the laws of rhyme and melody, of time and tune as they take hold on the mind of the great poets of all ages, by a study, stanza by stanza, line by line, word by word, syllable by syllable, of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," or the best lyrics of Robert Burns, the one Homeric singer of Greater England.

WILLIAM VINCENT BYARS.

# IN THE REFERENCE ROOM.

In the early morning the Reference clerk Sat down and thought about her work; She looked around with honest pride At the goodly books on every side.

Said she, "I've surely everything
To help the people studying."
But these were the questions the people brought
And these the subjects she wildly sought.

"I wish to know if you can tell
Where a Mr. Smith I know quite well,
A dealer in wholesale goods and pork,
Is living now in East New York."

"His Christian name? I don't know that, But he was very short and fat. His wife's name now, I think, was Jenny. I don't s'pose that will help you any."

"Excuse me, I wish to know the cost
And how many Hebrew lives were lost,
When without straw the bricks were made
With which the Pyramids were laid."

"I'm trying to make the greatest number
Of words and phrases from cucumber.

Just take some paper and a pen
And write them down—'twill be easier then."

"Not time! You really must excuse me. I didn't think you would refuse me. I know the Librarian, Mr. Bliss,
I'll see what he will say to this."

"I'd like the work of our great statesman, Give me the last edition if you can; O, Webster's dictionary don't you know, Of course you've got it, for they told me so."

"Is this the Reference Room, my dear?

A—h! very nice, although I fear

After being used to the Mercantile.

At home here I could never feel."

The day is done and the Reference Clerk
Sits down and puts away her work.
With aching feet and aching head
She sorrowfully goes to home and bed.
—Alice Fichtenkam.

#### A DAY IN CAHOKIA,

Continued from the October number.

IN the open doorway stands a dark, smiling little woman who gives me friendly welcome—can it be Karl's wife? She wears a flowered cotton gown and looks not so fair as her picture. Yes, it is she, she calls me by name. I grasp a hard, strong little hand and impress upon it a kiss of chivalry, when the aromatic odor of a certain garden bulb refreshes my weary nerves, very much, very! She leads me indoors talking rapidly.

"Charley will be here in a few minutes, he has heard the call of the horn. He would have gone to the depot for you himself, only there's sickness in the house and he had to go for the doctor very early, and then he's had to be in the field with the men."

"Ah, so," I interrupt, glad to seize upon a point of conversational matter, "the chase has begun?" And I smile to Karl's wife while other mental combinations are in process, to-wit: the horn, men, field, doctor. "Some one has been hurt in the chase?"

"Chase?" repeats she slowly, in momentary bewilderment, then continues with a look of much assurance and pride.

"The harvest has begun."

"Ah, true; I remember. The corn is ripe." (Karl's corn crops.)

"O, dear, no, the wheat; the wheat, you know, ripens first. We'll teach you all about farming if you'll stay with us long enough. Take a seat."

"You are very good, madam, very." And taking a seat upon a strong wooden chair, I command the muscles of my face to assume the finished polish at ready service to the sons of a world-city. Then I composedly make an in-

ward search for another thread in superficial conversation. (Clearly I must guard against the slightest intimation that farming is not my first aim in coming to Cahokia!) At this perplexing juncture two little children appear, a boy and a girl. A most natural inference that they are Karl's impels me to take the little girl into my arms; kissing her right heartily, I say, "Ei, du liebes Kueken, yet you do not know this German uncle, heigh!" The child protests and screams vigorously; the woman -Donnerwetter-laughs! Jesusmariejoseph, endless mixture of false positions! I tremble with confusion, but instantly strain my best energy to gather upon my face a sevenfold layer of concentrated world tone; to no effect! Through it all the woman divines my helplessness and naïvely hastens to comfort me and to assume the mastery over the absurd situation by taking the word and holding it.

"These are Jimmie and Kittie, our neighbor's children; ours are over in St. Louis at Cousin Jane's. Charley will be so glad to see you. I hope you will make yourself at home with us. You know, this happens to be our busiest time; we have ten men here now, but only for a short time, besides—"

At this point interruption on my part seemed permissible.

"I perceive madame, how your time must be greatly in requisition, permit me to withdraw to the library until Karl comes."

"I'm sorry, but we have no library here; you are thinking of the old gent's in Belleville, our own few books are in the garret. Charley has no time to read anything but the papers now-a-days." "So, so. Ah yes, I too enjoy the news of the day (na, das ist mir eine schöne Offenbarung. No books!)

In the open doorway appears a gaunt, sunbrowned figure, appareled like the coachman; but I recognize him, it is Karl. Our warm embrace brings back to us forgotten tears of boyhood and forces from me the words of a fullgrown, warm heart.

"Karl, HerzensKarl!"

"Speak English, my boy, can you? You dear, slick fossil of an effete civilization."

With these light words Karl smothers our tears, and I answer,

"Later, later we will discourse on civilization."

"Fiddlesticks, later we will discuss American politics—they got me to run after all. I'll tell you all it after getting you cooled off; come on up, and put on one of my jeans. You are dressed too warm. Didn't you bring any summer clothes?"

"Yes, in one of the troonks outside; can one of your men—?

"Lay hold, we'll carry it up."

Panting at top of stairs, I ask,

"Is it thus warm throughout summer?"

"Hot as blazes; you'll have to do some sweating here."

"Ha, then I must learn to make for the triumphant alternative between melting and metamorphosing into a salamander; behold my burnt neck!"

"Sure enough! dissolution has begun, the skin is broken, we must leather it over with patent lotion."

Karl's flippant manner is new to me. Later, in my own language he finds less room for flippancy.

We enter a clean, very sunny room, very. Karl enjoins repeatedly,

"Put on the coolest stuff you have; dinner will be ready in a little while and this afternoon I'll take you all over the farm and show where Ellen's eighty acres lie. She is in bed with a fever to-day, but she'll be all right in a day or two." With these promising words and a glance at a silver watch fastened to a cotton cord, he leaves me to accomplish my toilet. Forthwith I begin to undress and to look about me for something to quench meinen wahrhaftigen Riesendürst, say Selzer u. Rothwein. Ha, here; a vessel with water and another with - ice water, very thoughtful, very. I drink, drink like a quadruped at a trough. Ah, for the luxury of an "emmairse" - with or without etc., etc. Ill! ill with a fever! Dismal foreboding! Ah bah, Grillen, due to oppressive air and gathering storm clouds. Fresh linen and other adjuncts for summer wear-all in order. The "Ten," will they appear at table? Through the open window comes a warm odor from a kitchen, very agreeable to my gastronomic nerve, very. I look out and see Karl with a horn, blowing himself red in the face. Herrgott, can he blow! I shake with laughter at his boyish sportfulness—ha, may not that blowing be a summons to the banquet? Surely, there they come, some of the 'Ten,' muddy and ''sweaty.'' Karl sees me laugh, and laughs also, beckoning me to come down. Fresh washed, but in his toilet of the morning, he meets me on the stairs, and says:

"Theo, you must not be surprised to find a large company at dinner; it is harvest time when we need lots of outside help."

"Ah, yes, the wheat is ripe." Karl takes no notice of my newly acquired knowledge, and leads me to the banquet hall—the room of the morning. Some of the helpers are seated. Frau Karl and several other fair ones stand about, waiting, no doubt, for us and the other banqueters to appear. I make my obeisance on entering, which she acknowledges by a little nod and a friendly smile.

Through half the meal the ladies have chosen to officiate as butlers, when they also find seats, bringing their filled plates with them. The table ceremony of Karl's house is wholly new to me, wholly. Nothing is heard but the clatter of the ware and buzzing of flies. I sit beside Karl, but doing the honors of of his table, confidences between us find no time. That the others are not indifferent to my presence I feel keenly through the crossfire of glances that fall upon me from all points. Here I sit, ach Gott, an outcome of the latest and highest art of living, here I sit among unbathed agrarians, a creature, through some fatality separated from its kind, undergoing the pains of adaptation to an alien species-my violet scented handkerchief I crush tightly into a corner of one of my pockets. Heightening the solemnity of it all, lowering clouds outside now dim the light, while fitful streaks of lightning play about the redcovered tables and their white ware. Great impatience and anxiety seize the helpers; it is as if the safety of their nation depended on some specific, but as yet not fully understood mode of the exchange of matter just now set in motion. Repeated glances of reassurance from my one friend among the newly developed species, the coachman, avail not to relieve me from a vague, sickening discomfort. At last that factotum among the Ten, by means of a signal from Karl, proposes a measure by which impending danger from an angry providence is to be obviated through human effort.

"Ye'd betther all coom out and do the hauling before the rain cooms doon." A general rising follows.

### Finis symposium I.

"Theo" says Karl, "I'll be back in an hour or so; devote yourself to my wife a while or take a nap if you feel tired."

"Most happy to await your wife's pleasure," escapes my lips. He hands me a cigar and a newspaper and after a

hearty grasp of his hard hand, he disappears, and I withdraw to a corner of the hall.

Frau Karl comes not-busy. My cigar is at an end, the paper langueilig; under these circumstances it is no violence to good breeding to obey the fleshly behest of the nap. Ascending to the hotter realms above I expand me comfortably upon a capacious family bed and mid thunder, lightning, heat and flies, I soon sleep, Dreams transport me to the region of phantasms. There Karl is a winged cupid with puffed cheeks, blowing sweet music upon his horn; myriads of tantalizing creatures of night pipe unearthly tunes and prick my tender flesh. With these assailants I enter into a fierce but unequal combat until I succomb to a giant who shakes me awake into my nether life. I rise, but know not where nor who I am, not the hour of the day or night, not the man who stands laughing and talking before me-ha Karl, Cahokia, America.

"Yes Theo; wake up, you are in America."

I look at my watch. "What, have I slept since midday?"

"You did not hear the horn at six nor my call later; now I shook you because wife and I decided you could not sleep through the night without some supper."

"Ah, what a fine-feeling practical woman is she."

"Well, we couldn't run the farm if we were not practical."

"Your letters Karl, did not explain why you did not follow politics like your father."

"I'll tell you all by and by; come down now and get some air." On the way down Karl adds,

"I have many particular things to tell which did not seem to fit into our correspondence."

We pass the room of the morning where the Ten now sit smoking pipes. playing at cards and dozing. It rains outside. The room presents some very democratic aspects, very, together with some unmistakable characteristics of a managerie. We enter a large, sparsely red and black furnished salon. In its center stands a round table, bearing a tray with means for my physical restoration, of which to partake I await no further solicitation than a wave of Karl's hand. While I am engaged in refreshing myself Karl smokes a pipe, reclines upon a lounge and presently resumes the conversation begun up stairs.

"You see, Theo, the old nest in Belleville got too tight for the eight of us when we ceased to be goslins."

"Well, I was impatient to make money quickly and saw my chance for independence here. Father wanted this land improved and offered to give over two-thirds to any one of us boys who would take the job. I was the only one of us who saw money in it. You may remember from my letters of that time, that I was engaged to be married and of course anxious to make a home for myself. The fact is, I saw that a fellow must have money before he can hope for renown in politics. You see, a man here must work in all-I mean in other -that is many — able in more — than one - direction."

After a few moments of silence I asked, "Do you yet intend to resume the law?"

"Well, I don't know, the way things—now—politics now—you know—politics." O Erd! du bist ein Jammethal!!—he sleeps!

What now, to bed? Impossible! Wake him? Yes, in half an hour; meanwhile think out new tactics. Ho-hi-o—back, back to the fatherland!

Did Karl mislead me or am I a fool? In all events I will take him to account; for although he may not have positively misrepresented yet he willfully failed to truthfully represent, and that amounts to misleading. I shall take him to

account, shall watch for and seize upon the propitious moment to do so.

Ach, the long, long night, and nothing to read! Ha, did not the woman say, "our books are in the gar-," whatever and wheresoever that thing may be. I must seek it and provide me with a book for the night; I shall thirst for printer's ink. Yonder door, may not it lead to the gar-? Stealthily like a thief, I walk to that door, turn its knob in breathless circumspection—ha; exit to a veranda. Impenetrable darkness! step about noiselessly to reconnoiter. Damp, warm wind. It falls upon my brow refreshingly; it soothes my rebellious and tumultuous spirit; rustling among the trees, it shakes from their leaves big drops of the late rain; the boughs flap like open sails—ah sails! Ah, were I under sail on my return-O bittere, bittere Enttäuschung!

By the light of some familiar stars, now shining through the breaking clouds, I see paths, inviting paths—I walk, walk. Now the moon appears at intervals among fleeting cloudlets and shows me outhouses, trees, a thicket alle Wetter, a forest, a forest primeval. Suddenly, I experience an overpowering desire to shoot—to shoot a hole through this American nature. (O weh, O weh, Theodore du hast Mordgedanken!) Ah bah, wieder Grillen; only an innocent shot or two into the air-nothing more; halt, uncle Peter's guns should be tried before presenting them to Karl. Richtig, far enough removed from his villa not to be heard there, this will . divert me; he shall find me not to be without resources.

On my way to Uncle Peter's chest, standing yet out of doors, I look in at the veranda whether Karl still sleeps. Yes; good so.

On opening the chest, luckily I find the hunting boots uppermost—my slippers are drenched to melting. The field glass is a temptation not to be resisted

for the night landscape, now since the full moon has dispelled the mists, must be charming—not to be passed by insusceptibly, not by me. Now, the guns loaded, I am again on my way to the forest. At intervals I spy into the glass. Wonderful night scene; how vast from this hill. The broadening view expands my breast, which breathes in the charms of a mighty nature, and in place of strife, now fills it with a reposeful courage capable of resisting any evil which may befall. Ha! I hear something—inward from the thicket—it leaps from bough to bough; I level; piff, paff, struck; it fell. Hark, againin the open field opposite? I put my ear to the ground-it walks on two-alle Wetter! I tremble on all limbs! A lantern. It is Karl; he approaches. Wet, cold, transpiration flows from all my pores. I sit yet on the ground unable to call or move. Karl calls my name. Finally I answer in faint voice, "here, here."

"Theo, are you hurt? Why are you out here so late?"

His tone expresses self-reproach. I feel that he thinks I came here to put an end to me on account of his neglect. Forthwith the grotesqueness of my conduct becomes so evident to me that it induces an irresistible peal of laughter as a first answer to his solicitous inquiry. Mixed with this impulse and feeding it is the rejoicing of my soul that I did not shoot in the direction whence Karl came. Finally I stammer:

"No, I—am—am not hurt. I—I only wished to try a gun I brought for you."

Karl was perplexed by the incongruity of my posture among rank weeds and my unaccountable laughter, but he succumbed to its contagion when the rays from his lantern fell upon the field glass and boots. To find a plausible reason for my experiment with these

was the keenest of my thoughts on regaining my self-possession, and I begin thus:

"Ah, Karl, in this land of material resources, is there not danger to lose all sense for the beautiful?"

This suggestion was weak, but I strengthen it as follows:

"Come once here and behold the landscape through the glass. Come—come here—from this point. Now do you wonder that I rove about here enjoying it?"

"Theo, do you imagine that I am not aware of my country's beauty as well as its resources? But I am not a Schwärmer like you, to go wandering about at midnight admiring it through field-glasses and hunting boots; however, I'm glad you enjoyed yourself so well while I inexcusably went to sleep so early in the evening. You see, Theo, harvesting strains every muscle to the utmost, and when evening comes we go to sleep from exhaustion. To-morrow I'll show you some landscape and some material resources, too. Now come, I must get you to bed, because you are liable to malaria before you are acclimated."

("O, Jemine, das auch noch!") escaped me.

"Oh, it's nothing very bad, most folks about here get a touch of it in spring and fall."

"So, so. Yes, I will hasten to bed. I feel a little cold from the damp and the wind." Karl, with lamp in hand, urges me upstairs; at the door he says.

"I'll not stop to talk any more tonight; you must get off your wet clothes and to bed—don't forget to let down the mosquito bar. Good night, old boy."

With chattering teeth and a creeping chill, I hasten to bed. Ach, Morpheus forsakes me—no sleep. I hear my own voice every few moments lamenting and exclaiming incomprehensible speeches. Sleep, ah, for the luxury of sleep! Fever? Malaria? Ah, bah—

rapid succession of thoughts-thoughts! But stay, solve the problem. How do we arrive at valid judgments? We observe uniform co-existences --- mosquitoes—they flay me. Valid judgments that bar must down, down-oho-hi-o! Heda, Hans, coachman, ho, da! down with it, down! Ach so. America, Cahokia, wake up. The room is dark. The kerosene lamp I fear-ha, my candles. So. The bar is down. The appetites of the few hundred within may be appeased by vicarious blood in but a short time. But now, how get into the thing yourself? It tightly embraces the bed; ah, but it is elastic; evidently the entrée is from below. Down upon your knees, and while in this suppliant attitude, offer a short prayer for speedy deliverance from Cahokia, etc., etc. Now stretch over your upper body a portion of the bar, then hold down its edge with your umbrella; now rise slowly, slowly, now forward-plumps! das wär vollbracht. Prr, prr, höllischer Frost. Now sleep. Ah, could I but sleep twenty-four hours -twenty-four days. Burning, seething heat. No sleep. The candle, held by my comb, is consumed; it will ignite the bureau-up, up once again to extinguish the candle. Ach, how out of the bar? Frau Venus hilf! Sagan, wie stiegst du aus dem Schaum empor? Richtig; slide feet down the edge of the bed; then pull up bar as high as it will go; hold securely above your head; now slowly down into sitting posture; now painful, a painful dodge of head forward, and once again the bar feat is safely accomplished.

Happily by this time day is dawning. With great effort I extract a blanket from under my abandoned chrysalis, draw it about me and sit at the open window to await the approach of Aurora's golden chariot. Ah, too weak, too weak to sit long. With my last remnant of strength I grapple the bar away

from enough space on the bed to hold my helpless body and now fall into a stupor, which is presently followed by a heavenly, refreshing slumber for some hours. At length the discordant shriek of the horn falls upon my ear like actual pain and awakens me fully to the realization of the true state of things. I am in a foreign land, ill, and-and a burden to the family. What now? I must, absolutely must, forthwith resolve upon some plan or pretext for my removal What if I feigned a from Cahokia. haunting premonition that Tantchenah, bah, stupid. Why not declare manfully that you are disappointed, that you are not suited to-etc, etc. Richtig, that is the tactics. "Rechts umkehr!"

Now for a hasty toilet. All minutia to be dispensed with—ha, my slippers are ruined; the lacquered boots are lightest, they may take their place; fresh linen and a coll—Himmel, wie wird mir!

On recovering my consciousness Karl stands before me, fanning me with fresh printed newspapers.

"Theodore, you look sick; you've got malaria."

"I-malaria? Ah, bah, took cold, lost sleep. Fetch me some coffee, Karl; I shall soon be well."

"I'll fetch you the doctor; he is coming to see Ellen, who is down with a lung fever. Quinine is what you want, a big dose of it."

"I need no doctor, no medicine. I—I (now is the propitious moment) had a horrible dream! Plato, as you know—Donnerwetter! Karl, please fetch me some coffee."

"Theo, you are a very sick man, you need quinine right off now: but first listen, there's news that will shake you back into your right mind if you are strong enough to hear it: 'The Russian conference is ended; France is bristling for fight; the German Kaiser summons the Prussian officers to head-

quarters; Italy and Austria'—these are headings; read for yourself while I get your breakfast."

I take the paper into my trembling hands and read in snatches. Ha, to headquarters! Forwärtz, marsch! Karl returns with a tray full of breakfast and some enormous pills. I demur from taking them. Karl insists, saying, "They'll break up the fever in a day."

"So, so, then I will take them, for I must depart yet this day."

"Don't excite yourself, I guess your country can be saved without you."

"Really, Karl" I say very calmly, "really, nothing but physical inability could prevent me from responding to my emperor's summons. I wish to leave for New York to-day."

"Theo, I regret that your arrival fell right in with our busiest time. Suppose you lie down now and try to get some sleep. You will feel better in a little while and then I want to take you over the farm. I cannot tell you how disappointed I am about so many things having gone wrong."

"I am disappointed not to have seen your children."

"If I am elected into the legislature, I'll bring my family over to visit you and Tantchen. I do hope Ellen may recover."

"I trust she will," is my cold, unresponsive reply to this last intimate subject, while down in the depths of my character I suddenly discover a decided deterioration. I observe that Karl's manner is irresolute and impatient and I say to him, "Karl, please do not feel it incumbent upon you to remain with me. I have the utmost confidence in the curative power of quinine and already feel benfited by the pills taken." He replies,

"The fact is, there is a political meeting over in St. Louis from which I cannot well afford to be absent. I have a notion that you need not leave to-day in

order to make the first steamer for Hamburg; I'll find out at the office in St. Louis. So I'll leave you a few hours."

The dissonance of conditions is resolving itself into a clear, restful accord—I have regained my center.

The next horn only half awakens me. I sleep on until Karl enters and excitedly announces, that if I insist on returning to Hamburg, it will be necessary for me to leave this evening in order to reach New York in time. Alas, for the infirmity of human nature! Karl's announcement had nearly drawn from me a sonorously ejaculated famo-o-os, but the new ferment in my character works on and I say,

"It pains me deeply Karl, to leave your hospitable roof so soon, but it must be; we must postpone our intellectual reunion—'bis auch du nach Arcadien' etc., etc. Heigh Karl?"

Karl's spirit was troubled—a deep, long, hot sigh escaped his half-compressed lips, then he said in a light tone of voice,

"At present I must help you back to Arcadien by helping you pack; if you really want to get off to-day you've got to be at the depot at six. Furthermore I insist on your having a day-view of landscape. So come along, take off those patent leathers; have you got any sensible shoe leather in there?" And forthwith he begins to rumage among my things, scattering clothes, boxes, candles, perfumes until he comes to my reserve of boots. The energy of his manner imparts itself to me, so that in an astonishingly short time after, we are knee deep in wet corn fields, potatoes, wheat, onions or sugar cane-I know Karl's air and manner is that of a potentate. Half unconsciously I fall into regarding him as such, in listening to his explication of vast plans andschemes-he calls them, for the near future. Only the sight of my fine new boots, checks somewhat my newly infused worship of agrarianism. Karl observes the furtive glances I bestow upon my boots, in which I walk as if on stilts, and he remarks,

"I'll sweep off the mud when we get back to the house; you can wear them in the train and nobody will think the less of you because they don't shine."

Like enunciations of democracy follow, all of which I class among the "practical things left out of our correspondence".

Ah, could but I assure me that my gain in knowledge of these things compensates for the damage done my character in—Cahokia. We return to the villa in time to partake of a hasty luncheon—strictly en famille; ditto hasty packing with Karl's help and finally hasty farewell to Frau Karl.

Mounting the equipage of yesterday,

we turn again toward Elysium and lime dust, when Karl cries out,

"Hallo, we forgot to load up those trunks out on the porch."

"No, no," I cry, "they contain gifts for the children and—and something for you, uncle Peter's seelig Yagd sachen, do you remember them?"

Karl suddenly grasps my hand and roars like—like an American buffalo. I throw both my arms around him—we are schoolboys again at uncle Peter's house, in the eighth story where we played with his several outfits.

With tears in our eyes we part at last, feeling that an invisible world has arisen between us which separates us as effectually as will this real world when it widens between us.

Tantchen, du hast mich wieder—Ellen is "no go."

#### THE UNKNOWN GOD.

WILLIAM WATSON, in the September Fortnightly Review.

When, overarched by gorgeous night, I wave my trivial self away;
When all I was to all men's sight
Shares the erasure of the day;
Then do I cast my cumbering load,
Then do I gain a sense of God.

Not him that with fantastic boasts
A somber people dreamed they knew;
The mere barbaric God of Hosts
That edged their sword and braced their thew;
A God they pitted 'gainst a swarm
Of neighbor Gods less vast of arm;

A God like some imperious king,
Wroth, were his realm not duly awed;
A God forever hearkening
Unto his self-commanded laud;
A God for ever jealous grown
Of carven wood and graven stone;

O streaming worlds, O crowded sky,
O Life, and mine own soul's abyss,
Myself am scarce so small that I
Should bow to Deity like this!
This my Begetter? This was what
Man in his violent youth begot.

The God I know of, I shall ne'er
Know, though he dwells exceeding nigh.
Raise thou the stone and find me there,
Cleave thou the wood and there am I.
Yea, in my flesh his spirit doth flow,
Too near, too far, for me to know.

Whate'er my deeds, I am not sure That I can pleasure him, or vex: I that must use a speech so poor It narrows the Supreme with sex. Notes he the good or ill in man? To hope he cares is all I can.

And dreaming much, I never dare
To dream that in my prisoned soul
The flutter of a trembling prayer
Can move the Mind that is the Whole.
Though kneeling nations watch and yearn,
Does the primordial purpose turn?

Best by remembering God, some say, We keep our high Imperial lot.
Fortune, I know, hath oftenest come When we forgot, when we forgot!
A lovelier faith their happier crown But history laughs and weeps it down!

Know they not well, how seven times seven, Wronging our mighty arms with rust, We dared not do the work of heaven Lest heaven should hurl us in the dust? The work of heaven! 'Tis waiting still The sanction of the heavenly will.

Unmeet to be profaned by praise
Is he whose coils the world enfold;
The God on whom I ever gaze,
The God I never once behold:
Above the cloud, beneath the clod:
The Unknown God, the Unknown God.

#### THE STUDY OF POETRY.

Extracts from a paper read before the Unity Club by Mrs. Aline Hicks.

WHAT is poetry? The many answers to the question are rather illusive. "It has been termed a force, or mode of force, very much as if it were the heat, light, or motion known to physics." Probably by this was meant the "vital energy," "the spirit which is reality" which animates true poetry.

Stedman asks "Why has the question before us been so difficult to answer?" and replies, "Simply because it relates to that which is at once inclusive and evasive. Various poets and thinkers, each after his kind, have contributed to such a definition. Aristotle regards it as 'a structure whose office is imitation through imagery, and its end delight—the latter caused not by the imitation, but through workmanship, harmony and rhythm."

The poet must feel strongly what he writes. Though one of the fine arts, it must not be mere art, but must be permeated with spirit and feeling, or it is dead. Goethe conceived of poetry as art alone, and Heine said that this was the reason why Goethe's works did not "beget deeds." "Goethe's pupil, the young Matthew Arnold, accepted without reserve the antique notion of poetry. 'Actions, human actions,' he cried, 'are the eternal objects of the Muse.' In after years he formed a more sympathetic conception.

"The chiefs of the romantic movement believe passion to be the one thing needful. Byron was its fervent exemplar. Moore aptly stated the Byronic creed thus: 'Poetry ought only be employed as an interpreter of feeling.' Ruskin adds other elements, saying that

'Poetry is the suggestion by the imagination of noble thoughts for noble Wordsworth and Coleridge emotions.' saw that poetry is not opposed to prose, of which verse is the true antithesis, but that in spirit and action it is the reverse of science or matter of fact. 'Imagination is its pole star, its utterance the echo of Man and Nature.' Wordsworth admits the need of emotion, but renounces taste. Coleridge plainly has the instinct for beauty and the spell of measured words. Schopenhauer avows that 'it is the art of exciting by words the power of imagination, and that it must show by example what life and the world are.' Cicero could not conceive of a poet's producing verse of grand import and perfect rhythm without 'some heavenly inbreathing of the mind.' Sidney speaks of it as 'the prophetic gift, above all art and invention. Carlyle clung to 'the supremacy of inspiration,' and Emerson, in whose belief the artist does not create so much as report, says 'Poetry is the perpetual endeavor to express the spirit of the thing.' Browning saw the poet's effort to be 'A presentment of the correspondency of the universe to the Deity, of the natural to the spiritual, and of the actual to the ideal.' Shelley lays stress on 'those metrical arrangements of language which are created by that imperial faculty, whose throne is contained within the invisible nature of Theodore Watts has perhaps given as good a definition as any, when he says that 'absolute poetry is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language.' Milton's declaration that

poetry is 'simple, sensuous, passionate,' is a recognition of its most effective attributes.''

Stedman sums up all these and more by saying that "The essential spirit of poetry is indefinable," that "Poetry is rhythmical, imaginative language, expressing the invention, taste, thought, passion and insight of the human soul;" that "It is the most vital form of human expression through words, and that words are not poetry unless they reach a stress that is rhythmical." So much for definition: if there is failure in quality, there is surely no lack of quantity.

In every language poetry has antedated prose, because of the natural love of rhythm and music; because imagination is more primitive than reason. The songs of the Bible, war songs, religious odes, Homeric rhapsodies, the lays of the minstrels, each came before the prose writings of its race. Therefore, that our oldest literature is poetic and that poetry still continues to be written should be some reason for its study.

Poetry will endure because "The sphere of knowledge must always be finite and the range of the unknown infinite, thus always giving imagination largest scope." Mathew Arnold says: "The future of poetry is immense, because in poetry, where it is worthy of its high destinies, our race will find an ever surer and surer stay. There is not a creed which is not shaken, not an accredited dogma which is not shown to be questionable, not a received tradition which does not threaten to dissolve. Our religion has materialized itself in the fact, in the supposed fact; it has attached its emotion to the fact and now the fact is failing it. But for poetry the idea is everything: the rest is a world of illusion, of divine illusion."

Mr. Harrison says that poetry will endure because "it appeals to those sentiments and emotions in man that are primitive and perpetual. Poetry is an art with rules of form, in which the material of thought and of feeling must be contained. It is the highest literary art because of the perfection of the form required; and the mingling of the elements and the sentiment contained; intellectual, emotional, imaginative. As man will ever strive to completely express himself in language, as in plastic and pictorial form, he will ever seek therefore the most perfect mode for such expression, according to the canons of poetry."

The tendency of the age is towards scientific and exact knowledge. Can we, or should we make a scientific study of poetry? Does not mental precision dwarf imagination, yet have we not learned from its definitions that the latter is the prime element of poetry?

"Poetry is intended for our entertainment, for the pleasure it affords, for the gratification of our æsthetic nature in the rhythmic balance of phrase, the subtle coloring of words and the ingenious flight of fancy. It is to be more than that, a subject for study, for analysis, for careful estimate of its elements and relative value, that we may know why as well as what we enjoy and the reason for, as well as the fact of our inspiration."

"Poe, our disciple of taste, who avowed that poetry had been to him 'not a purpose, but a passion''' has said "Beyond the limits of beauty the province of poetry does not extend. Its sole arbiter is taste. With the intellect or conscience it has only collateral relations. It has no dependence, unless incidentally upon either duty or truth." But Mr. Palgrave says "It may teach, or profit us also, but this is not its primary aim or final cause, nor is it allowed to do that unless it gives us pleasure at the same time." And though all agree it must give pleasure, that pleasure must be of a "high, enduring, ethereal kind." This makes it an object for strict and scienific study. "We should conceive of poetry worthily" says Matthew Arnold, "and more highly than it has been the custom to conceive of it. We should conceive of it as capable of high uses and called to higher destinies than those which in general men have assigned to it hitherto. More and more mankind will discover that we have to turn to poetry to interpret life for us, to console us, to sustain us. Without poetry our science will appear incomplete; and most of what now passes with us for religion and philosophy will be replaced by poetry.

"Wordsworth finally and truly calls poetry 'the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge.' Our religion, parading evidences such as those on which the popular mind relies now; our philosophy, pluming itself on its reasonings about causation and finite and infinite being; what are they but the shadows and dreams and false shows of knowledge? The day will come when we shall wonder at ourselves for having trusted to them, for having taken them seriously; and the more we perceive their hollowness, the more we shall prize 'the breath and finer spirit of poetry,' But if we conceive thus highly of the destinies of poetry, we must also set our standard for poetry high, since poetry, if it be capable of fulfilling such high destinies, must be poetry of a high order of excellence. We must accustom ourselves to a high standard and to a strict judgment. For in poetry the distinction between excellent and inferior, sound and unsound, or only half sound, is of paramount importance, because of the high destinies of poetry. The best poetry is what we want; the best poetry will be found to have a power of forming, sustaining and delighting us as nothing else can. Yes; constantly in reading poetry, a sense for the best, the really excellent, and of the strength and joy to be drawn from it should be present in our minds and should govern our

estimate of what we read. But this real estimate, the only true one, is liable to be superseded, if we are not watchful, by two other kinds of estimate, the historic estimate and the personal estimate, both of which are fallacious. A poet or a poem may count to us historically, they may count to us on grounds personal to ourselves, and they may count to us really.

"Everything depends on the reality of a poet's classic character. If he is a dubious classic, let us sift him, if he is a false classic, let us explode him. But if he is a real classic, if his work belongs to the class of the very best (for this is the true and right meaning of the word classic), then the great thing is for us to feel and enjoy his work as deeply as ever we can, and to appreciate the wide difference between it and all work which has not the same high character. This is what is salutary; this is what is formative; this is the great benefit to be got from the study of poetry. Everything which interferes with it, which hinders it, is injurious.'

Then again Mr. Palgrave says "Poetry holds before us a lofty standard of pleasure, takes us out of our ordinary selves into our better selves, makes us feel that we can do more than we thought, and thus performs its part towards that which is the ultimate practical result of all forms of intellectual energy—the giving us readiness and strength to quit ourselves like men in the field of life.

"What then will be the series of laws which we require for the scientific study of poetry? First, we must notice the general scheme, the effect, how far the poet has obtained unity, variety, grandeur and grace, or beauty. These are essential to a poem as a work of art. Next we must notice the structural form in which the poem presents itself. How far the poet's effect and his hold over us has been obtained by his metre and

rhymes, or the arrangement of the pauses, if blank verse. . . . Then we must give attention to the manner of the poet, to the number of strings in his harp, his range of thought, his depth of emotion, his glow of passion and his mastery of the language that shall be the strong vehicle of thought and shall awaken in us the very emotions that winged the poet's song." . . .

"We advance now from technical laws to two other great branches of poetical study, which are of greater importance to the lasting enjoyment of it. These are a knowledge of the great masterworks of all time, and knowledge of the history of the age at which the poem we are studying was written." The former is required for comparison and judgment. "We thus form a standard which has reference to the degree and richness of the gifts that the poet brings to his task. For instance we distinguish Shakespeare and Milton by this standard of judgment. The one exhausting the drama, the other illustrating the majesty of the epic. But we measure Shakespeare as to his Elizabethan cotemporaries, by the comparison of the degree of excellence to which they usually attained. He standing among them as a mountain among hills." . . .

Arnold says "If our words are to have any meaning, if our judgments are to have any solidity, we must not heap supreme praise upon poetry of an order immeasurably inferior." "Poetry under her own laws as a fine art is, more, perhaps, than any other pursuit of man, from the peculiar sensitiveness of the mind necessary to produce it, the direct reflection of the spirit of every age as it passes." Shelley said "The poet interprets the world to itself."

To return to Arnold: "There can be no more useful help for discovering what poetry belongs to the class of the truly excellent, and what can therefore do us the most good, then to have always in one's mind lines and expressions of the great masters and apply them as a touchstone to other poetry. Of course we are not to require this other poetry to resemble them; it may be very dissimilar. But if we have any tact we shall find them, when we have lodged them well in our minds, an infallible touchstone for detecting the presence or absence of high poetic quality, and also the degree of this quality in all other poetry which we may place beside them. Short passages, even single lines, will serve our turn quite sufficiently. Take for example Hamlet's dying request to Horatio:

'If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart Absent thee from felicity awhile, And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain To tell my story.'

#### Take of Milton-

'Darkened so, yet shone Above them all the Archangel; but his face Deep scars of thunder had intrenched, and care Sat on his faded cheek.'"

In conclusion, it has been said "The study of poetry is only possible when we love poetry. The poets that we can understand the best are those we like most, those to whose appeals we are responsive, who word our unspoken thoughts and wing our inarticulate emotions and reveal to us perpetually the sunlit heights of which our own soul gives us but passing vision. Thus by affinity we are drawn to those sweet singers whom we learn to understand through our affections, sympathies, aspirations and our ideals. They reveal us to ourselves and therefore we know ourselves in them, transfigured and touched by the divine light of genius into an immortal type of what we are not wholly but may divinely become. We may mention in the higher range of our modern bards some that have filled this high office to their age, some that have worn the priestly fillet, have not only sung melodious songs, but have ministered to the heart and soul of their generation. We may mention Emerson, whose oracular verses rim commonsense things with mystical hues; and Robert Browning, whose masculine voice has ruggedly chanted the obstinate ques-

tionings of the modern mind. Matthew Arnold, whose plastic verse, sculptured with a certain ancient grace into chastened beauty of form, is alive with the spiritual heartsickness and homesickness of the children of the century."

## ON A BUST OF DANTE.



See from this counterfeit of him
Whom Arno shall remember long,
How stern of lineament, how grim,
The father was of Tuscan song;
There but the burning sense of wrong,
Perpetual care and scorn, abide;
Small friendship of the worldly throng:
Distrust of all the world beside.

Faithful if this wan image be,
No dream his life was—but a fight!
Could any Beatrice see
A lover in that anchorite?
To that cold Ghibeline's gloomy sight,
Who could have guessed the visions came
Of beauty veiled with heavenly light,
In circles of eternal flame?

The lips as Cumae's cavern close,
The cheeks with fast and sorrow thin,
The rigid front, almost morose,
But for the patient hope within,
Declare a life whose course hath been
Unsullied still, though still severe,
Which, through the wavering days of sin,
Kept itself icy-chaste and clear.

Not wholly such his haggard look
When wandering once, forlorn, he strayed,
With no companion, save his book,
To Corvo's hushed monastic shade;
There, as the Benedictine laid
His palms upon the convent guest,
The single boon for which he prayed
Was peace, that pilgrim's one request.

Peace dwells not here—this rugged face
Betrays no spirit of repose;
The sullen warrior sole we trace,
The marble man of many woes.
Such was his mien when first arose
The thought of that strange tale divine,
When hell he peopled with his foes,
Dread scourge of many a guilty line.

War to the last he waged with all
The tyrant canker-worms of earth;
Baron and duke, in hold or hall,
Cursed the dark hour that gave him birth;
He used Rome's harlot for his mirth;
Plucked bare hypocrisy and crime;
But valiant souls of knightly worth
Transmitted to the rolls of Time.

Oh, Time! whose verdicts mock our own,
The only righteous judge art thou!
That poor, old exile, sad and lone,
Is Latium's other Virgil now—
Before his name do nations bow;
His words are parcels of mankind,
Deep in whose hearts, as on his brow,
The marks have sunk of Dante's mind.

-THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS.

### VOICES OF DOUBT AND TRUST.

Selected by Volney Streamer; Bretano's, New York.

THE author says in his preface: "This little book makes no aim to fill a gap in literature; but it is believed that no attempt has previously been made to collect under one cover such candid expressions of a Soul's search for Truth, ranging from the darkness of hopeless Doubt to that radiance that fills the heart in sublimest Trust."

Unlike many prefaces, this one is made good by the contents of the volume. It does "fill a gap in literature;" for, so far as I am aware, this is the first time that any editor of serious selections has ventured to give the doubters as fair a hearing as the believers. In the 213 pages we have prose and poetic presentations of both sides of the eternal question, from the uncompromising Agnosticism of Huxley to the perfect faith of St. Francis Xavier. The reader can make his own choice; or, rather, his choice has probably been made before he reads. Quite a number of the selections are new, at least to me; all of them are good, and some better than good. The following is not new, but at the same time is not very generally known, and can hardly fail to be interesting to those who have not seen it before. It is an extract from a private letter written by Charles Darwin late in life, in answer to a request for his views on religion:

"The impossibility of conceiving that this grand and wondrous universe, with our conscious selves, arose through chance, seems to me the chief argument for the existence of God; but whether this is an argument of real value, I have never been able to decide. I am aware that if we admit a first cause, the mind still craves to know whence it came and how it arose. Nor can I overlook the difficulty from the immense amount of suffering through the world. I am, also, induced to defer to a certain extent to the judgment of the many able men who have fully believed in God; but here again I see how poor an argument this is. The safest conclusion seems to me, that the whole subject is beyond the scope of man's intellect; but man can do his duty."

And to do one's duty, in the fullest meaning of the phrase—or to honestly try to do it—is surely worth more than all the law and the prophets, and leaves no room or need for the argumentative discussions of those who are certain of everything, or those who are certain of nothing except their uncertainty. Meanwhile all intelligent people will derive both pleasure and profit from this little book.

THOMAS DIMMOCK.

#### THE OLD THEME.

What, in the praise of beauty, may be said Or done, not done before us? Skies were blue O'er Troy long since; on Lebanon upgrew Proud cedars; underfoot the green turf spread In Arden softly, and the lips were red That Paris pressed; wronged Troilus was true, And Imogene—their story lives; the few, By glory garnered, went not to the dead Unsung. Where is the poet who will name The world anew? O, love, it must be so! Shall we no mention make of all the stars, Since Romeo was likened to the same? Smile never?—Cytherea smiled on Mars. No kisses?—Lovers kissed so long ago!

EDWARD BATES.

## DOVER BEACH.

The sea is calm to-night.

The tide is full, the moon lies fair

Upon the straits;—on the French coast the light
Gleams and is gone; the cliffs of England stand,
Glimmering and vast, out in the tranquil bay.

Come to the window, sweet is the night-air!
Only, from the long line of spray

Where the sea meets the moon-blanch'd land,
Listen! you hear the grating roar

Of pebbles which the waves draw back, and fling,
At their return, up the high strand,
Begin and cease, and then again begin,
With tremulous cadence slow, and bring
The eternal note of sadness in.

Sophocles long ago
Heard it on the Ægean, and it brought
Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow
Of human misery; we
Find also in the sound a thought,
Hearing it by this distant northern sea.

The Sea of Faith
Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furl'd.
But now I only hear
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,
Retreating to the breath
Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear
And naked shingles of the world.

Ah, love, let us be true
To one another; for the world, which seems
To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace; nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies clash by night.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

"I'notice," says the "Lounger" of The Critic, "the death at Rome, Italy, on September 21, of Louisa Ward, wife of Luther Terry, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. To the average reader of death notices this simple announcement will suggest nothing, but there are those who, when they read it, will know that the mother of F. Marion Crawford has died. Not only was Mrs. Terry the mother of this popular novelist, whose father was Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, but she was the sister of Mrs. Julia

Ward Howe and of the late Mrs. Adolph Maillard. Mrs. Howe is now the only surviving daughter of a wealthy New York banker, by the name of Ward. whose only son was the late Samuel Ward, better known as 'Uncle Sam.' When Mrs. Terry and her two sisters were young girls living in their father's hospitable mansion in Bond street, they were known to their many admirers as the Three Graces. They were not only beautiful, but clever and cultivated, Mrs. Howe being particularly famous for her wit and talent at that early day."

#### JAMES LANE ALLEN.

By Hamilton W. Mabie, in The Outlook.

NO American novelist has so embedded his stories in Nature as has James Lane Allen; and among English novels one recalls only Mr. Hardy's three classics of pastoral England, and among French novelists George Sand and Pierre Loti. Nature furnishes the background of many charming American stories, and finds delicate or effective remembrance in the hands of writers like Miss Jewett and Miss Murfree; but in Mr. Allen's romances Nature is not behind the action: she is involved in it. Her presence is everywhere; her influence streams through the story; the deep and prodigal beauty which she wears in rural Kentucky shines on every page; the tremendous forces which sweep through her disclose their potency in human passion and impulse. There was a fine note in Mr. Allen's earliest work; a prelusive note with the quality of the flute. It is evident that Mr. Allen has thought much about music, and that this study has brought into his consciousness the inner connection between two of the great arts of expression. It is also clear that he knows and loves the flute. It was a deep instinct which prompted him to entitle a volume of short stories "Flute and Violin," so kindred, in many ways, are the tones of those instruments with the quality which he evokes from language.

His earlier style had the suggestion of the flute in it; his later style has the richer melody and larger compass of the violin. In the earlier romances Nature was everywhere present in delicately suggested landscape, in the daily record of flower and leaf and bird. In such stories as "The White Cowl" and "Sister Dolorosa" one looks through the window of human life upon a landscape of exquisite beauty, and through that window liquid bird-notes are always floating. In "A Kentucky Cardinal" and "Aftermath"—two out-of-door classics—it is not easy to decide whether the emphasis of the story is under the roof or under the sky, so deeply interfused is the life of the heart with the life of the world. "A Kentucky Cardinal" is the most finely conceived calendar of the year which the imagination has yet fashioned in this country: a calendar with sounds, sights, and fragrance for the senses, and with spiritual suggestion and hint of deeper correspondences for the soul.

In "Summer in Arcady" a deeper note in the treatment of Nature was struck, and Mr. Allen's style took on, not only greater freedom, but a richer beauty. The story is a kind of incarnation of the tremendous vitality of Nature, the unconscious, unmoral sweep of the force which makes for life. So completely enveloped is the reader in the atmosphere of the opulent world about him, so deeply does he realize the primeval forces rushing tumultuous through that world, that at times the human figures seem as subordinate as those which appear in Corot's landscapes. And yet these human struggles are intensely real, this human drama is intensely genuine. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of presenting the sex problem so frankly, Mr. Allen's sharpest critic must confess that in no other American book is atmosphere so pervasive, so potential, so charged with passion and beauty. It is quite as much a story of Nature as of life; and among recent works of fiction Loti's "Iceland Fisherman" is perhaps the only instance of a kindred suffusion of the human drama with the effluence of earth and sky.

In "The Choir Invisible" a still deeper note is struck; the moral insight, always clear, is more penetrating; the feeling for life is at once more restrained and more passionate; the constructive skill is more marked; the style surer and more entirely molded to its theme. This story is so steeped in beauty, both of the world and of the spirit, that it is not easy to write of it dispassionately. It has a richness of texture which American fiction, as a rule, has lacked; there are depths in it which American fiction has not, as a rule, brought to the consciousness of readers; depths of life below the region of observation. There is in it the unconsciousness and abandon which are the very substance of art, and which are so constantly missed in the fiction of extreme sophistication.

It is Mr. Allen's good fortune, as a novelist, to be a Southerner; to have the quick imagination, the courage of emotion, the warmth of temperament, the deep feeling for life as contrasted with keen observation of it, which are giving the Southern writer great place in our literature. Mr. Allen is soplainly a Kentuckian that it seems an impertinence not to take the fact for granted. He was born in the very heart of the blue-grass country; of that fine stock which came from England through Virginia into Kentucky: a stock which, in its best strain, has had no superior on this continent. The Kentucky forebears of Mr. Allen were gentlemen and they were farmers; a combination of temper and occupation which breeds the finest type of man. On both sides of the house they were enlisted heart and soul in the Revolutionary struggle; on both sides they crossed the Alleghanies when that mountain wall marked the limits of civilization and safety, and took brave share in the perils and hardships of the new order fast spreading toward the Mississippi. The family history in later times has the pathetic monotony of the fate which overtook so many such families in the tempest of thirty-five years ago. Prosperity, ease, high spirits, gentle manners; then the storm of war, a broken circle, ruined fortunes; a familiar story, but never robbed of its tragedy by its familiarity.

During the war Mr. Allen was at school in the good old-fashioned way; but he was also learning in the still older-fashioned way in woods and fields. No one can read his books without becoming aware that his education afield was of the heart as well as of the senses. One can imagine the rapture of those days in the unfolding of an imagination of rare sensitiveness. For Mr. Allen must early have passed through the stage of pupilship into that of comradeship; he was not long poring over primers of the fields; he was in his teacher's heart. He knew also the rapture of reading which comes to such a boy in that first revelation of thought which precedes the revelation of experience; then came studious years at the Transylvania University; followed by other years of teaching in country schools in Missouri and Kentucky. Advancement came in the form of a position in the faculty of his Alma Mater, and, later, professorship in Bethany College, West Virginia.

But Mr. Allen's genius steadily pointed in a different direction, and ten years ago he finally committed himself to its guidance, and, declining invitations to professorial positions, gave himself entirely to literary work. The years of his apprenticeship were hard, as such years always are and ought to be; for no man has a right to expect excellence in any art unless he is willing to pay the price of education which every art imposes on any who become its masters. . . .

Out of such characters, involved in a drama of passion, one may anticipate a lucidity of moral discernment which shall result not only in self-conquest, but in a disclosure of the finer issues of the struggle. And Mr. Allen, without a pedantic moral note, has gone to the heart of the moral problem, and made clear to the dullest reader that the sacred laws of life are, in the last analysis, inviolable; that no man can grasp that which does not belong to him; that if he

rashly dares to put forth his hand, the thing he seeks changes even as he seizes it, and is no longer that for which he was willing to pay the penalty of a broken law. The beautiful, the true, and the satisfying can never be ours save on the noblest terms; and the man who strives for his ideal unlawfully, destroys it.

# "OH MAY I JOIN THE CHOIR INVISIBLE."

Longum illud tempus, quum non ero, magis me novet, quam hoc exiguum.

Cicero, ad Att., XII., 18.

Oh may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence: live
In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable aims that end with self,
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars,
And with their mild persistence urge man's search
To vaster issues.

So to live is heaven: To make underlying music in the world, Breathing as beauteous order that controls With growing sway the growing life of man. So we inherit that sweet purity For which we struggled, failed, and agonized With widening retrospect that bred despair. Rebellious flesh that would not be subdued, A vicious parent shaming still its child Poor anxious penitence, is quick dissolved; Its discords, quenched by meeting harmonies, Die in the large and charitable air. And all our rarer, better, truer self, That sobbed religiously in yearning song, That watched to ease the burden of the world, Laboriously tracing what must be, And what may yet be better-saw within A worthier image for the sanctuary And shaped it forth before the multitude Divinely human, raising worship so To higher reverence more mixed with love-That better self shall live till human Time Shall fold its eyelids, and the human sky Be gathered like a scroll within the tomb Unread forever.

This is life to come,
Which martyred men have made more glorious
For us who strive to follow. May I reach
That purest heaven, be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony,
Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty—
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion even more intense.
So shall I join the choir invisible
Whose music is the gladness of the world.

GEORGE ELIOT.

# "THE STORY OF AB",

A TALE OF THE TIME OF THE CAVE MEN; BY STANLEY WATERLOO, AUTHOR OF "A MAN AND A WOMAN", "AN ODD SITUATION", ETC.

Published by Way & Williams, Chicago, 1897.

THIS is a noteworthy novel—the first attempt, I believe, to portray in the form of a story the life of our Palaeozoic ancestors. And, by the way, it is surprising what an interesting people they appear as the author places them before us in their habit as they lived.

First on the list of historical novels arranged in chronological order must



STANLEY WATERLOO.

come this story of prehistoric times. No date can be assigned to it. The author has chosen that period which, for one group of men, marks the transition from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic age. The scene of action is the valley of the Thames, the cradle of that composite race which is the most intelligent and masterful in history and which, united, might easily dominate the world. In a story that is interesting throughout and at times exciting,

Mr. Waterloo shows how the transition from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic periods (between which he holds there was no gap), was made naturally, just as we have seen the change from horse-power to steam-power and later to electricity.

Let not such terms as Palaeolithic and Neolithic frighten any one. The story is not sacrificed to instruction in archæology or theories of evolution; but this period in the life history of our planet and in the development of the human race is presented more vividly than it could be in a scientific work. The author has made a thorough and careful study of the results of Palaeontological investigations; and his descriptions of the fauna and flora of the region, as well as the geographical setting of the story, may be relied on as being in accordance with the latest knowledge that has been dug out of the rocks and mountains and kitchen-middens. But this is only the mise-en-scène for a rather exciting drama, in which the "collisions," as our philosophical commentators have it, are of the simplest, most elemental character. The modern stage seeks to add interest to its performances by introducing dogs and horses and elephants. Here the four-footed actors play important parts and include such gigantic star performers as the Mammoth, the Palaeolithic Rhinoceros, the Cave Bear, the Sea Serpent and, most frightful of all, the man-devouring Cave Tiger, with a chorus of huge wolves and hyenas and other of the minor monsters of the time.

With all these ravening possibilities,

it may be supposed the story reeks with blood from one end to the other. But it does not. It is a healthy, breezy, outdoor narrative, with many quiet touches presenting the softer, the domestic, side of human life, which even then had begun to show itself. It will prove readable to persons who take it up with different purposes in view. To the knowledge of those who have read more or less about prehistoric conditions it will give concreteness and definiteness: it will enable them to picture in their imaginations the life of our remote ancestors and to see take place before their mind's eye the first step in the genesis of the social state. Those who read simply for amusement will find in the book an absorbing story, full of action, with occasional blood-curdling adventure-all within the bounds of probability and so told as to leave no doubt of its reality. In short, it has a place in both the scientific and the fiction department of a public library.

The blase novel reader who, like the children, judges the probable interest of a story by the short paragraphs and abundant quotation marks, will, at first

glance, throw this book down. But it could not be true to the period if it were full of lively talk. Man of the stone age did not cultivate the art of conversation, and repartee was not his strong point, while of humor he had only a dawning conception. His was a life of constant action and adventure; and in this book it is faithfully and vividly portayed. The author indulges in occasional apposite reflections and tells his story with a measure of that simplicity and Defoelike circumstantiality that constituted the special charm of his last book, "An Odd Situation". In both books he has shown that great contrasts in social conditions are not necessary to the construction of an interesting story; and in both he has chosen theme, situation and episodes that are fresh and original.

It remains only to add that "The Story of Ab" appears in a handsome dress. Paper and type and general make-up are a credit to the publishers. The book will prove of special interest to many St. Louis readers who knew Mr. Waterloo during the time he was connected with our local press.

F. M. CRUNDEN.

### XXIX. SONNET.

When, in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes, I all alone beweep my outcast state,
And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries,
And look upon myself and curse my fate,
Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featur'd like him, like him with friends
possess'd,

Desiring this man's art and that man's scope, With what I most enjoy, contented least; Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising, Haply I think on thee, and then my state, Like to the lark at break of day arising From sullen earth, sings hymns at heaven's gate:

For thy sweet love remember'd such wealth brings

That then I scorn to change my state with kings.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

### THE DAYS.

Daughters of Time, the hypocritic Days,
Muffled and dumb like barefoot dervishes,
And marching single in an endless file,
Bring diadems and fagots in their hands.
To each they offer gifts after his will,
Bread, kingdoms, stars, and sky that holds
them all.

I, in my pleached garden, watched the pomp, Forgot my morning wishes, hastily
Took a few herbs and apples, and the Day
Turned and departed silent. I, too late,
Under the solemn fillet saw the scorn.

R. W. EMERSON.

# THE POETRY OF GEORGE MEREDITH.

Mr. Meredith is not one of the singers who simply say the most heart-easing things, who lead us to their favorite haunts by wood and stream and discourse music to us that we may drink oblivion of care and pass into a many-colored dream of flitting shadows. And if he fall short as a poet, it is that his poetry is too strenuous to be altogether peaceful. . . . Yet this is not the day nor the hour to complain of poetry in which the intellectual element outbalances the sensuous: rather we owe to poetry of which this is true a debt of gratitude. . . .

But we should wrong Mr. Meredith by saying that his is always the music from an iron string. That he is master of a manner besides this of rugged force is easily demonstrable. The critic will need to search diligently through English poetry to discover a poem of more blithe and gracious sweetness, more radiant with the dew and sunshine of morning, with the captivating joyance of youth, than "Love in the Valley." The measure—and it may be noted that in metres Mr. Meredith greatly and successfully dares—the measure itself dances to the tripping pulses of the young blood.—From the Church Quarterly.

### STANZAS FROM "LOVE IN THE VALLEY."

Shy as the squirrel and wayward as the swallow,
Swift as the swallow along the river's light
Circleting the surface to meet his mirrored winglets,
Fleeter she seems in her stay than her flight.
Shy as the squirrel that leaps among the pine-tops,
Wayward as the swallow overhead at set of sun,
She whom I love is hard to catch and conquer,
Hard, but O the glory of the winning were she won!

When her mother tends her before the laughing mirror,
Tying up her laces, looping up her hair,
Often she thinks were this wild thing wedded,
More love should I have and much less care.
When her mother tends her before the lighted mirror,
Loosening her laces, combing down her curls,
Often she thinks, were this wild thing wedded,
I should miss but one for the many boys and girls

Heartless she is as the shadow in the meadows
Flying to the hills on a blue and breezy noon.
No, she is athirst and drinking up her wonder:
Earth to her is young as the slip of the new moon
Deals she an unkindness, 'tis but her rapid measure,
Even as in a dance; and her smile can heal no less:
Like the swinging May-cloud that pelts the flowers with hailstones
Off a sunny border, she was made to bruise and bless.

Stepping down the hill with her fair companions,
Arm in arm, all against the raying West,
Boldly she sings, to the merry tune she marches,
Brave in her shape, and sweeter unpossessed.
Sweeter, for she is what my heart first awaking
Whispered the world was; morning light is she.
Love that so desires would fain keep her changeless;
Fain would fling the net, and fain have her free.

Happy, happy time, when the white star hovers
Low over dim fields fresh with bloomy dew,
Near the face of dawn, that draws athwart the darkness,
Threading it with colour, like yew berries the yew.
Thicker crowd the shades as the ve East deepens
Glowing, and with crimson, long cloud swells.
Maiden still the morn is; and strange she is, and secret;
Strange her eyes; her cheeks are cold as cold sea-shells.

### ON HIS OWN BLINDNESS.



I am old and blind —
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown,
Afflicted and deserted of my kind,
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak; yet strong;
I murmur not that I no longer see;
Poor, old, and helpless, I the more belong,
Father, supreme, to Thee.

O merciful One!
When men are farthest, then Thou art most near;
When friends pass by, my weakness shun,
Thy chariot I hear.

Mr. J. M. Barrie reached home in time to attend the meeting in Edinburgh held to promote a memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson. An account of this meeting appears in our London Letter, and we have before us a report of the speech which Mr. Barrie delivered, and from which we give the following extracts:

"Nothing would have induced me to face this meeting had the cause been less dear to me, and had I had less love and admiration for Robert Louis Stevenson, who was loved far more than any other writer of his time. You have read in novels that when a man is really in love he hates to have his lady make an idol and worship it; he wants her to know him as he really is; he tells her all there is to be told against himself, what his failings are, and says to her that now she cannot love him so muc! Then he turns upon her in a passion where admits that she does not. That is how we regard Louis Stevenson. We know he had his imperfections, but we are all willing to turn

Thy glorious face
Is beaming towards me, and its holy light
Shines in upon my lovely dwelling place,
And there is no more night.

On my bended knee I recognize Thy purpose, clearly shown; My vision Thou hast dimmed, that I may see Thyself, Thyself alone.

I have nought to fear;
This darkness is the shadow of Thy wing;
Beneath it I am almost sacred; here
Can come no evil thing.

Oh! I seem to stand
Trembling where foot of mortal ne'er hath been,
Wrapped in the radiance of Thy sinless land,
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go;
Shapes of resplendent beauty round me throng;
From angel lips I seem to hear the flow
Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing now,
When heaven is opening on my sightless eyes;
When airs from Paradise refresh my brow,
The earth in darkness lies.

In a purer clime

My being fills with rapture—waves of thought

Roll in upon my spirit—strains sublime

Break over me unsought.

Give me now my lyre;
I feel the stirrings of a gift divine:
Within my bosom glows unearthly fire
Lit by no skill of mine.
— JOHN MILTON.

ourselves into Alan Brecks and become 'braw fighters' [for his sake].

ngnters' [107 nis sake].

Stevenson's appeal was to voung men, and by young men I think he will be best known and longest remembered. There is a body of young men who take Stevenson as their model, who look up to him as their example. I mean the younger writers of to-day of all classes, not merely the Romanticists, the Realists, the Idealists, the Pessimists as they are called. These all see with different eyes, but they are all agreed that Stevenson beyond all other writers of his time is the man who showed them how to put their houses in order before they began to write, and in what spirit they should write, and with what aim and with what clean tools, with what necessity of toil. They knew from him that however poor their books might be they were not disgraced if they had done their best, and however popular they might be, if they were not written with some of his aims they were only cumberers of the ground. Stevenson is dead, but he still carries our flag, and because of him the most unworthy among us are a little more worthy, and the meanest of us are a little less mean."—

Bookman.

THE

# Public Library Magazine.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

10c per number. \$1.00 per annum, in advance. FRED'K M. CRUNDEN, Librarian, Editor. HELEN TUTT, Associate Editor. A. B. BENESCH, Business Manager.

Vol. IV. November, 1897. No. 8.

A Library implies an act of faith Which generations still in darkness hid Sign in their night in witness of the dawn, Hugo,

The announcement of the death of Justin Winsor will be a surprise and a shock to his fellow-travelers, who so recently listened to the ponderous voice that reached the remotest corners of the largest halls and, taken with his apparently rugged physique, seemed to promise many more years of vigor and usefulness.

Mr. Winsor was born in Boston, Jan. 2d, 1831. To him American librarianship owes a great debt; and American scholarship also must acknowledge its indebtedness to his historical He combined, in a rare research. degree, scholarship and executive ability; and for both these qualities he found ample field during his administration as Superintendent of the Boston Public Library from 1868 to 1877. He was then the recognized head of the library profession in the United States and filled the office of President of the American Library Association from its organization in 1876 to 1886. He became Librarian of Harvard University in 1877, and during the last twenty years he has led the life of a scholar, devoting himself to the study of American history. His chief works are, "A narrative and critical history of America," "The Mississippi Basin; the struggles in America between England and France, 1697-1763," "Christopher Columbus" and "The memorial history of Boston."

### HENRY GEORGE.

There passes away with the death of Henry George the man who, more than any other, has influenced the thought of this century on political economy. His first book, "Progress and Poverty," published in 1879, when the author was unknown, has the distinction of being one of the most widely read books ever printed. Few men have had more ardent adherents or more bitter opponents. Subjoined is a list of Mr. George's books to be obtained at the Library.

•	Class.
The condition of labor; an open letter	
to Pope Leo XIII,	29g
The Irish land question,	30
A perplexed philosopher; an examination	
of Spencer's utterances on the land	
question, with reference to his Syn-	
thetic philosophy,	30
Progress and poverty,	30
Protection and free trade,	30
Social problems,	29
Why work is scarce, wages low, and	
labor restless, Re	f. 30

While we are thankful that we were not still occupying the Polytechnic building, which was recently destroyed by fire, with a great loss to the Wabash Railroad, whose offices were in the stories completely demolished, still this realization of a danger often threatened while the Library was in the Chestnut street building, makes us see afresh at what a risk a valuable collection of books is stored in the upper floors of a building devoted to other purposes and not under the control of the Library administration. A fire to us would mean not only the loss of our records, as in the case of the Wabash Railroad, but also of our stock and principal. Many of the books could never be replaced, and it would require many years' appropriations of taxes to fill the places of those to be obtained in the market. When shall we have a building suited to our needs, adapted to our use and safe for our books?



HENRY GEORGE.

by courievy of the Sational Single Taxer, from plate specialty prepared for the St. Louis edition.

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# THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

HE Public Library is less than 50 years old. The first public ratesupported library in the world was opened in the city of Manchester, England, Sept., 1851. The first move towards bringing about the co-operation and interchange of ideas that have done so much to promote public libraries and increase their influence was the meeting of American librarians at New York, in 1853. This step in the right direction was not followed up. No other conference was held till 1876, when, at the suggestion of Melvil Dewey, 103 librarians assembled at Philadephia, and the American Library Association was formed. This led to the organization, the next year, of the Library Association of the United Kingdom; and in 1877 the first International Library Conference met in London, at which Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, the U. S., Victoria, Germany, Greece and Ireland were represented. 215 members were present, "among the most assiduous attendants being the 16 visitors from the United States." July 13-16, of this year, the second International Conference was held in the capital city of the world. There was an attendance of about six hundred, chiefly, of course, from the libraries of the United Kingdom. There was, however, a delegation of nearly fifty representatives of library interests in the United States with some half dozen from Canada. Australia, Jamaica and other English colonies were also represented; and there were delegates from most of the European countries.

The meetings were held in the Guild-hall and the opening session began with a speech of welcome from the latest successor of the immortal Richard Whittington. Sir John Lubbock, the distinguished financier, scientist, statesman and litterateur was president of the con-

ference; and on the list of vice-presidents were a number of what are called in England "exalted personages," men and women about whose names and stations are gathered the hereditary honor and dignity of generations or centuries. There were also many men who have themselves won, in their respective professions or callings, the distinction that entitles them to the honorary prefixes or suffixes that are attached to their names, such as Prof. Sir Henry Acland, Bart., F. R. S.; Sir Henry Irving, D. C. L.; Sir Walter Besant and Sir Henry Howorth, K. C. I. E., M. F., F. R. S., author of "The History of the Mongols fr. the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century."

The members of the conference were not all librarians. The list included many library trustees and city councillors and others interested in the administration of libraries and the promotion of the public library movement. Some of these were in constant attendance at the meetings and took active part in the discussions; and it was noticeable that no speakers more highly eulogized the work done by public libraries or presented such strong pleas for their extension and liberal support as these public-spirited Englishmen, who have no professional or personal interest in the library cause, but are influenced solely by their desire to uplift their countrymen and their conviction that there is no more potent influence for the general good than the free public li-

In the absence of the president the chair was generally filled by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, an earnest bibliophile, whose rare collection, numbering about 100,000 volumes, was one of the attractions of our visiting program at Manchester.

The conference occupied four days,

with two sessions daily. The meetings opened and closed with a promptness that seemed to us Americans as remarkable as commendable. We found that in Great Britain punctuality prevails in social as well as business affairs.

One cannot speak too highly of the organization and management of the The perfection of every conference. detail and the smooth and harmonious workings of the whole program gave evidence of high organizing ability, great forethought and an immense amount of labor on the part of the General Secretary and the various commit-The papers were thoughtful and covered a wide range of subjects, from the most minute and technical details of administration up to the consideration of educational ideals—the presentation of the great end towards which all catalogues, charging systems and other matters of debate are merely the means. The discussions were interesting and profitable. They were earnest, but without heat or rancor, and marked by a frank give-and-take, accompanied by that politeness which seemed to characterize the whole British people.

# BANQUET AT HOTEL CECIL.

The conference closed with a banquet at Hotel Cecil, in what I suppose is the most magnificent public banqueting hall in the world. There were probably four or five hundred persons present, but the hall would seat many more. The delegates who, worn out with the activity of the week, did not attend this dinner, missed one of the most notable events of our sojourn in Great Britain. Here, for the first time, we met the Toastmaster as he is cultivated in England. On a little raised platform against the wall, just behind the chairman (Sir John Lubbock), stood a handsome young man, dressed in a becoming uniform, or livery. He held in his hand a program of the toasts, and in a clear, sonorous voice that easily reached the remotest corner of the room, he commanded (or, rather, "prayed") silence for each successive speaker. His invariable formula was this:

"Mr. Chairman, my Lord [Lord Crawford, who sat at the right of the Chairman], ladies and gentlemen, I pray you silence for the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S."—or for the Right Hon., the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K. T., F. R. S.—or Prof. Com. Guido Biagi, or whoever it might be.

He also led the applause and indicated by gestures when it should cease. It seemed odd to see this hired functionary waving his program aloft to show that this was the place to applaud or to encourage the ladies and gentlemen to "keep it up". He was a novelty to us; but there is no disputing the usefulness of such a personage, or the efficiency with which this individual performed his duties. We wondered what he did between meals, but were informed that banquets were of such frequent occurrence at the Cecil that he was pretty constantly in demand. Bath, the functionary who overawed us with his six-feet-three and his grand costume and ponderous voice, the next morning handed us towels and trunks at the swimming bath and informed us that it was his office to bear the mace before the Mayor when his worship proceeded in state; but as banquets and state processions made but slight demands on his time, he also performed the less ceremonious but more useful duties of attendant at the swimming bath.

The list of toasts and responses will best serve to complete this brief account of the closing event of the conference.

# TOASTS.

# i. Her Majesty the Queen.

Proposed by The Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S. 2. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family.

Proposed by The Right. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M., P., F. R. S.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Corporation.

> Proposed by The Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S.

> Reply by David Burnett, Esq., Chief Commoner, and Charles Welch, Esq., F. S. A.

4. The Ladies and Gentlemen Who Have Entertained the Conference.

Proposed by Dr. Richard Garnett, C. B.

Reply by Bram Stoker, Esq.

5. The President of the Conference.

Proposed by The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K. T., F. R. S.

Reply by The Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S.

The American Library Association.
 Proposed by Henry R. Tedder, Esq.
 Reply by Melvil Dewey, Esq.

7. The Foreign Delegates.

Proposed by J. Y. W. MacAlister, Esq.

Reply by Prof. Com. Guido Biagi.

8. The Library Association of the United States.

Proposed by Justin Winsor, Esq.

Reply by Alderman Rawson, President of the Library Association.

9. The Executive Committee of the Conference.

Proposed by Sir William Bailey.

Reply by E. M. Borrajo, Esq., and
Herbert Jones, Esq.

10. The Ladies.

Proposed by Frederick M. Crunden, Esq.

Reply by Miss Hewins.

### SAVAGE CLUB.

At the close of the banquet the gentlemen in attendance were invited to the Savage Club, which is just around the corner from the Hotel Cecil, and many of them accepted the invitation. As all the world knows, the Savage Club membership is made up of actors, authors, painters, musicians and men of talent in various directions. It is said that to be a member of the Savage Club you must be able to do something. All "Savages" are, of course, "good fellows." On this occasion the large sitting room of the club was crowded with members and guests, who for two hours were entertained by piano solos, songs, recitations and sto-Altogether it was an evening ries. never to be forgotten by those who participated in its pleasures and was a fitting close to our first week with its unique and delightful experiences.

### SOCIAL FEATURES OF THE CONFERENCE.

The first of the evenings in London we were invited to a "Conversazione" at the Guildhall, or Townhall as we should call it. We walked in between Gog and Magog, the giant guards of the entrance, to be received by several hosts with titles, and to meet some six hundred London people invited in our honor; that is, in honor of the visiting librarians from Great Britain, France, Denmark,

Sweden, Italy and America. After a short time in the large reception hall, and banqueting room, we separated for several halls in the same building. Some went to a concert, some to a lecture, some to recitations and readings, all most kindly cared for by our British hosts.

Tuesday afternoon, when the excitement of the first day's conference had

abated, we went to a reception at Sion College, a lovely place on the Thames embankment. This time, the gentlemen. who received us, instead of having titles of nobility, had the honorable titles of learning, and, in their long black gowns. impressed and pleased us very much. They let us see and handle their precious old manuscripts and prints, and gave us a little of their lore. It was a delightful reception; and at its close there were still a few hours of daylight left, which we spent in the poet's corner of Westminster Abbey, near by, for our party that night—we took them as a matter of course every night—was from nine to eleven.

"The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress request the pleasure of your company at the Mansion House." The invitation was different from any we had ever had in our lives, and very pleased we were to present ourselves promptly at the Mansion House, for by this time we had learned that one must be prompt in London, or the receiving party will have dispersed. There were many hundred people, but not a crowd, and we could enjoy the handsome rooms, the excellent music and the whole grand scene.

The next afternoon from four to seven we spent at a garden party given by the gracious Marchioness of Bute. She and the Marquis received us on the lawn, and there we found our friends, whom we had been meeting twice a day, as well as some new ones. There was a Highland regiment band on the green, and the music tuned everybody's spirits and wits. In the house we admired in particular the carved wooden stair-case, one of the handsomest in England. We ate salads and ices in a pretty pavilion, but eat their peaches we wouldn't, for we have them so abundantly in America. and we knew that they had to get them across the water from France. We went

that night to a reception at Sir John and Lady Lubbock's—dear Sir John Lubbock, revering him as we did before, we hold him in kindly affection since his good fellowship with us in London. A more unaffected, generous gentleman and student never lived.

Thursday afternoon we were invited to three receptions. To go to all seemed impossible, and we asked a friend living in London which to choose. "Apsley House, the Duke of Wellington's, by all means. There is no house in London into which it is so difficult to be admitted." So we went there first. There is a museum, containing the many gifts to the first Duke of Wellington, Napoleon's master; and every room and hall of the palace has pictures of the same Duke, of Waterloo, and of Napoleon; and on a table in one of the rooms was a most beautiful miniature of Napoleon. Then to Grosvenor House, the Duke of Westminster's London residence. Equally beautiful, it was more easy to think of it as a house lived in. The windows and balcony overlooked an inviting lawn, and rustic chairs were everywhere. The dining-room was very attractive, and we spared a few minutes from the pictures and busy talk to have strawberries with His Grace. Here was Gainsborough's beautiful Blue Boy and Reynold's Mrs. Siddons, the latter, I believe, a copy. The third reception for that day was at Brook House, given by Lord and Lady Tweedmouth. We were so charmed with her ladyship that we could scarcely look at the house. which had been bought, she told us, by the present lord. But finally we went, under her guidance, to see her fine library, the paintings of the five senses on the walls of the staircase, "Tweedmouth's room," as she called it, and the many beautiful decorations, pieces of furniture and treasures in her own suite of apartments. If we are in London

again, and miss everything else, we hope that we shall meet Lord and Lady Tweedmouth.

The same evening we went by invitation of Sir Henry Irving to see him play "The Merchant of Venice" at his own Lyceum. By that time we felt thoroughly at home, and everybody walked about enjoying the entr'actes almost as much as the play. And those who had gone to see made a pretty sight themselves, for the house, so to speak, was in full dress. Friday afternoon we were the guests of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Pal-

ace, where the library is large and rare and where once more we saw with admiration the old illumined manuscripts. Then we went for the last time to St. James, to the Duke of Sutherland's palace, a very imposing one. There were valuable pictures on the walls, and here was our first glimpse of an original Raphael, a small picture of a reaper in blue which held the eye and remained long in the mind.

The festivities closed with the grand conference dinner at the Hotel Cecil, which has already been described.

CELESTE SPECK.

In Col. Higginson's Cheerful Yesterdays, which recently appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, he gives most delightful pictures of life in New England before the war. Lowell appears frequently, and in one place he says: "A potent influence was also preparing for me in Cambridge in a peculiarly fascinating circle of young people-more gifted, I cannot help thinking, than any later coterie of the same kind-which had grouped itself around James Lowell and Maria White, his betrothed, who were known among the members as their 'King and Queen.' They called themselves 'The Brothers and Sisters,' being mainly made up in that way: the Whites of Watertown and their cousins, the Thaxters; the Storys, from Cambridge; the Hales and the Tuckermans, from Boston; the Kings, from Salem, and others. They had an immense and hilarious intimacy, rarely, however, for some reason, culminating in intermarriage; they read the same books and had perpetual gatherings and picnics, their main headquarters being the large colonial house of the White family in Watertown. . . . I was able at least to look through the door of this

paradise of youth. Lowell's first volume had just been published, and all its allusions were ground of romance for us all; indeed, he and his betrothed were to me, as they seemed to be to all the brothers and sisters, a modernized Petrarch and Laura, or even Dante and Beatrice; and I watched them with unselfish reverence. Their love letters, about which they were extremely frank, were passed from hand to hand and sometimes reached me through Thaxter. I have some of Maria White's ballads in her own hand-writing: and I still know by heart a letter which she wrote to Thaxter about the delay in their marriage: 'It is easy enough to be married; the newspaper corners show us that, every day; but to live and to be happy as simple King and Queen, without the gifts of fortune, this is a triumph that suits my nature better.' Probably all the atmosphere around this pair of lovers had an exaggeration, a slight greenhouse aroma, but it brought a pure and ennobling enthusiasm; and whenever I was fortunate enough to hear Maria White sing or 'say' ballads in moonlight evenings it seemed to me as if I were in Boccaccio's Florentine gardens."

### "MINOR POETS ARE CHEAP TO-DAY."

(London Truth.)

In a well-known publisher's window near Ludgate-hill there last week appeared a row of books surmounted by the legend, "Minor poets are cheap to-day."—Evening Paper.

Great is the grief of Elkin Matthew,
As Vigo-streetwards the news is spread;
Tears, sufficient well-nigh to bathe you,
Stream from the eyes of "The Bodley Head;"
Mr. Lane, with a courage failing,
Counts his stock in a mournful way;
Even the wind as it blows seems wailing,
"Minor poets are cheap to-day!"

Away on the slopes of Mount Parnassus
(On the lower slopes you will understand),
Bardlets, in velvet jackets, pass us,
A limp, inert and dejected band;
Never a one his pipe is tuning,
Never a one is blithe and gay,
For all are the crushing chorus crooning,
"Minor poets are cheap to-day!"

"And yet," they moan, "in our volumes recent How very impassioned we oft have been. Some of our lines have been scarcely decent, Not a few have been quite obscene. Rough-edged paper, eccentric binding,

Plus lubricity ought to pay;

Yet we now to our grief are finding,

'Minor Poets are cheap to-day!'

"Vain have proved the critiques resplendent,
- We of each other's poems pen;
What is the use of the gush transcendent
Ladled out by Le Gallienne?
What's the use of de lune editions
And Beardsley's pictures in such array?
Burst like bubbles are our ambitions—
' Minor Poets are cheap to-day!

"So, if the Muse you have wooed, forget her;
If, young men, you've an itch for verse,
Your talents turn to some purpose better—
'Twould not be easy to find a worse;
And when again by the Muse deluded
You to 'The Bodley Head' would stray,
Oh, ponder the good advice included
In 'Minor Poets are cheap to-day!'"

The New York Herald has discovered that the famous missal of Charles IX of France has been sold by S. B. Luyster to a New York collector. The missal is the one with poisoned leaves that caused the death of the king, who was addicted to the unkingly, indeed ungentlemanly, vice of wetting his fingers with saliva to aid in turning the leaves. Another remarkable fact unearthed by the Herald is that the book had formerly belonged to the collection of "Old John Cronin," the blind bookseller of Brooklyn.—Publishers' Weekly.

"Bertha M. Clay," or Charlotte M. Braeme, may be dead and burried, but her trash goes on forever. An earl for the heavy villain, a false marriage, a "per-

fectly lovely "and unprotected heroine, sensational situations, a goody-goody moral, sentimental rantings, romantic stupidity, ignorance, fustian. . . . "The Earl's Atonement" has recently appeared in London and Chicago.— Hesperian.

Says Mr. Zangwill: "Review for art's sake and the book's sake, not for your own sake nor your author's sake, neither have regard to your friend nor your enemy, nor your friend's friend, nor your enemy's friend, nor your friend's enemy, nor your paper, nor its publisher, nor its ass, nor anything that is your paper's." To which the New York Times adds: "And don't think of \$10. more or less, per column."—Outlook.

# THE TEN NOBLEST POEMS.

Those who were interested in the vote on the best ten novels may also be interested in this vote on the ten noblest poems. The following extracts will explain themselves:

### THE QUESTION.

CHICAGO, ILL., September, 1896.

Dear Friend:-In 1884 I went in search of the Ten Great novels, the noblest available to English readers, by asking eighty or more friends to indicate their choice. Cordial answers came from most of those asked. These were subsequently classified and published in a little pamphlet for the benefit of study classes, and particularly young readers. The pamphlet, a copy of which I enclose, has reached its seventh thousand, and I am sure has done much in some quarters to cultivate an appreciation of the best literature.

In the interest of a similar constituency I am now in quest of the Ten Noblest Poems in English literature, measured by the test of poetic form, ethical insight, and spiritual inspiration.

Not taking into consideration the epics and the dramas, I have in mind a class of which Wordsworth's Intimations of Immortality and Browning's Saul may be considered representative. Will you please send me, in accompanying envelope, your ten?

Hoping that the common interests involved will justify in your mind this intrusion, I am, Very respectfully yours.

JENKIN LLOYD JONES.

Votes.

THE VOTE.

THE TEN.

intimations of immortality	ЭU
Saul	89
Elegy Written in a Country Church-Yard	29
Rabbi Ben Ezra	25
Ode to a Skylark	20
Harvard Commemoration Ode	
The Rime of the Ancient Mariner	15
Thanatopsis	14
The Eternal Goodness	14
Lines on Tintern Abbey	18
TWELVE TO FOUR VOTES EACH.	
Vot	es.
Adonais. Shelley	12
Lycidas. MILTON	11
The Vision of Sir Launfal. Lowell	11

The Chambered Nautilus. HOLMES	10		
The Present Crisis. Lowell	10		
The Cotter's Saturday Night. Burns 9			
The Two Voices. TENNYSON			
Abt Vogler. Browning			
L'Allegro. MILTON	7		
Ode on a Grecian Urn. KEATS	7		
Ode to Duty. WORDSWORTH	7		
On the Morning of Christ's Nativity. MIL-			
TON	7		
The Choir Invisible. GEORGE ELIOT	7		
Threnody. Emerson	7		
Each and All. Emerson	6		
Il Penseroso. MILTON			
Ode to a Nightingale. KEATS			
Sonnets from the Portuguese. Mrs. Brown-			
ING	6		
The Problem. Emerson	6		
For a' That and a' That. Burns	5		
The Eve of St. Agnes. KEATS	5		
Ulysses. Tennyson			
The Cathedral. Lowell	4		
THREE VOTES EACH.			

#### THREE VOTES EACH.

Buried Life, Rugby Chapel, Matthew Arnold; Lines to a Water-fowl, Bryant; Hymn before Sunrise in the Vale of Chamouni, Coleridge; The Deserted Village, Goldsmith; Comus, Milton; Sonnets, Shakespeare; Ode to the West Wind, Shelley; To Night, Blanco White.

### TWO VOTES EACH.

Obermann, Sohrab and Rustum, Matthew Arnold; Aurora Leigh, The Cry of the Children, Mre. Browning; Childe Roland, Pippa Passes, Prospice, The Ring and the Book, Browning; Forest Hymn, Bryant; Childe Harold, Byron; Hymn to Zeus, Cleanthes; Song for St. Cecilia's Day, Dryden; Boston Hymn, Song of Nature, Emerson; Song of the Shirt, Hood; II. Isaiah, XL.-LXVI.; Symphony, Sidney Lanier; Psalm XXIII.; Evangeline, Longfellow; Extreme Unction, Lowell; Prometheus Unbound, Shelley; A Fool's Prayer, Sill; Hymn to the Flowers, Horace Smith; Prothaiamion, Spenser; The Ancient Sage, The Palace of Art, Tennyson.

Not having space to print the whole correspondence, a few of the letters have been selected, which it is thought will have a special interest for our readers.

Prof. James Henry Breasted, University of Chicago:

It is with lingering regret that I append the

following list without the name of Keats, yet nothing of his seems in form and substance to meet the requirements you have set, otherwise I would gladly substitute it for L'Allegro or Gray's Elegy. I think there are many things in both Browning and Tennyson which would stand in a higher place than either of the poems mentioned, but I was loth to give two places to one poet at the expense of banishing another altogether. I arrange my list in order of my personal preference, beginning with the best: The Ancient Mariner, Intimations of Immortality, In Memoriam, Saul, Ode to a Skylark, the Cotter's Saturday Night, The Deserted Village, Thanatopsis, L'Allegro, Elegy Written in a Country Church-Yard.

Mrs. Helen Campbell, Cincinnati, Ohio:

If I could I would gladly give you a list of ten favorite poems, but each decade alters my personal need, in some points my personal likings and loves; and while I hold to all the old, I could not settle down finally on any ten. The Intimations of Immortality remains always one, and Shelley's Adonais, Browning's Saul, Lowell's Commemoration Ode, and Whitman's When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed. There are five; the other five will not be written.

Rev. John W. Chadwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

I have made a dash at your ten poems, and counting them, find I have twelve, and do not see what I can omit; perhaps Keat's Nightingale and Arnold's Thyrsis, though as poetry Keat's Ode, like Ben Adhem's name, "leads all the rest". Milton's Lycidas, Gray's Elegy, Wordsworth's Ode to duty, Keats' Ode to a Nightingale, Shelley's To a Skylark, Tennyson's Ulysses, Browning's Saul, Arnold's Thyrsis, Bryant's Thanatopsis, Holmes' The Chambered Nautilus. I take Wordsworth's Ode to Duty rather than the Intimations of Immortality because the thought is truer. The central idea of the Immortality is an irrational fancy.

Prof. John Fiske, Cambridge, Mass.: I have written the names of ten short English poems that I especially love. As for Shakespeare, I represent him by two especially beautiful sonnets in lieu of one short poem. Shakespeare's Sonnets Nos. XXIX and XXX, Milton's Lycidas, Milton's L'Allegro and II Penseroso, Gray's Elegy, Burns' Cotter's Saturday night, Keats' Ode to a Nightingale, Shelley's Adonais, Wordsworth's Intimations of Immortality, Tennyson's Ulysses, Arnold's Stagirius.

Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.:

Asking me for my favorite ten poems, I will suggest, for the first, Emerson's Problem and the Solution; the second, Emerson's Lords of Life—a short poem; the third, Emerson's Days, also a very short poem; the fourth, Wordsworth's Intimations of Immortality; the fifth, Milton's Lycidas; the sixth, Milton's L'Allegro and Il Penseroso; the seventh, Tennyson's Ulysses; the eighth, Tennyson's Locksley Hall Sixty Years After; the ninth, Psalm XXIII; and for the tenth, Shakespeare's Speech of Mark Antony.

Dr. James K. Hosmer, Librarian Public library, Minnéapolis, Minn.:

I do not know that I can do better than as follows: Spencer's Prothalamion, Shakespeare's Sonnets, Milton's Hymn on the Nativity, Gray's Elegy, Wordsworth's Intimations of Immortality, Burns' For a' That and a' That, Shelley's To a Skylark, Tennyson's Two Voices, Lowell's Commemoration Ode, Holmes's Chambered Nautilus.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago:

Browning's Saul, Emerson's The Problem, Shelley's To a Skylark, Tennyson's The Two Voices, Lowell's The Commemoration Ode, Wordsworth's Tintern Abbey, Whittier's The Eternal Goodness, Burns' The Cotter's Saturday Night, Gray's Elegy, Whitman's Song of the Universal.

Mrs. L. W. Learned, St. Louis, Mo.: What a task! to name the ten noblest poems "measured by the tests of poetic form, ethical insight, and spiritual inspiration"! I could not do better than to begin with your examples, one of which has Emerson's sanction, too-so although I am sure I shall wish to change the list, and hope I shall see others that I shall think worthier than my own, here it is: Intimations of Immortality, Wordsworth; Saul, Browning; The Cotter's Saturday Night, Burns; Hymn of the Nativity, Milton; the Ancient Mariner, Coleridge; The Present Crisis, Lowell; Woodnotes, Emerson; Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard, Gray; In Memoriam, Tennyson; The Chambered Nautilus, Holmes; or My Psalm, Whittier.

Rev. Minot J. Savage, New York City:

It seems cruel of you to ask a man to display his ignorance or poor taste, for of course every other fellow knows any particular one is "away off" in his critical judgement after he has written himself down in this way. Why just ten? Can I take more than one from the same

author? Well, here goes for a few, at any rate: (1) Abt Vogler, Rabbi Ben Ezra, Saul, etc.; (2) The Present Crisis, Commemoration Ode, etc,; (8) Lines on Tintern Abbey, Intimations of Immortality, etc.; (4) Song of the Open road, etc.; (5) Elegy written in a Country Churchyard; (6) The Eternal Goodness; (7) Rugby Chapel; (8) In Memoriam (too long to come within your scope?); (9) When the boy was asked to give the names of six animals living in the Arctic regions, he replied, "Three seals and three polar bears." So I feel like repeating the names of some already mentioned. Poems sweet, beautiful, noble, fine,—yes, a plenty! But those of "ethical insight and spiritual inspiration," not including epics and dramas—well, they are not so many! Will you add George Eliot's O may I join the Choir Invisible?

W. L. Sheldon, St. Louis, Mo.;

. . . When I speak of a favorite poem, usually it is not the whole work I have in mind. My favorite poets, on the whole, I should say are Wordsworth, Shelley, and Whittier. At the same time I know quite well that Whittier does not belong, for an instant, in the same rank with the other two. Yet his line of thought and sentiment appeals very much to my own life, and therefore is a great inspiration to me; but I should not be prepared to urge that others

should make a great poet out of him. I like especially to read portions of Shelley's Adonais, the whole of Wordsworth's Lines on Tintern Abbey, parts of Browning's Saul, also portions of Wordsworth's Intimations of Immortality. Along with those poems, straight to my heart would go The Present Crisis, by Lowellalmost the entire poem. I should also include the most of the fourth act of the Prometheus Unbound, by Shelley. There is one little poem entitled The Blind Spinner, by Helen Hunt Jackson, which in my own life would certainly rank among the first ten poems, but of course it does not belong there as a work of art. It is the same with Whittier's My Birthday, or parts of it. I should also include George Eliot's O May I Join the Choir Invisible. I think, too, that I should add Matthew Arnold's Self Dependence and one short selection from Dipsychus, by Clough. Yet, after all, it is quite impossible to note down any such list as you ask for. The value of a poem depends upon one's mood or the stage of one's life. . .

The pamphlet containing the entire correspondence and a list of all the poems voted for may be consulted at the Library or may be obtained from the Unity Publishing Company, Chicago, for 25 cts.

### BEST TEN AMERICAN POEMS.

Selected by Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard for the New York Mail and Express.

The Death of the Flowers	Hymn, sung at the completion of the Concord Monument Ralph Waldo Emerson.
On a Bust of Dante  Thomas William Parsons.	Bedouin SongBayard Taylor.
The Arrow and the SongHenry W. Longfellow.	The Doorstep Edmund Clarence Stedman.
The Last Leaf	The First Snowfall
To Helen Edgar Allan Poe.	SongThomas Buchanan Read.

### HYMN.

(Sung at the completion of the Concord Monument.)

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

The foe long since in silence slept;
Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;
And Time the ruined bridge has swept
Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.

On this green bank, by this soft stream,
We set to-day a votive stone;
That memory may their deed redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

Spirit, that made those heroes dare
To die, or leave their children free,
Bid Time and Nature gently spare
The shaft we raise to them and thee.

-RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

# AIDS TO READERS.

### HOW TO USE THE CATALOGUE.

Some of the criticisms of the Library show that readers do not understand how to use the card catalogue and the bulletin board.

The card catalogue is arranged in one small and four large cabinets around the walls of the delivery room. The small cabinet contains lists of the fiction in the Library arranged alphabetically by title, and what is known to the profession as a "dictionary" catalogue of juvenile literature. If a reader wishes to know whether the Library contains a novel called "Hilda Strafford" and does not know the author's name, he should go to the cabinet, select the tray containing the word Hilda and look for the title as he would for a word in the dictionary. (The trays are marked on the outside to show what letters are included just as the pages of a dictionary are marked with the first and last words to be found on them.) There he will find that Hilda Strafford is by Harraden and can make out his call slip accordingly. The same directions apply to fiction in other languages.

In addition to the card catalogue of English fiction the Library has just published a printed catalogue, which is complete up to July 15-1897. This can be had at the Library for twenty-five cents.

The juvenile catalogue contains all kinds of books for the young. In this catalogue authors, subjects and titles are arranged in one alphabet. If a book on "cats" is wanted, look under the word "cats"; if Little Women is wanted, look under Little; if a book by Henty, look under Henty.

The four large cabinets each containing 81 trays hold the rest of the catalogue.

To the left of the entrance to the Issue Department is the author catalogue, to the right, the classed. The author catalogue contains a record of all the books in the Library arranged under authors' names; also, titles of books published anonymously; and the titles of books which do not show by their wording in what classes they may be found, or which are likely to be retained in the memory to the exclusion

the authors' names. A person wishing to know whether a certain book by a certain author is in the Library, or what books by a certain author are in the Library, should consult the catalogue.

A German author catalogue arranged on the same plan follows this.

The classed catalogue which stands at the right of the entrance to the Issue Department is another complete catalogue of the books in the Library arranged this time by classes instead of authors or titles. A person desiring a book on electricity finds from the "scheme of classification" which hangs to the left of the fiction catalogue that books on that subject are in 43. He takes down the tray containing that class and finds the books arranged alphabetically by authors.

The class number on all these cards is in the upper right hand corner in red ink. It is necessary to note this on the call slip to aid the assi-tant in getting the book quickly.

The card catalogue is up to date. A printed list cannot contain the latest book in the Library, as the card catalogue does. It is not unusual for thirty or forty cards to be made for a single book.

If at any time a member cannot understand what he finds or needs any help in the selection of books, he should apply at the Information Desk.

Lists of new books, of books on current topics, on subjects being studied by classes, etc., are aways to be found on the bulletin board. In all these lists class numbers are attached to the titles. The system of classification will be explained to any one who will ask at the Information Desk. Lists of new books and books on special subjects are published in each number of the Public Library Magazine, which readers may have mailed to their residences for \$1 a year.

If aid is desired in the selection of a book, the place to ask for it is at the Information Desk.

When J. M. Barrie was invited by the Aberdeen corporation to lecture a year or so ago, he wrote in reply expressing thanks, but adding: "On the few occasions on which I have been on a platform I wished to get beneath it. I never did lecture, and I am sure I never could."

The Chap book recalls an incident in which Barrie presided with dismal results at a Burns supper at Ayr. The National Observer chaffed him unmercifully the next day for his gascherie; and, when his friends began to protest, it leaked out that Barrie himself had written the article.

# A MODEL OF CONSTRUCTION.

THE Safe Deposit Vaults of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company are marvels of modern scientific construction.

While absolute security has been the primary object in the construction of



these vaults, yet a glance at the illustration will show you that the convenience of patrons has not been neglected. A feature that will be greatly appreciated by women and elderly men, as well as the hurrying business man, is an absolutely level and unbroken flow line from the general office into the vault. This is accomplished by means of an interlocking movable sill which in no wise affects the security of the structure, but affords the level walkway mentioned

and obviates the otherwise necessity of climbing up two steps.

Much interest has been displayed during the exhibition of the vault in the operation of these movable sills, and most favorable comments of the results attained are heard from all who have seen them.

The interior of the vault contains a complement of most securely constructed and beautifully finished safe deposit boxes. They are entirely of steel, secured with the most modern locks, and each steel compartment contains one or more locked bond boxes. These boxes are of various sizes and rent for \$5.00 and upward per year. The vault is designed to contain 5000 of these boxes.

The coupon rooms are immediately in the rear of

the vault, and special provision has been made for the convenience and comfort of lady patrons in the way of rooms with toilet accessories for their exclusive use.



BOAT RIDE OF AN ARABIAN LADY.

From Art of the World.



CHARITY.

From Art of the World.

# THANKSGIVING DAY.

For magazine articles see Poole's Index, Fletcher's Annual Literary Index, and the Cumulative Index.

### ORIGIN.

American cyclopædia. v. 15. Ref. 99a Chambers, R., ed. Thanksgiving day in America. (In his Book of days. v. 2, p. 614.) · Ref 99a Dorchester, D. Thanksgiving. (In his Puritan age in Mass. p. 160-161.) 12a Earle, Mrs. A. M. Customs and fashions in old New England. 1898. 91a Ellis, G. E. Puritan Thanksgiving. (In his Puritan age in Mass. p. 160-61. 1888.) 91a Goodwin, J. A. Pilgrim republic. 91a Hale, E. E. Story of Massachusetts. [c1891]. p. 47. 91d Hurst, J. F. Short history of the church in the U.S. p. 50-51. 1890. 12a Johnson's universal cyclopædia. v. 8. 1895. Ref. 99a Larned, J. N. History for ready reference. v. 4. 1894. Ref. 89 Lossing, B. J. Our country. v. 1. 1877. 91 Love, W. D. Fast and thanksgiving days in New England. 1895. 91 Palfrey, J. G. History of New Eng. v. 1. p. 187. 1865. 91a Patton, J. M. History of the U. S. of America. 1860. 91 Pratt, M. L. The first Thanksgiving day. (In her Stories of colonial children.) 70 Steele, J. D. Popular history of the U. S. [c1878.] 91 Willsey, J. H., comp. Harper's book of facts. 1895.

# PILGRIMS AND PURITANS. Austin, Mrs. J. (G.) Betty Alden. 69b

- Standish of Standish.

Ref. 99a

69h

Banvard, J. Plymouth and the Pilgrims. Choate, R. Pilgrims of New England. (In Carrington, H. B. Beacon lights of patriotism.) 73c Coffin, C. C. Old times in the colonies.

70 - Colonial life in New England. (InSt. Nicholas. v. 6, p. 369.) 70

land. (In his Orations and speeches.) Greenwood, F. W. P. Character of the Puritan Fathers. (In Carrington, H. B. Patriotic reader. p. 75-76.) 73c Macaulay, T. B. Puritan. (In Carrington, H. B. Beacon lights of patriotsm. p. 88-9.) Percival, J. G. New England. (In Carrington, H. B. Beacon lights of patriotism. p. 82-4.) 73c Phillips, W. Pilgrims. (In his Speeches, lectures and letters. p. 228-237.) 74a Richardson, W. M. Founders of our government. (In Carrington, H. B. Patriotic reader. p. 71-72.) 73ć Vance, L. J. Ye earlie Thanksgiving. (In Harper's young people. v. 14, p. 74-5.)

Everett, E. First settlement of New Eng-

### PROCLAMATIONS.

Webster, D. First settlement of New

England. (In his Works. v. l, p. 5-50.)

U.S. Journal of Congress. v. 7, p. 188, 210, 490. Proclamation by Congress, Oct. 26, 1781. Ref. 27a Annals of Congress. v. 1, p. 89-92. Proclamation by Congress, 1789.

Ref. 27a Washington, G., 1st Pres. of the U. S. Proclamations. (In his Writings, ed. by Sparks. v. 12, p. 120-1, 132-34.)

Seward, W. H. Proclamation, Dec. 17, 1840. (In his Works. v. 2, p 386-7.) 26

Lincoln, A., 16th Pres. of the U. S. Proclamations. (In his Complete works. S. S. 97b v 2.)

### POETRY.

Alford, H. Thanksgiving hymn. (In Coates. H. T. Fireside encyclopædia of poetry. n. d.) Arey, H. E G. Thanksgiving. (In Coggeshall, W. T. Poets and poetry of the west. 1864.)

giving. (In Longfellow, H. W. Poems of places.) 67 Butterworth, H. Five kernels of corn. 69b (In his In old New Eng.) Carleton, W. Captain Young's Thanksgiving. (In his Rhymes of our planet. 1893.) - Festival of praise. (In his Farm festi-67a vals. 1881.) - Hymns of thanksgiving. (In his City legends. [c1889].) 67a Shadrach Brown's turkey. (In his Rhymes of our planet. 1885.) 67a Cary, A. Thanksgiving. (In Cary, A. and P. Poetical works. 1877.) 67a. Cary, P. The widow's thanksgiving. (In Cary, A. and P. Poetical works. 67a 1877.) Crowell, G. W. Our sires. (In Coggeshall, W. T. Poets and poetry of the 67 west. 1864.) Emerson, Mrs. N. S. A Thanksgiving elopement. (In Wilbor, E. M., ed. Delsarte recitation book: 1890.) 73b -Thanksgiving story: embodying the ballad of Betsey and I are out, and 67a other poems. Holmes, O. W. On lending a punch bowl. (In Griswold, R. W. Poets 67 and poetry of Amer. 1873.) Howe, S. J. Hymn of thankfulness. (In Coggeshall, W. T. Poets and poetry of the west. 1864.) 67 Howells, W. D. Thanksgiving. (In Sladen, D., ed. Younger Amer. poets. 1891.) 67 Kirk, E., pseud. A Thanksgiving growl. (In Sanborn, K. The wit of women. p. 120-21. 1885.) Longfellow, W. W. Courtship of Miles 67a Standish. Lowell, J. R. An interview with Miles Standish. (In his Poetical works. 67a 1885.) Preston, M. J. The first Thanksgiving day. (In Sladen, D., ed. Younger Amer. poets. 1891.) 67 Sangster, M. E. Thanksgivin' pumpkin pies. (In Wilbor, E. M., ed. Delsarte recitation book. 1890.) Sprague, C. The Pilgrim fathers. (In Cheever, G. B. Poets of America. Taylor, B. The family Thanksgiving psalm. (In Estes, D., comp. Home 67 book of poetry. 1882.) Ware, H., jr. Thanksgiving day. (In

Fowle, W. B., ed. Free speaker.) 73c

Barr, L. E. Captain Morrow's Thanks-

-A thanksgiving hymn. (In Cheever, G. B. Poets of America. 1857.) 67 Whittier, J. G. The pumpkin. (In his Poetical works.) 67a

#### JUVENILE.

Blink, Mrs. L. M. Sue's Thanksgiving. (In Dick's recitations and readings. No. 12.) Bumstead, E. M. S. Ollie's dreams. (In St. Nich. v. 9. 1881-82.) 70 Child, L. M. Thanksgiving day. (In Whittier, J. G. Child life.) 67 Larcom, L. A thanksgiving. (In Garrett, P., ed. One hundred choice selections. No. 9.) Miller, E. H. Granny's story. (In St. Nich. v. 4. 1876-77.) 70 Pyle, Mrs. M. C. The reformer. (In St. Nich. v. 3. 1875-76.) 70 Sangster, Mrs. M. E. (M.) Beads for a name. (In her Little knights and ladies.) Winthrop, G. November in the garden. (In St. Nich. v. 16. 1888-89.) 70

### FICTION.

69b.

Butterworth, H. Haunted oven .-- Inn of the Good Woman.---Wych Hazel, the Jew. (In his In old New England.) Cooke, Mrs. R. T. My Thanksgiving. (In her Spinx's children.)

An old-fashioned Thanksgiving.double Thanksgiving. (In her Huckleberries.)

Field, E. Ezra's Thanksgivin' out west. (In his Little book of profitable tales.) Hawthorne, N. John Inglefield's Thanksgiving. (In his Snow image.)

Holmes, Mrs. M. J. (H.) The Thanksgiving party and its consequences. (In her Homestead on the hillside.)

Markham, R. On the edge of winter. Matthews, J. B. A Thanksgiving-day dinner. (In his Vignettes of Manhat-

Perry, N. John Eccleston's Thanksgiving. (In her Book of love stories.)

Roe, E. P. Three Thanksgiving kisses. (In his Taken alive.)

Wilkins, M. E. A tardy Thanksgiving. (In her Humble romance.)

# JUVENILE.

70.

Alcott, L. M. Old-fashioned Thanksgiving. (In her Aunt Jo's scrap-bag. v. 6.) Same. (In St. Nich. v. 9. 1881-82.)

- Brooks, E. S. Patem's Salmagundi. (In his Storied holidays.)
- Butterworth, H. A Thanksgiving dinner that flew away. (In St. Nich. v. 11. 1883-84.)
- Coolinge, S., pseud. The fortunes of a saucer-pie. (In St. Nich. v. 8. 1875-76.)
- --- Helen's Thanksgiving. (In her Round dozen.)
- A member of the harnessing class. (In St. Nich. v. 21, pt. 1. 1893-94.)
- Mischief's Thanksgiving.
- Flint, S. The kind turkey-man. (In St. Nich. v. 8. 1875-76.)
- Gilbert, M. H. Old Peanut's Thanksgiving. (In St. Nich. v. 2. 1874-75.)
- Goodwin, H. A. Borrowing a Grandmother. (In St. Nich. v. 4. 1876-77.)
- Hawthorne, N. Whole history of Grand-father's chair.
- Hitchcock, M. W. In the cellar. (In St. Nich. v. 16. 1888-89.)
- King, A. E. Jericho Bob. (In St. Nich. v. 19. 1891-92.)
- Ledyard, H. The most thoroughly educated young lady in Miss Neal's school.

  (In St. Nich. v. 6. 1878-79.)
- Le Grand. Thanksgiving sermon. (In Garrett, P., ed. One hundred choice selections. No. 4.) 73c
- Moulton, Mrs. E. L. (C.) The Thanksgiving guest. (In her Stories told at twilight.)
- Seymour, M. A Thanksgiving-day problem. (In St. Nich. v. 24, pt. 1. 1896-97.)
- Swett, S. All the plums. (/v St. Nich. v. 10. 1882-83.)

- ---- Burty's turkey. (In St. Nich. v. 13. 1885-86.)
- Trotter, A. M. Dorothy Dot's Thanksgiving party. (In St. Nich. v. 17. 1889-90.)
- Wilkins, M. E. Ann Mary, her two Thankagivings. (In her Young Lucretia.)
- Same. (In St. Nich. v. 16. 1888-89.) Wilkins, M. E. The pumpkin giant. (In
- her by the gold.)
- Winslow, M. E. Getting ready for Thanksgiving. (In St. Nich. v. 7. 1879-80.)

### MISCELLANEOUS.

- Arr, E. H., pseud. After the summer. (In her New England bygones. p. 190.) 91
- Bartlett, G. B. Barmecide feast. A game. (In Harper's young people. v. 5. p. 59)
- Beard, D. C. American girls handybook. (games and amusements. p. 302-814)
- Beecher, H. W. Thanksgiving day. (In Bellamy and Goodwin. Open Sesame. v. 8, p. 888.) 73cl
- Boyd, A. K. H. Thankfulness. (In his Counsel and comfort. p. 27-44.) 11d
- Ossoli, S. M. F. Thanksgiving. (In her Life without and life within.) 75a
- Precept, M. Thanksgiving at Bellevue Hospital. (In Harper's young people. v. 5, p. 77.)
- Schwatka, F. Two Thanksgivings in the Arctic. (In Harper's young people. v. 7, p. 51.)
- Thoreau, H. D. Autumnal tints. (In his Excursions.) 75a

Charles Anderson Dana, editor of The Sun, died on the 17th inst. at his summer home, Dosoris, on West Island, near Glen Cove, L. I., at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Dana was born in Hinsdale, N. H., August 8, 1819. When a child his parents settled in New York State, and at the age of eleven Dana was employed in the dry goods store of his uncle in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained seven years. Two years after his uncle failed in 1839 Dana entered Harvard College. Owing to overwork his sight became impaired, and in 1841 he was obliged to give up his studies. A year after he joined the Brook Farm community, where he first became acquainted with jour-nalistic work in editing *The Harbinger*. After severing his connection with Brook Farm he was engaged in newspaper work in Boston until he was induced by Horace

Greeley in 1847 to join The Tribune. He remained with The Tribune until the spring of 1862. Since 1868 he has been editor of The Sun. In 1866 he assisted Gen. James Grant Wi'son in writing "The Life of U. S. Grant,' and in 1882 was associated with Rossiter Johnson in editing "Fifty Perfect Poems." Mr. Dana was a man of such strong individuality that in his editorial capacity he provoked answering partisanship and made it almost impossible to form a quiet, critical estimate of his work in the world. Time, however, will throw oblivion over all that it is well to forget, and will also throw into relief the fine scholarship and warm heart which produced much work that will endure. The funeral was a very quiet one at Glen Cove, Long Island. The people gathered to offer him the last honors bore testimony to the many sidedness of Mr. Dana, and to the esteem in which he was held by many who honestly differed from him.—Publisher's Weekly.

# ADDITIONS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

#### PHILOSOPHY.

Bryant, W. M. Syllabus of ethics.

An outgrowth of work done during several years with my classes in the St. Louis High School. In its present form, however, the sketch has been prepared directly with a view to meeting the needs of the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy in so far as one of the Sections of that Society is organized for the express purpose of studying ethics.

—Pref.

Crozier, J. B. Hist. of intellectual development on the lines of modern evolution. v. 1.

Promises, when completed, to be the most important work of the kind issued since Comte's Positive Philosophy. Mr. Crozier has an advantage over Comte, for not only has he Comte as a pioneer, but he has the powerful instrument of Evolution (which Comte had not) to guide him in his investigations and to enable him to co-ordinate his facts.—Westminster Review.

Mueller, F. M. Three lectures on the Vedanta philosophy.

The system of philosophy for which I claim your attention is chiefly concerned with the Soul and its relation to God. It comes to us from India, and is probably more than two thousand years old.—Author.

Pearson, K. Ethic of free thought.

I set out from the standpoint that the mission of free thought is no longer to batter down old faiths. . . The first five papers of this volume endeavor to formulate the opinions which a rational being of to-day may hold with regard to the physical and intellectual worlds. They deduce . . . a rational enthusiasm and a possible basis of morals. . . The second or historical group of papers regards one or two phases of past thought and life from the Freethinker's standpoint. . . The last section of this book is the one which is most likely to meet with severe criticism and disapproval. It deals with great race problems, which, in my opinion, are becoming daily more and more urgent. [I] endeavor to point out problems rather than offer final solutions.—Author.

Wood, H. God's image in man. 48

The writer believes that the cultivated human intuition has something of that exactness and perfection of which instinct on the lower planes of life is a prophecy—*Pref*.

Ideal suggestion through mental photography.

The conclusions formed are the result

of a careful and extended observation of the experiences of scores of persons, together with a study of the literature and philosophy of the subject, in addition to a personal experience of depth and intensity.—*Pref*.

### RELIGION.

Burton, Sir R. F. Vikram and the Vampire; or, Tales of Hindu devilry. 15

Thirteen stories of Hindu folk-lore, some of them recognizable as having the same origin as some of the stories in the Arabian nights. Burton's version is rather sarcastic and cynical for children, but is interesting reading for grown people.

Camp, O. A. de la. Spiritual tour of the world in search of the line of life's evolution.

The author's aim may be briefly summed up in these lines from Saul:
"I have gone the whole round of creation: . . .

I spoke as I saw:
I report, as a man may of God's work—
all's love, yet all's law."

Ladd, P. B. Commentaries on Hebrew and Christian mythology. 11c

Reifsnider, Mrs. A. C. Between two worlds.

Stall, S. Stall's Lutheran year book. 1886. McAnally Collection. Ref. 6b

Wallace, L. Boyhood of Christ. 12d
A very handsome, beautifully illustrated book.

Young Men's Christian Union. Bost.

Rept. 1896-7. Ref. 12c

A full and detailed account of the work of the "Union."

# SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCI-ENCES.

### Class 17.

Annual register. 1896. Ref.
A review of public events.

Arena. v. 17. Dec., 1896-June, 1897. Columbia College. Studies in history, economics and law. v. 7.

Forum. v. 22. Sept.-Feb., 1897.

# ORGANIC AND STATUTE LAW.

Connecticut. General Assembly. Public acts. 1895. Ref. 23b

Kansas. Supt. of Public Instruction. Laws for the regulation and support of the common schools of Kansas.

Ref. 23b

The forms, instructions and decisions printed in this volume have been carefully examined and revised, and are be-Heved to be such as will greatly benefit school officers and teachers in discharging their respective duties, and such as will promote the best interests of the public schools of the state.—Pref.

St. Louis. City Council. Ordinances. 1896-97. Ref. 23c

### POLITICS.

### Class 26.

Bryan, W. J. First battle.

Dedicated to Messrs. Bland, Weaver and Teller, the pioneer silver men of the three great parties. It contains a biographical sketch, an account of the growth of the silver sentiment and the author's connection therewith, the author's congressional speeches upon coinage and currency, the story of the conventions, the official speeches and documents which opened the campaign and a reasonably good account of the author's great tour.

Goodhue, W. F. Municipal improvements.

Discusses the methods, utility and cost of public improvements. Written for the benefit of city officers, by a civil engineer. Takes up sewering, lighting, weighing coal, street grading, assessment and many other topics.

Ideal commonwealths.

A collection of noted essays in litera-Henry Morley. The selections are Plutarch's Lycurgus, More's Utopia, Bacon's New Atlantis, Campanelli's City of the Sun, and a part of Hall's Mundus after et idem.

Sidgwick, H. The elements of politics. Attempts to expound within a convenient compass the chief general considerations that enter into the rational discussion of political questions in modern states.

### POLITICAL MANUALS.

Class Ref. 26c

Connecticut. Sec. of State. Register and manual. 1889, 1891-95, 97.

U. S. 55th Cong. Extra Sess. 1897. Official congressional directory. Special

2d special ed.

Not simply a volume of cold facts. The biographical sketches of Senators and Representatives are written by themselves or outlined to clerks for prepara-tion. While in some respects there is

more or less sameness, in others there is infinite variety and interesting reading. Few people realize how much human nature crops out in the frank detail and description of the road which finally brings up in Congress.—Independent.

# LEGISLATIVE ANNALS; STATES, CITIES.

Class Ref. 27b.

Kentucky. Legislative documents. 1889, v. 1-4; 1888-91, v. 1; 1889-90, v. 5; 1890-91, v. 6; 1891, v. 2-4; 1891-92, v. 5; 1891-93, v. 2.

New York. (State.) Legislature. 118th Sess. 1895. Documents of the Assembly, v. 2.

- 119th Sess. 1896. Docs. of the Assembly. v. 2-3, 7-8, 12, 14-18, 20, 22-26. 19 v.

San Francisco. Municipal repts. 1895-96.

### SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Class 29.

Commonwealth. v. 3. 1896. Ref. Jacobson, A. Ounce of prevention.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and so convulsive to society, as the strain in the evils of the world may be traced to that natural but most deadly error of human indolence and corruption-that our business is to preserve and not to improve.—Dr. Thomas Arnold.

Martyn, C. Christian citizenship; a

manual.

Aims simply at an outline of the tumultous issues which now tax the thought and evoke the remedial energy of Christian citizens. Nevertheless, an attempt has been made to conduct the treatment in a philosophical spirit, and in the order of logical sequence.—Pref.

Powell, A. A., ed. National purity cong.; its papers, addresses, portraits. 1st. 1895.

The book contains fifty papers and addresses by gifted writers and speakers of our own and other countries, covering many aspects of the purity question rescue, educational, preventive, legisla-tive, economic and religious.

U. S. Comm'r of Labor. Annual rept. 11. 1895-6. Ref.

This report comprehends the results of an investigation, relative to the comparative employment of men, women and children at two periods of time, and is made in accordance with a joint resolution of Congress, approved Aug. 1, 1894.—Carroll D. Wright, Comm'r.

### CHARITIES.

Class Ref. 29a.

Charity Organization Soc. of N. Y. Annual rept. 6-14. 1883-94.

"The argument for Charity Organization is not that it saves money, or that it detects imposture, or that it suppresses vagrancy. Whatever of good it accomplishes in those directions is subordinate to its principal work in the cultivation of wholesome relations between the charitable and the destitute, and in the permanent improvement of the condition of those who are under its care."

Connecticut. State Bd. of Charities. Rept. 1-4. 1886-94.

**Dr. Barnado's Homes.** Annual rept. 22-30. 1888-95.

It is idle to attempt to describe all that Dr. Barnado has done and is attempting to do. He is a centre of spiritual, social, intellectual activity, perpetually in motion. He began by caring only for the saving of the city Arab, he now finds the whole social problem on his hands.

. . [He] has dealt in 30 years with 30,000 children. or, to put it roughly, an average of 1,000 per annum.—Review of reviews.

### CRIME.

Class Ref. 29c.

Colorado. Comr's of the State Penitentiary. Biennial rept. 1895-96.
"The prisoners are employed in burn-

"The prisoners are employed in burning lime, making building brick, quarrying lime and sandstone, dressing building stone, gardening on grounds leased by the state for prison purposes, and in the general work of the prison, including the making of their own clothing."

Massachusetts. Com'rs of Prisons. 26th annual rept. 1896.

"This document includes the reports of the State Prison; of the Reformatory Prison for Women; of the Massachusetts Reformatory; of the jails and houses of correction in all the counties; statistics compiled from the reports of arrests; and tabulated statements showing the results of the criminal prosecutions in the courts of the Commonwealth. There is included in this document an appendix containing a report on the plan of a prison for the confinement of persons convicted of minor offenses."

National Prison Association. Proceedings of the annual Congress. 1889, 92, 94, 95.

Prison reform, although brought about by official action, has been suggested and stimulated and made possible by philanthropy, genuine charity put into good works, by earnest, right-minded, true men and women who held no immediate official relation to prisons, and largely by directing and arousing proper sentiment, through giving to the world knowledge of the treatment and condition of prison criminals, and educating public sentiment in the true principles of prison management.—Hos. Albert W. McIntire.

### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class 80.

American Economic Association
Economic studies. v. 1. 1896. Ref.

Bateman, J. Acre-ocracy of Eng.; a list of all owners of 8000 acres and upwards.

Mass. State Bd. of Arbitration. Ann. rept. 11. 1896. Ref.

New York (State). Factory Inspectors. Ann. rept. 8. 1894. Ref.

### STATISTICS,

Class Ref. 80a.

Burdett, H. C. Burdett's official intelligence. 1897.

Comprises statistical and historica data, not only of the Government, railway, telegraph, and general securities of the British and foreign markets, but of all the bank, insurance, canal, brewery, mining and corporate commercial shares similarly dealt in. The work is thoroughly indexed, and is without question the most complete record of negotiable investment securities ever published.—Nation.

Colorado. Supt. of Insurance. Ann. rept. 15. 1896.

This report contains a full and complete detail of the business of fire, fidelity, casually, accident and life insurance, as rendered by the different companies herein represented for the past year.—Deputy Supt.

Iowa, Auditor. Annual report on insurance. 23, 25-28.

Detailed statements of the Iowa fire insurance companies, life insurance, mutual benefit associations, etc.

TO OPIUM HABITUES: If you were guaranteed a thorough and complete cure of the Morphine, Opium or Cocaine Habit within a week without the slightest pain or bad results, would you investigate it? Recent science has placed this in your reach. Call or write. Confidential. F. V. WESTFALL, M. D., 810 Olive St., Rooms 503 and 504.

Kansas. Supt. of Insurance. Annual rept. 22, 25-27. 1891, 1894-96.

Minn. Insurance Comm'r. Annual rept. 26. 1897.

Contains condensed statements of the financial condition of all fire and marine insurance companies which are authorized to do business in Minn.

Uruguay. Dirección de Estadístico General. Anuario estadístico. v. 12. 1895.

# POPULATION AND PRODUCTION.

Class 30c.

American District Telegraph Co. N. Y. city directory. 1873. Ref.

Eaton, S. Business geography of the U. S.

Business Geography is the description of the earth's surface with special reference to the discovery, production, manufacture, transport and exchange of useful or desirable things. It is geography applied to the purposes of commerce, and it describes the earth in such a way as to bring into prominence everything which enables people to turn natural conditions to practical account.

—Introd.

Iowa. Sec. of State. Rept. of the transactions of the Land Dept. 1885, 89, 91, 93, 95.

Nebraska. Comm'r of Public Lands and Buildings. Biennial report. 1894-96.

Vermont. Sec. of State. Rept. relating to births, marriages, deaths and divorces. 38-39. 1894-95. Ref.

# FINANCE.

Class Ref. 80d.

Alabama. Auditor. Annual report. 1894-96.

Reports that 1896 is the 1st year in 4 in which the receipts exceed the disbursements.

Boston. Auditor. Annual rept. 1896-97. Canada. Auditor General. Report. 1896. Michigan. Auditor General. Annual rept. 1896.

"There are many subjects to be examined and considered, but none more important than the general system of taxation, and the workings and results of the new law as it now stands upon the statute books of the State. The present tax law, with a few amendments, is the most perfect in collecting the revenues that was ever enacted in the State of Michigan. It has begun to be well understood that the taxes must be assessed and collected in order that the commonwealth will not be bankrupt, but be able to meet its obligations and always have a surplus in the treasury for emergencies."

U. S. Register of the Treasury. Annual rept. 1896.

### EDUCATION.

Birmingham, Eng. School Board. Rept. showing the work accomplished. 1896.

Ref. 31a3

Dialect notes. Pt. 1-9. 1890-96. Ref.32

Harrison, E. Vision of Dante. 31d3k
Told for children. Illustrated by
Walter Crane.

Glasgow Univ. Calendar. 1897-8.

Ref. 31a2

Contains a hist of the University, programmes, libraries, examination questions, etc.

Johns Hopkins Univ. Circulars. v. 10-14. 1890-95. Ref. 31a2

La Fayette, M. M. P. de la V., comtesse de. Princesse de Clèves. 33d1

This delightful story, now edited for the first time with English notes, has its scene laid in the Court of Henry II., but the descriptions are all borrowed from the brilliant company that assembled around Louis XIV. The work may be used in a two-fold way. First, it is especially adapted to rapid reading in classes that have mastered the first principles of the French language, the style being of the simplest character. In the second place, it will prove an excellent text-book in courses on the French novel, for the little work marks the beginning of a new order of fiction. The story itself is healthy and ele-

The story itself is healthy and elevated in tone, and is free from that moral laxity that often stands in the way of the general reading of French novels.

Morfill, W. R. Simplified grammar of the Polish language. 33

The first attempt of this kind in English. The author has endeavored to make it explicit as well as brief.

Quebec. Minister of Public Instruction. 1898-94. Ref. 31a3

Rein, G. W., ed. Encyclopædisches Handbuch der Paedagogik. v. 3.

Ref. 31b

Turner, R. Handbook to accompany a color scheme for the kindergarten.

81d8k

Mr. Ross Turner has prepared a handbook on color teaching for use with the youngest children.

U. S. War Dept. Military Information Div. Military schools of Europe; and other papers sel. for publication.

Ref. 31a4

# NATURAL SCIENCES AND USEFUL ARTS.

Egypt Exploration Fund. Memoirs. v. 14. Temple of Deir el Bahari. pt. 2.

Ref. 51a

Electrical world. v. 29. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref. 43

Green, M. E. Food products of the world. 63c

No public library is complete without this book; no housekeeper can afford to be without it; no cook capable of comprehending what she reads can fail to receive great benefit from its study. It should be indispensable to the great army of club women.— Juliet Corson.

New Jersey. Geol. Survey. Ann. rept. of the State Geologist. 1896. Ref. 48a

The results of the work of the Geological Survey for the year 1896 are presented in this annual report, and in the administrative part the more general statement of the progress made and of the more important data collected is given, preceding the special reports of the several divisions of the Survey as now organized.—Extract.

Gibson, W. H. Eye spy. 46

A book that ought to be in the hands of every boy and girl; and it will make many older readers lament that their eyes are no longer sharp nor their observing faculties acute with the fine perceptiveness of fresh young life.—Bookman.

New York (State.) Com'rs. of Fisheries, Game and Forests. 1st ann. rept. 1895. Ref. 63

Remsen, I. Principles of theoretical chemistry. 44

A brief treatise on those facts and speculations that have to deal especially with the problem of the constitution of chemical compounds.—*Pref.* 

Tarr, R. S. Elementary physical geography. 46g

a guide-book as Prof. Tarr has compiled, and the path leading to the commanding height from which the history of the earth's surface can be read as from a printed page, may be readily reached.

Science.

Watson, A. E. How to build a onefourth horse power motor or dynamo.

43a

### SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS.

Class 35a.

Popular science monthly. v. 50. Nov., 1896-Apr., 1897.

**Popular** science news. v. 27-29. 1893-95. Ref.

Smithsonian Institution. Miscellaneous collections. v. 35. Ref.

U. S. National Museum. Bulletin. 47.

The fishes of N. and middle Amer. by D. S. Jordan and B. W. Everman.

### ENGINEERING.

Barber, T. W. Repair and maintenance of machinery. 40b

This work is necessarily devoted especially to the defects and faults to be found more or less in all machines, and has therefore but little to do with their virtues and excellencies, but it must not be assumed that the machines dealt with are necessarily full of defects, or that they have no points of excellence. A repairer is familiar chiefly with the seamy side of engineering, and often becomes an inveterate grumbler, and though the task is not always pleasant, some one must point out faults, and if possible, indicate methods of remedying them.—Pref.

Colorado. Engineer. Biennial rept. 8. 1895-6. Ref. 40

Engineering and mining journal. v. 63. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref. 40

# METEOROLOGY.

Class 47.

Baier, J. Wind pressures in the St. Louis tornado.

U. S. Weather Bur. Dept. of Agric.
Monthly weather review. v. 24. 1896.
Ref.

— The tornado of May 27, 1896, at St. Louis, Mo. Ref.

### BOTANY.

Britton, N. L., and Brown, A. Illustrated flora of the northern U. S., Canada and the British possessions. v. 2. 49a

Besides the generally good appearance of the book itself, the proficiency of the principal authors and two or three of their collaborators will give the work a standing among botanists, so that its coming may be denominated as marking a distinct advance in the development of systematic botany in this country.—Critic.

Creevey, C. A. Flowers of field, hill and swamp. 49

Practically invaluable. It persuades to observation, rewards effort, and adds

PATENTS.—Higdon, Longan & Higdon, Attorneys, Odd Fellows' Building. St. Louis. We have list of all patents relating to applied mechanics, electrical appliances, compressed air, Hydraulic and kindred devices.

delight to every walk that is taken. Those who do not "make company" of it, but admit it to daily intimacy stand a fair chance of going home much wiser as well as much healthier than they came.—N. Y. Times.

U. S. Div. of Botany. Dept. of Agric. Contributions from the U. S. Nat. Herbarium. v. 1-2. Ref. 49

### ZOOLOGY.

Abbott, C. C. Birds about us. 50a
Description of birds, illustrated.

Stonehenge, pseud. Dog. 50a

The valuable experience of Stonehenge which graced the pages of the first part of former editions has been largely retained, new matter being added where it was expressly needed.

The second part, relating to Disease, has been entirely rewritten, and presents the standard of current experience as to its nature and appropriate treatment.—Pref.

U. S. Division of Entomology. Dept. of Agriculture. General index to Insect Life. 1888-95. Ref. 50c

#### MEDICINE.

Currier, A. F. Menopause. 56b

Useful not only to physicians but suitable for reading by women approaching this critical period of life. Not difficult of comprehension by any ordinarily intelligent reader.

Index medicus. v. 19. May, 1896-Apr., 1897. Ref. 53c

Sharpe & Dohme. Catalogue of medicinal extracts and pharmaceutical preparations. Ref. 55

Woodbury, J. C. Christian science voices. 58

### HYGIENE,

Class Ref. 57d.

**Boston.** Board of Health. Annual rept. 10-11, 13-14, 17-18. 1881-83, 84-85, 88-89. 4 v.

Brooklyn. Board of Health. Rept. 1878-4.

- Health Dept. Annual rept. 1895.

# EXERCISES AND RECREA-TIONS.

Class 57e.

**Bingham**, N. W., jr., ed. The book of athletics and out-of-door sports.

Foster, R. F. Foster's complete Hoyle.

Intended to be a complete course of instruction in the methods adopted by the best players, illustrated by 112 hands

played by correspondence between 16 of the best players in the American Whist League.—Critic.

League.—Critic.
Faries, R. Practical training for athletics, health and pleasure.

The knowledge acquired from twenty years' association with athletes and athletic trainers is condensed into 300 pages, full of lessons for practical men and women.

Lambros, S. P., and Polites, N. G. Olympic games, B. C. 776-A: D. 1896. Parallel German and English edition.

### MILITARY ARTS.

U. S. War Dept. Drill for the hospital corps, U. S. army. Ref. 60b

A board of medical officers having revised the system of Drill Regulations for Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, which revision has been approved by the President, it is herewith published for the information and government of the army and for the observance of the militia of the U. S.—Daniel S. Lamont.

The soldier's handbook for use in the army of the U.S. Ref. 60.

Military Information Div. Notes on the war between China and Japan—The European autumn maneuvers of 1896, orders, instructions, etc. Ref. 60

A good condensed account of the military and naval operations of the war.

### MECHANIC ARTS AND TRADES.

Age of steel. v. 80-81. July, 1896-June, 1987. 2 v. Ref. 61c

Allgemeine Bauzeitung. v. 61. 1896.

Ref. 61b

Amer. architect and building news. v. 54. Oct.-Dec., 1896. Ref. 61b

National Assoc. of Builders of the U.S. Official rept.; ann. convention. 2,6-9. 1888, 92-95. Ref. 61b

This association is composed of men engaged in the erection of buildings or furnishing supplies therefor.

# COMMERCIAL ARTS.

Eaton, S. How to do business as business is done in great commercial centers.

62a

Modern business has grown so complex and its requirements are so exacting, that a knowledge of its laws, customs and tendencies are necessary, not only to success, but to a comfortable existence. The American people are preeminently a business people. The world is both our harvest field and our market. Under these conditions no excuse need be offered for the publication of a business hand-book. Its purpose is self-evident.—Pref.

# Moran, E. Pocket short-hand dictionary. 62b

Of the shortness of the list some will, no doubt, complain. The numerous uncommon words the stenographer must write, how about them? Our reply is that the strange words, technical terms, proper names, foreign phrases, etc., number hundreds of thousands, a multitude too great for any Short-hand dictionary.—Pref.

U. S. Official postal guide. 1896.

Ref. 62b

### LOCOMOTION AND TRANS-PORT.

Class 62c.

Illinois. Railroad and Warehouse Comm'n. Annual rept. 26. 1896.

Ref.

We have endeavored, as far as possible, to comply with the law providing for the examination of the physical condition of the railroads and have personally examined with care every line of railway in operation within the State. Regarded as a whole the roads are maintained in very good condition, some of them in the construction and maintenance of roadway and equipment and in the service rendered to the public, presenting the highest degree of perfection attainable.—Commission.

Sheldon, H. I. Notes on the Nicaragua canal. 62c

Written in the cautious, careful tone of a well-trained business man, who looks on the question from all sides, and is particularly anxious to know where the heaviest discount must be made on the schemes proposed. . . . He suggests several schemes on which governmental co-operation might be brought to bear on the work.—Independent.

U. S. Life-Saving Service. Annual rept. 1896. Ref. 62c

At the close of the fiscal year the Life-Saving Establishment embraced two hundred and fifty-six stations.

### AGRICULTURE.

Class Ref 63b.

U. S. Bureau of Education. Alaska Div. Rept. on introd. of domestic reindeer into Alaska; by S. Jackson. 6. 1896.

Dr. Jackson conceived the idea of introducing the reindeer into Alaska. He

brought over several hundred head of reindeer from Siberia, in the face of prophecies that the scheme was impracticable from beginning to end. The U. S government appointed him its special agent after he had demonstrated that the scheme was feasible. . . . There are now 1,100 reindeer doing well in Idr. Jackson's stations, and the entire cost to the U. S. was \$20,000, or less than \$20 per head.—Scribner's Magazine.

- Division of Vegetable Pathology. Bulletins, no. 1-6.
- --- Forestry Division. Dept. of Agric. Bulletin, no. 7, 9-12.
- --- Office of Experiment Stations. Dept. of Agric. Bulletins, no. 1-10, 27-35. 1869-92, 96.
- Experiment station record. v. 7. 1895-96.

Wisconsin. State Agricultural Sα. Transactions. v. 32. 1894.

#### ART.

Art amateur. v. 85-36. June, 1896-June, 1897. Ref. 65

Boston. Museum of Fine Arts. Ann. rept. 1-5. 1876 80. Ref. 65

Cust, R. N. Poems of many years and many places. 2d ser. 67b

As to the book generally, I can only refer to pp. 268-271, the "Farewell to my Muse," as an evidence, that it has been the great joy of my life: whether in an English home, or in foreign countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the Ocean-Steamer or the River Boat, on the horse or the elephant, in the Railway, or Dawk-Ghári, on the field of battle at Múdki, in my Oriental office, or my Oriental garden, in solitude, or company, in joy or affliction, in boyhood at the age of 16, in old age under the weight of 76 years, it has been one of the comforts of my existence.—

Pref.

Ellis, A. J. Pronunciation for singers.

The object of this book is to show the course of training which a singer should undergo to enunciate his words clearly and accurately, so as to be intelligible to an audience that had no "book of the words."—Pref.

Galton, A. Urbana scripts. 66a

The essays have no plan or system. The works of each poet are examined separately, with only this connection, that the same standard of poetry is applied to them all.—Pref.

# OXYGEP

W. N. BAHRENBURG, M. D.

CURES

# LA GRIPPE, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,

Insomnia and all Nervous Conditions from Overwork. 1418 Washington Art.

854

Gould, S. B., ed. English minstrelsic. v. 7. S.S.651

The editor has written by way of introduction an "Essay on English Folk-Music," in which he tells some of the difficulties of the undertaking to which he has devoted so much time and attention. Many a weary and often unsuccessful tramp has he taken up hill and down dale to collect material—which, when found, had to be carefully noted down and sifted. . . . He called to his aid "skilled musicians," the Rev. H. F. Sheppard, the Rev. F. W. Bussell, and Mr. W. H. Hopkinson, to help him in his task. This noting or pricking down of melodies is a matter of immense importance.—Athenæum.

Hillebrand, K. Zwölf Briefe eines ästhetischen Ketzers. 64

Johnson, R., and Chatwood, A. B. Photography, artistic and scientific.

Our object is to lay before the reader, in as concise and simple a manner as possible, the fundamental principles which must guide him in the selection of his subjects and in their reproduction by means of his camera.—Introduction.

Luce, M. Handbook to the works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. 66a

Mr. Luce's book deserves a cordial welcome as likely to make a study of Tennyson intelligent, and instructive in the proper appreciation of the finer forms and effects of literature.—Scotsman.

Snoddy, J. S., ed. Little book of Missouri verse. 67b

As a native Missourian, who is proud of his State and believes in her people and her future, I desire to express the hope that these literary efforts may arouse among our people a greater interest in Missouri writers.—Perry S. Rader.

U. S. War Dept. Manual of photography, by S. Reber. Ref. 65d

The experience of the writer, gained in the instruction of the non-commissioned officers of the Signal Corps at the school at Fort Riley, Kansas, has led him in the preparation of this set of instructions to omit many of the details of the photographic methods laid down in the text-books, and it has been his object to explain in as simple, non-technical language as possible such of the operations of photography as will prove of value for military purposes.

—Pref.

Wyatt, Sir M. D. Specimens of the geometrical mosaic of the middle ages. Ref. 65a

The art of working in mosaic is limited to the employment and arrangement of stones, marbles, and vitrified substances. Through the union of these ingredients it has, in former ages, found its most graceful embodiment; and it is

under this aspect that we propose to enter upon a brief consideration of its past existence,—endeavoring to trace, as far as possible, any relation that may have obtained between the several forms it assumed at various periods, whether pictorial or conventional,—and the peculiar phase of architecture with which it has probably been associated.—Hist. essay.

# DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Class 65c.

Bell, M. Sir Edward Burne-Jones, a record and review. Ref.

It is because each picture of his is an expression of himself that his peculiar genius is inimitable. It is this personal element that is to his admirers so irresistibly attractive.—Extract.

Chesneau, E. English school of painting.

A piece of entirely candid, intimately searching, and delicately intelligent French criticism—mostly praise, indeed, but scrupulously weighed and awarded, of the entire range of English paintings, from the days of Sir Joshua to our own.—Ruskin.

Conway, W. M. The artistic development of Reynolds and Gainsborough.

The outcome of such weeks of study as the writer was enabled to consecrate to the magnificent exhibitions held at the Grosvenor Gallery in the early months of the years 1884 and 1885.—Pref.

Monkhouse, W. C. The earlier Eng. water-colour painters.

Covers the history of the Water-Colour School of England from its birth in the eighteenth to its maturity in the first half of the nineteenth century.—

Pref.

Redgrave, G. R. History of watercolour painting in Eng.

Mr. Redgrave has given us in a condensed form all that is historically known about water-colour painting from the earliest times to our day, with a complete biographical dictionary of the painters who practised this art and a history of the formation of the water-colour societies. . . For reference it will be found most valuable.—Nation.

Redgrave, R. and S. A century of painters of the Eng. school.

A quarter of a century, rich in art progress, has elapsed since the First Edition; painters have now almost too many biographers, therefore, in adding details of the lives of those who have passed away during the last twenty-five years, a shorter account of many eminent men has sufficed, as compared with the notices of less distinguished men in the earlier part of the work. The endeavour has been made however by describing the methods of painting to keep up a connected account of the development of the British school.—Pref.

Van Dyke, J. C. Modern French masters. Ref.

In intention, execution, and effect this handsome quarto does for French art what previous volumes of similar plan and appearance, published under the same auspices, have done for the Italian school, and for the Old Dutch and Flemish.—Literary World.

Westlake, N. H. J. History of design in painted glass. 4 v. Ref.

Traces painted glass from the earliest records through the 17th century. Well illustrated.

Wood, E. Dante Rossetti and the pre-Raphaelite movement.

Aims to present the main features of the pre-Raphaelite movement in their relation to the larger intellectual tendencies of the age, and to the moral principles, which have determined the growth of taste and feeling in the 19th century.

# FOREIGN POETRY AND DRAMA.

Hauptmann, G. Die versunkene Glocke.

68g

Probably the most important work of the year [in German literature] is Herr Hauptmann's fairy drama, "Die Versunkene Glocke".—Dial.

The writer transports himself and his audience to the realm of fairyland; the supernatural weapons, the elfs, the spirits of the water and the wood, who take part in the action, possess the same reality as the human beings, the bell-founder Heinrich and his family, with whose destiny elfs and mortals interfere, mingling in the plav as in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'.—Hofrath Robert Zimmermann.

Ibsen, H. John Gabriel Borkman.

68g1

In his characters Ibsen has given us nothing essentially new. John Gabriel has been prefigured even as far back as Peer Gynt, and Ella is a later Solveig who loves unto the end. Both are, nevertheless, individualities that stand out clearly from the others in Ibsen's long line of men and women. . . . Ella Rentheim is a new disproof of the sweeping charges of unbounded cynicism that have been made against Ibsen. . . . There is not a word which does not mean something and the whole is as inevitable and necessary as if it were really life. In its technical construction John Gabriel Borkman is the greatest play of the greatest dramatist of the century.—Bookman.

- Peer Gynt; a dramatic poem. 68

Peer Gynt, then, is the nation thrown into relief as a single typical figure; all the defects which Ibsen saw in his fellow-countrymen are to be found in him; he is half-heartedness, want of character, egoism personified. . . At the same time, Peer Gynt could never have been the complete and living work it is had the poet adhered strictly and exclusively to the conception of his hero as a national type. In this case, too, he began by conceiving an abstraction, and ended by portraying a living, individual character.— Herr Fager.

Molière, J. B. P. Oeuvres complètes. v. 12. 68f1

### FICTION.

Class 69b.

Bourget, P. Cosmopolis.

A novel of Cosmopolitan life. M. Bourget's motif is to show in his portrayal of Roman society, made up of wanderers from all nations, that although the outward life of each is so similar to that of all his acquaintances, at bottom the race characteristics and distinctions are unchanged and will assert themselves in moments of stress. With such a theme and with Bourget's powers of acute observation and entertaining description an interesting book is inevitable.

Caine, T. H. H. Christian.

Whatever he does, Mr. Hall Caine never fails to secure the almost breathless attention of his audience. . . . "The Christian" is to the full as intense, as absorbing, as chaotic and disturbing as anything the author has done. . . . The character of Glory is one of the most finished achievements. Of another age and social stratum, she belongs to the eternally fascinating type of Beatrix, and is besides a magnificent and convincing specimen of the natural woman. She is beautiful, bewitching and intensely alive.—Critic.

Douglas, A. M. Her place in the world.

Ebers, G. M. Barbara Blomberg; a hist. romance. 2 v.

The time of this strong historical romance is the period following Luther's death, when Germany and the Netherlands were convulsed by the Protestant and Catholic parties. Charles V. plays a part in the story. A most interesting and important period is treated in a most interesting way.

# SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS,

JOHN WEHRLY, M. D., Dermatologist.

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Frederic, H. In the sixtles.

A collection of short stories with the Civil War for their theme.

No one of his [Frederic's] books in the least resembles another, except in neatness of execution and marked absence of the subjective note.—Nation.

Howells, W. D. Open-eyed conspiracy; an idyl of Saratoga.

The story is of the slightest, but it has an interesting analysis of character and temperament involved. The local color is strong and true.—Outlook.

Maartens, M. Old maid's love.

One of Maartens' best novels. In some respects the most complete and finished work he has given us.

Wilkins, M. E. Jerome, a poor man.

Always there is a freedom from commonplace, and a power to hold interest to the close, which is owing, not to a trivial ingenuity but to the spell which her personages cast over the reader's mind as soon as they come within his ken.—Atlantic monthly.

Yeats, S. L. Chevalier d'Auriac.

and of genuine literary merit.... The characters and scenes in a sense seem far removed, yet they live in our hearts and seem contemporaneous through the skill and philosophic treatment of the author. Those men and women seem akin to us; they are flesh and blood, and are impelled by human motives as we are. One cannot follow the fortunes of this hero without feeling refreshed and benefited. — Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.

# GERMAN FICTION.

Class 69c.

Boyen, M. Von Gott gezeichnet.

Ebers, G. M. Barbara Blomberg.

Ebner, T. Aus einer alten Reichsstadt.

Elbe, A. von der. Junker von Luzern.

Gutzkow, K. F. Paumgärtner von Hohenschwangau.

An historical romance.

Spielhagen, F. Selbstgerecht.

Heyse, P. Raethsel des Lebens, und andere Charakterbilder. Jensen, W. Runensteine. Junghans, S., pseud. Um das Glück. Schmidt, M. Leonhardsritt.

### JUVENILES.

Class 70.

Browning, R. Pied piper of Hamelin; illus. by K. Greenaway.

The illustrations with their graceful designs and soft bright colors are worthy of the famous poem.

Butterworth, H. Zigzag journeys in the White City.

Seeks to illustrate the White City, and to show what might have been seen at the Fair that would be of service to patriotic American holidays, the Village Improvement Societies, and social life, and especially to commend the work of the Folk-Lore Societies, and to give the history of the White Bordered Flag.—

Pref.

Caldecott, R. Hey diddle diddle picture book.

- --- Panjandrum picture book.
- Picture book.

These books are suitable for the very youngest children, who are sure to be interested by the quaint old songs and the bright illustrations.

Carrington, E. Ages ago; the ancestry of animals.

The object of this little volume is to give young people a first idea of the great antiquity of animal life on the earth, and to show the essential part that animals have played in the history of the world in its various stages of development.—Pref.

- ed. Animals on strike; and other tales.
- ed. Dick and his cat.
- Friendship of animals.

The object of this volume is to show to what a great extent animals are capable of possessing, and calling forth in others, the many noble qualities implied in the word "friendship."—Pref.

- From many lands.

The opportunity has been utilized to give the first conception of the geographical distribution of animals, about which even adults not unfrequently seem to have somewhat hazy ideas.—

Pref.

- Man's helpers.

It is hoped that this may lead its readers to pause and give more thought to the claims of the lower animals which, almost without exception, are helpful in some way or other to the welfare of man's life upon the earth.—Pref.

--- Nature's wonders.

To omit from our educational schemes, as we are in danger of doing, the study and cultivation of the moral and mental faculties is eminently unscientific. A just appreciation and knowledge of the mysterious in nature, which we can neither analyze nor measure, is no less important to the welfare of the individual and the community than a grasp of the purely material.—

Pref.

Our old friends.

It is hoped now that the teaching of humanity has received official recognition, that those who have charge of the young will recognize its importance, and will realize that unless the cultivation of the heart runs pari passu with that of the head, the spread of education may become a curse instead of a blessing.—Pref.

--- ed. Rover and his friends; and other tales.

- Wild and tame.

It is in the hope of encouraging that humane treatment of animals, which in the hands of a sympathetic teacher may so easily and naturally be made the first step towards the "gentleness and consideration for others," that this series has been prepared.—Pref.

Cooke, F. E. England.

An attempt has been made to awaken the enthusiasm of young readers in past struggles for freedom and efforts after great and noble ends.—Introd.

Eggleston, E. Stories of great Americans for little Americans.

The primary aim of this book is to furnish the little learner reading matter that will excite his attention and give him pleasure, and thus make lighter the difficult task of learning to read.—Pref.

Fenn, G. M. Featherland.

A collection of bird stories.

Hamlen, G. Chats.

Sensible wholesome advice for school girls and boys on all sorts of subjects. It will be valuable for suggestions to teachers and parents and is written in such a pleasant and interesting manner that the young people for whose benefit it is intended will enjoy reading it.

Kroeker, Mrs. K. F. Germany.

In treating of the vast material of Germany's Past, it goes without saying that I have been able to tell her history in broad outlines only within the compass of this volume; reluctantly setting my face against all side issues that did not strictly appertain to the matter in hand, or any excursions, however tempting.—Introd.

Morgan, W. J., coll. Nursery rhymes and fables.

Munroe, K. Painted desert; a story of northern Arizona.

Mr. Kirk Munroe, author of "Snow-Shoes and Sledges," "Fur Seal's Tooth," etc., has written a capital story of adventure, The Painted Desert, which is likely to appeal to all boys.—Outlook.

Otis, J., pseud. Andy's ward; or, The international museum.

Andy and Jerry are two boys employed

to wait upon the "Marvels" of a museum. The private life of the marvels, their amusements, their wrangles, especially the laughable encounters between the giant and the dwarf, are given in a most entertaining way.

- At the siege of Quebec.

- Boys of Fort Schuyler.

A historical story about the siege of Fort Schuyler in the Mohawk Valley in 1777 by the British troops and Indians under Col. St. Leger and Joseph Brant, chief of the Five Nations.

--- Chasing a yacht; or, The theft of the "Gem."

Two boys who have fitted up a yacht for pleasure and profit discover that their boat has been stolen by two other boys who were refused as partners in the enterprise. The heroes are bright, manly boys, and their adventures in recovering their stolen property are interesting from start to finish.

Phelps, E. S. Tuppy; the autobiog. of a donkey.

A new edition adapted to school use.

Poor Blossom; the story of a horse.

Stories from garden and field.

Thomas, E. M., and others. Treasury of stories, jingles and rhymes.

Short stories, fairy tales, Mother Goose jingles and verses.

Thompson, J. G. and T. E. Fairy tale and fable.

Fairy Tale and Fable differs chiefly from the usual first reader in the material chosen, and in this fact is found the reason for its publication. The selections in it have developed their present form through the test and criticism of the school room. Not theory, but actual school-room experience has been the guide. The authors know through this experience that first year children can read with interest and appreciation such matter as is found herein,—fables, myths, fairy-tales and simple rhymes.

We believe that the pictures placed before children in their first books should train the taste and cultivate the esthetic side of their natures. To this end this book is illustrated by reproductions from the best works of the world's great artists.—*Introd*.

Yechton, B. We ten; or, The story of the Roses.

It has required more than ordinary ability on the part of the story teller of "We Ten" to manage her many characters, who make up a houseful of young people, but this difficult task the

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author has fully overcome. The Roses are well-to-do people, and at their head is Papa, who years before began writing some dreary book about the Egyptians, Phoenicians, and Chaldeans, and never gave his children more than

a passing thought.

In a certain way the young people bring themselves up, and their many trials and experiences are told. "We Ten; or, The Story of the Roses," is a careful study of young life under per-haps exceptional conditions, and all is told in a singularly pleasing and interesting manner.— $\dot{N}$ .  $\Upsilon$ . Times.

### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Bell, L. From a girl's point of view.

To write a book on serious subjects with so light and humorous a touch that the reader treasures up sentences for dinner conversations, and rushes about the house to find some one with whom to share the wit and wisdom of its pages, is to confer a blessing on the human race, now laboring under the great disadvantage of too great a weight of seriousness. This Lillian Bell has succeeded in doing in her delightful series of essays entitled From a Girl's Point of View. It is a book to place within the reach of the young man who has not yet measured himself with the rest of the world's great men; of the girl who has taken her social measurements from the heroes in her favorite novels; and of the man whose horizon is bounded by the circle of his own interests .- Outlook.

Du Maurier, G. English society. **Ref. 72c** 

It is in its sweetness, as well as its manliness, that I find the chief analogy between Du Maurier's literature and his art. In all the long course of his dealing with the life of English society, of ungentleness. The humor which shone upon every rank, and every variety of character, never abashed the lowly, never insulted women, never betrayed the trust which reposed in its traditions of decency and generosity. If we think of any other caricaturist's art, how bitter it is apt to be, how brutal, how base! The cruelties that often pass for wit, even in the best of our own society satires, never tempted our own society sattres, never tempted him to their ignoble exploitation; and as for the filthy drolleries of French wit, forever amusing itself with one commandment, how far they are all from him! His pictures are full of the dearest children, lovely young girls dearest children, lovely young girls, honest young fellows; snobs who are as compassionable as they are despicable; bores who have their reason for being hypocrites who are not beyond redemption. - W. D. Howells.

In it a searching observer of many

phases of humanity, charming in his wit and without the blemish of malice, presents with his pencil as much of his social philosophy as he could give with his pen in a hundred novels.—N. Y.

The humor, the satire, so effective notwithstanding the light touch, are all here as they are in everything that Du Maurier drew.—Critic.

Fliegende Blätter. v. 106. Jan.-June, 1896. Ref. 72c

Goethe, J. W. v. Werke. v. 37, 47. 76g Grimm, J. L. K. Reden und Abhandlungen.

Skeat, W. W., ed. Chaucerian and other pieces. 76b

One more substantial service to Eng. scholarship.-Nation.

# LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

Hehn, V. Gedanken über Goethe. 77g Tyler, M. C. Literary hist. of the Amer. revolution. v. 1.

The plan of the author has been to let both parties in the controversy-Whigs and the Tories, the Revolutionists and the Loyalists—tell their own story freely in their own way, and without either of them being liable, at our hands, to posthumous outrage in the shape of partisan imputations on their sincerity, their magnanimity, their patriotism, or their courage.—Pref.

patriotism, or their courage.—Pref.

Warner, C. D., and others, eds. Library of the world's best literature. v. 18-16.

Ref. 77

The selections, on the whole, are made with an equal discretion and sense of proportion. The work is very comprehensive in some directions, especially in being up to date.—Critic.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIBRARY ECONOMY.

Cincinnati. Public Library. Bulletins of books in the various depts. of literature and science added during 1889, 91-96. Ref. 781

Harvard Univ. Library. Bibliographical contributions. v. 3. no. 38-51.

Ref. 78b

Illinois. State Library. Catalogue. 1894. Ref. 781

Bd. of Library

New Hampshire. Comm'rs. Rept. 1st. 1892. Ref. 78al New York (State). Library. Annual rept. of the trustees. 76. 1893. Ref. 78al Publisher's weekly. v. 42, 51. July-Dec., 1892, Jan.-June, 1897. Ref. 78m Scott, T. Book sales. 1895. Ref. 78c Thieme, H. P. Littérature Française du 19e siècle. Ref. 78b

A 90 page bibliography of the principal French prose writers, poets, dramatic authors and critics. The Nation says "If M. Thieme will make of his present publication the basis of a more thorough and accurate work he will earn the hearty thanks of students of 19th century literature."

# GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.

Globus. v. 70-71. June, 1896-June, 1897. Ref. 81b

Klondike and all about it. 83c
Written by a practical mining engineer.

Petermanns (Dr. A.) Mitteilungen. Inhaltsverzeichniss. 1885-94. Ref. 81b Semon, R. Im australischen Busch und an den Küsten des Korallenmeeres.

Thomson, H. C. Outgoing Turk; impressions of a journey through the western Balkans. 84h

Describes the result of 20 years of government by Austria of that portion of Turkey in Europe which is known as Bosnia and Herzegovina. . . . They rebelled against Turkish misrule in 1875, and by the Treaty of Berlin their administration was "temporarily" confided to Austria. . . These people rebelled because they could no longer endure Turkish misrule. The ordinary security for life and property, which exists in all civilized countries, was entirely lacking. . . 20 years of Austrian rule have changed these provinces into law-abiding communities, where the courts administer justice, the taxes are collected according to law, the officials are honest, and the people enjoy the elementary principles of security for life and property, which they had not known during the 400 years since they were conquered by the Turks.—Critic.

### HISTORY.

Conner, P. S. P. Home squadron under Commodore Conner in the war with Mexico. 96

Written primarily as a defense of his father against a popular misunderstanding of his removal from command of the navy in the Gulf.

Droysen, J. G. Outline of the principles of history; tr. by E. B. Andrews. 89b

I consider Droysen's Historik the weightiest book of its size composed in our century, weightier than any other, small or great, save certain treatises by Hegel.—E. B. Andrews.

Hammond, Mrs. N. (H.) Woman's part in a revolution. 95d

Furnishes interesting reading, especially as it contains extracts from her diary, and therefore gives faithfully her impressions of the moment. Mr. Davis

has cleared the Reform Committee of the charge of cowardice; Mrs. Hammond's diary shows that their followers were considered heroes at the time when they were drilling and forming into squads, and marching "gravely to their posts of duty."—Critic.

Lang, W. Transalpinische Studien. 94a Lee, H. Memoirs of the war in the southern dept. of the U. S. 91b

McElroy, J. C. Chickamauga. 96b
Record of the Ohio, Chickamauga
and Chattanooga National Park Commission.

Robertson, J. B. Public lectures delivered before the Catholic Univ. of Ireland on ancient and modern hist. in 1856-1858.

Spain. Colonial Bureau. Cuba unter spanischer Regierung. 92c

### HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

### Class 98a.

Ditchfield, P. F. Old English customs extant at the present time. 93a

It is really remarkable that at the present day, in spite of ages of education and social enlightenment, in spite of centuries of Christian teaching and practice, we have now amongst us many customs which owe their origin to pagan beliefs and the superstitions of our heathen forefathers, and have no other raison detre than the wild legends of Scandinavian mythology.—Pref.

Round, J. H. Geoffrey de Mandeville; a study of the anarchy. 93a

The work is most skillfully and ably done, and a whole series of important discoveries is derived from Mr. Round's efforts. . . . The result is a very large addition to our knowledge, the clearing up of many doubtful points, and the opening of further possibilities of investigation. Mr. Round has carried through an undertaking which raises him to a foremost position among historical scholars.—Athenaum.

Traill, H. D., ed. Social England. v. 6. 93a

The history of Social England is a stupendous undertaking, and Mr. Traill has realised his heavy responsibilities. Few men are better fitted to edit a work so comprehensive and exhaustive, for his knowledge is exceptionally wide and his intellect is singularly lucid.—Times (Lond.)

Warner, C. D. People for whom Shakespeare wrote. 93a

Mr. Warner has endeavored to carry us in imagination back among the people—their daily life, customs, costumes, manners, habitat of the Elizabethan age. How well he has realised this can only be learned fully and profitably after a careful reading of a very pleasant and delightful volume.—Bookman.

### INDIVIDUAL BIOGRAPHY.

Class 97b.

American Congress of Philologists. Whitney memorial meeting; a rept. of that sess. devoted to the memory of William Dwight Whitney, Phil. 1894.

Not only a complete rept. of the memorial meeting, but also the programmes of the various societies, and a list of Whitney's writings with a bibliography of himself and family.

Church, W. C. Ulysses S. Grant, and the period of national preservation and reconstruction.

Each epoch creates its own agents, and General Grant more nearly than any other man impersonated the Amercan character of 1861-65. He will stand, therefore, as the typical hero of the great Civil War of America of the nineteenth century.—W. T. Sherman.

Gibbs, M. B. Military career of Napoleon the Great.

The result of vears of study, and represents, not only a careful reading of those authorities which all must have access to who would write intelligently of the subject, but also of the more recent volumes which have appeared from time to time, each having something new to reveal concerning the seemingly inexhaustible fund of information pertaining to this son of a poor Corsican gentleman, who as his greatest biographer has said of him, "played in the world the part of Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar and Charlemagne".—Pref.

Howells, W. D. My year in a log cabin. A bit of autobiography.

King, C.R., ed. Life and correspondence of Rufus King. v. 4. 1801-6.

Presents the correspondence to the time of the close of Mr. King's mission to Great Britain, and gives an account of several interesting events which occupied attention, and in which he was an interested actor.—Pref.

Klopp, O. Koenig Friedrich II. von Preussen und seine Politik.

Phillips, C. Sir Joshua Reynolds.

One of the latest books on the great Englishman. All the earlier books referring to Reynolds have been carefully consulted by Mr. Phillips and the list of references given in his prefatory note is a good bibliography. The life is interesting and is illustrated by a reproduction of pictures by Sir Joshua.

Stephens, F. G. Memorials of William Mulready.

# MISCELLANEOUS PERIOD-ICALS.

Ref.

Ayer, (N. W.) and Son. American newspaper annual. 1897. 100a

Cumulative index to a sel. list of periodicals. 1896. 100

Searchingly thorough for the ground it covers, and has the distinctive feature of embodying in each monthly issue all the matter printed in previous issues since the beginning of the year.—Dial.

N. Y. tribune. Apr.-June, 1897. 100e Times (Lond.) Index. July-Sept., 1896, Apr.-June, 1897. 100e

# BI-MONTHLY, MONTHLY AND SEMI-MONTHLY PERI-ODICALS.

Class 100c.

Contemporary review. v. 71. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref.

Cornhill magazine. v. 75. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref.

Current literature. v. 21. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref.

Eclectic magazine. v. 128. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref.

Frank Leslie's popular monthly. v. 48. Jan.-June, 1897.

Ladies' home journal. v. 11-13. June, 1894-Nov., 1896. 1 v. Ref. v. 11 lacks Nos. 1-6.

Nineteenth century. v. 41. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref.

Westminster review. v. 147. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref.

### WEEKLY PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100d.

Criterion. v. 18. Sept., 1896-Apr., 1897. Frank Leslie's illus. weekly. v. 84. Jan.-June, 1897.

Littell's living age. v. 213. Apr.-June, 1897.

# PERIODICALS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Class 100f.

Deutsche Revue. v. 22. pts. 1-2. Jan.-June, 1897.

Deutsche Rundschau. v. 90-91. Jan.-June, 1897.

Gartenlaube. 1896.

Nord und Süd. v. 80-81. Jan.-June, 1897.

Triangel; oder, Akazienzweige am Lebensbaume ächten Maurerthums. v. 8-4, 7-8. 1857-9, 61-2. 2 v.

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## REVISED LIST OF LIBRARY STATIONS.

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1.	Garrison and Easton Aves	15.	
2.	Grand and N. Market	28.	R. C. Reilly.
8.	Grand Av. and Nat. Bridge Rd	24.	Hemm and Vitt. Compton and Park Avs
4.	Taylor and Cottage Avs Hahn's Pharmacy.	25.	J. V. Fischer.  Lafayette and Nebraska Avs
5.	E. Grand Av. and 20th St	26.	R. Sassman. Union Station
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12.	Physician's Pharmacy. B'way and Lami St	81.	Grand Av. and Shenandoah St
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The Library, within the past month, has added two new delivery stations to its number. The new stations are situated at Laclede and Boyle, and Compton and Park Avenues. A daily delivery has been started at stations 14, 22 and 25, and other stations will have the same arrangement when their issue shall warrant it.

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# Public Library Magazine.

#### A GUIDE TO READERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

Vol. IV.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER, 1897.

No. 9.

#### INTRODUCTION TO THE HYMN ON THE NATIVITY.

This is the month, and this the happy morn, Wherein the Son of Heaven's Eternal King, Of wedded maid and virgin mother born, Our great redemption from above did bring; For so the holy sages once did sing,

That he our daily forfeit should release,
And with his Father work us a perpetual peace.

That glorious form, that light unsufferable,
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at Heaven's high counciltable

To sit the midst of Trinal Unity,
He laid aside, and here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a darksome house of mortal
clay.

Say, heavenly Muse, shall not thy sacred vein Afford a present to the Infant-God?

Hast thou no verse, no hymn, or solemn strain,
To welcome him to this, His new abode,

Now while the heaven, by the sun's team untrod,

Hath took no print of the approaching light, And all the spangled host keep watch in squadrons bright?

See, how from far, upon the eastern road,
The star-led wizards haste with odours sweet:
Oh! run, prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet;
Have thou the honor first thy Lord to greet,
And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,
From out his secret altar touched with hallow'd
fire.

—John Milton.

#### HYMNS THAT ARE NO HYMNS.

COME of my readers may remember a passage in one of Charles Lamb's delightful essays, beginning: "Homes there are which are no homes-the homes of the very poor." The phrase recurred to me the other day, when joining, as best I could, in the singing of two hymns. They were both new to me, and were sung by the congregation with considerable fervor. As I tried to realize the thoughts to which the hymns were intended to give utterance, a feeling of hopelessness and helplessness came over me. Surely, said I to myself, no person can be allowed to write such nonsense as this and call it a hymn!

The first of the two was named "The Golden Key," and ran as follows:

#### "THE GOLDEN KEY."

- Prayer is the key
   For the bended knee
   To open the morn's first hours;
   See the incense rise
   To the starry skies,
   Like perfume from the flowers.
- Not a soul so sad,
   Nor a heart so glad,
   When cometh the shades of night;
   But the daybreak song,
   Will the joy prolong,
   And some darkness turn to light.
- 8. Take the golden key
  In your hand and see,
  As the night tide drifts away,
  How its blessed hold
  Is a crown of gold,
  Thro' the weary hours of day.
- 4. When the shadows fall,
  And the vesper call
  Is sobbing its low refrain,
  'Tis a garland sweet
  To the toil-worn feet
  And an antidote for pain.
- 5. Soon the year's dark door Shall be shut no more; Life's tears shall be wiped away, As the pearl gates swing And the gold harps ring And the sun unsheaths for aye.

Now, if one tries to analyze the language of the above hymn and to gather from phrase, line and stanza the imagery which the writer seeks to impress upon the reader, he finds himself at once in a maze of mixed metaphor. How can the knee open a door with a key? The door being opened, why should incense rise? And why, at the ordinary hour of morning prayer, are the skies described as starry? In the golden hours of morning the sun obscures the lesser lights, and the stars are hidden behind a "glorious canopy of light and blue.'' The starry sky is the glory of night, not of morning. The second verse is not so grotesque, but the close is weak; ''a daybreak song turning some darkness into light" is feebleness itself. In the third verse we get back into all the horrors of mixed metaphor. By the drifting away of a night-tide we are enabled to see the head of a golden key turning into a crown of gold, which mysteriously lightens the labors of the day. How this result is effected is left in the dim mists of the unknowable. The fourth verse is equally objectionable. The first three lines suggest a very lachrymose bell: but why this bell should be the signal for a garland to encircle the feet, either actually or figuratively-except for the impertinent fact that feet rhymes with sweet - passes comprehension. things only can safely be prescribed for weary feet, a bath or rest; garlands would neither be comfortable nor appropriate. The last stanza begins with the objectionable phrase, "the year's dark door," by which the gate of Death, I suppose, is meant. When it opens. tears are wiped away, in the delight of rushing in through pearly gates and hearing the orchestra strike up; a vul-

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gar piece of imagery, reminding one of a crush at a vaudeville entertainment. The last line is a weak piece of padding, altogether divorced from the previous imagery.

The next hymn is entitled "Consecration," and the theology is so execrable that it might make Cotton Mather or Jonathan Edwards turn in his grave. There is a clear and logical Christian doctrine of sacrifice and of the atonement. The ancient Jews formerly offered up the best and fairest of the flock before they would kill and eat for themselves. This act signified that the great Jehovah was their lord and master to whom they owed everything, and that the best only was to be offered to him. Herein lay devotion and sacrifice. For the Christian church such symbolism has, like Mary's gift, passed away. Christ once for all offered himself as a sacrifice, a "lamb without spot or blemish." To talk of a Christian offering himself, body and soul and spirit, on an altar as a sacrifice pleasing to God; to picture him as waiting like Elijah for the fire to consume this sacrifice, is either rank nonsense or rank heresy. The result of this "consuming" is a "cleansing and making whole," and some "washing" and "sealing" complete the unimaginable process.

#### CONSECRATION.

My body, soul and spirit,
 Jesus I give to Thee,
 A consecrated offering
 Thine evermore to be.

CHORUS.

My all is on the altar, I'm waiting for the fire; Waiting, waiting, waiting, I'm waiting for the fire.

- O Jesus, mighty Saviour,

   I trust in Thy great name;
   I look for Thy salvation,
   Thy promise now I claim.
- Oh, let the fire descending
   Just now upon my soul
   Consume my humble offering,
   And cleanse and make me whole.

I'm thine, O blessed Jesus,
 Washed by Thy precious blood;
 Now seal me by Thy spirit,
 A sacrifice to God.

Bad hymns are like bad money—they drive out the good. This crazy quilt of shreds and patches torn from a dignified and consistent theology is sung with unction and considered "so sweet." The noble hymns of the past are meanwhile neglected and unknown. I have been at many a gathering of missionaries in a foreign land where hymnsinging was a pleasant feature of the intercourse. Those who had but lately arrived from America were always startlingly ignorant of the best hymns. Such masterpieces as "Pleasant are Thy courts above," or, "Jesus, the very thought of Thee," instinct with real spiritual life and thought, had never been heard of; while miserable jingles, flimsy in thought and language as the bargains on a cheap warehouse counter, could be rattled off ad libitum and ad nauseam. This is really a great danger to the churches. A minister who gives out two such hymns as the above incurs no little responsibility. If they interpret his sermon and supplement its teachings then no honest thinker or truth-lover can gain good from such a service; if his sermon has been an intelligent and manly effort, the hymn is then a wretched opiate, destructive of its legimate effect. I have a profound admiration for a good hymn. To make a really good hymn one's own possession is to gain a lifelong companion which will soothe and stimulate in times of vacancy or depression. But to apply the name hymn to such productions as the above—and they are not selected because of their especial badness, but are fairly typical—is to misuse a term which ought to be associated only with what is dignified, worthy and sacred.

JAMES MAIN DIXON.

#### THE WORLD AND CHRIST.

"And we are here as on a darkling plain."-Arnold.

Is our world grown so vast,
So multiform, so mighty, so endued
With fullness of self-knowledge, long pursued—
And turning now to ashes in her hands—
That Christ, the King,
Is shrunk into a poor, unmeaning thing,
A fading legend from the story past
Of alien lands?



Is our world grown so wise? For I have read,
In pages of the books I love,
In volumes of the lives that touch on mine,
In many a sign
Above the travail and triumph of the age,
That Faith, with her most lovely heritage
Of revelation, peace and promise fair—
The lying manna whereon men were fed
In the old credulous days—is dead.
And through the air,
The sterile air, a spirit, as a dove,
Flies, finding rest nor respite from its pain;
But, turning, cries. "Our life is all
This side the covering pall;
Be true; the human love is all your gain."

Ah, if we could be true!
But human love will fail.
And we are falser than our changing fate.
We smother grief deep in our hearts and smile,
Smile when one says that prayers to Heaven
That God did e'er relate [avail,
Our sorrow to His sorrow, or subdue
His Spirit to man's, incarnate for awhile.

So smiled, O Christ, the world of sovereign Whereto thou camest in that iron age; As now, the sages smiled; the rabble's rage, Thrust Thee, not gently, forth. Their memory's dower Is silence: lo, we judge not! From the foam, Above the ruin of their realm submerged, A spirit of desire had birth-Desire of knowledge, beauty and of power-Which, scorning first the earth, Mingled anon with men, and took the name Of Christ upon her garments, though unpurged. Thus, in lowly guise, she bare The lamp and cross, and had her meed of fame; But now, by men enthrened too high, Mindless of whom she served, puts by, With shameless hands, Her maiden vesture, crying to all lands, "Behold me, free-and fair!"

We worship, knowing not
We worship but ourselves; we bow
To wooden gods, thinking we stand erect.
Dear Christ, forgive, wash out the crimson
stains.
If pride, self-hung in torturing chains,
Revile Thee, yet, Lord, pardon us, and blot
The sins whereby our faith was wrecked.

Lord, save us now!

Save us! surely Thou knowest
The grief of man. Surely we need Thee, Lord.
A sorrowing generation should not lose Thee.
And if thou goest
To joy prepared, whither we may not follow,
The growing glories that suffuse Thee
Are not so fierce but we may see Thy face.
By Thee we walk through perilous chasms
We faint not in the race. [hollow,
And now, with one accord—
Loving Thy natal hour, and fain to make
The season joyous for thy sake—
We set apart a day of pure delight,
Filling the time with gleeful rite.

Rise up, O, ye down-trodden of the earth,
And hail, with happy hands,
In the season of his birth,
The babe who broke your sorest bands;
Rise up as brothers to the King!
And, O, ye strong—
Whether ye lead the van of truth for God,

Or, sitting on the thrones of wrong,
Winnow the grain by others brought—
Break forth in praises, sing
For the meed of rest ye sought,
For days prolonged of softening influence
And equal rain upon the thirsty sod.
Behold, the weary year slopes to his death,

But will not hence
Till he be crowned with effluence divine,
Light from the Star that stood o'er Bethlehem,
And stands, a healing sign
Before the nations, the bright Sea of Faith
Aye swelling up to kiss her radiant diadem.
—EDWARD BATES.

# BOOKS AND TEXT BOOKS: THE LIBRARY AS A FACTOR IN EDUCATION.

A Paper read before the International Conference of Librarians, London, 1897.

SOME ten years ago it was my good fortune to spend a month's vacation in the company of one of the most distinguished members of our profession in America. In the course of one of our many discussions, the subject of success in life came up; and he sprung upon me the question, What constitutes success? I replied that success in life consists in making the most of one's self. I had never before formulated a definition; and I have not since been able to improve on that which occurred to me on the instant.

Tested by this definition, how many men have achieved success—how many have realized their highest possibilities, physical, mental and moral?—It was thus our conversation ran; and I mentioned, as one who had seemingly brought to fullest fruition a rich natural endowment, a man who had found his recreation. amid the cares of statesmanship, in work that would have given him distinction as a scholar,—that man whom Americans, free from the animosities engendered by party strife, regard, not only as the greatest Englishman of his time, but as to-day, "the foremost man of all this world".

We referred to Darwin and Lowell and other men who seem to have made the most of high talents and exceptional opportunities. Another notable example of a successful life, a man who has won

distinction in the fields of finance, lettters, science and statesmanship, is the gentleman who honors us by presiding over the deliberations of this International Conference. And yet the question arises, as it did in the conversation referred to, whether even Mr. Gladstone and Sir John Lubbock, in the wisdom of later years, could not point out defects in their early education which have hindered still higher achievements or, in some degree, lessened life's fruitage and enjoyment. While I have thought I should like to ask this question of some man whose career marks to the world the highest success, I disclaim any thought of using this opportunity to extort a confession from our honored chairman; and I make these remarks merely as an introduction to my theme.

Obviously, that success which involves distinction, even local distinction, can come to but few. But success is a relative term. What would be great success for one man ought to be regarded as lamentable failure for another, and vice versa. And tested by this standard of possibilities realized or unrealized, life for the vast mass of mankind is a dismal failure.

This is not the place for a discussion of the relative potency of heredity and environment. All will admit that education plays a large part, if not the larger part, in determining career. On

education, therefore, depends the progress of the race. If an approximately perfect system of education could be adopted and all the children in the world could be brought under its influence, a millenium's progress would be marked in a generation. Education, then, is the most important concern of man. As Jules Simon says, "Le peuple qui a les meilleures écoles est le premier peuple: s'il ne l'est pas aujourd'hui il le sera demain." Or, in the words of Wendell Phillips, "Education is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man."

In deciding on the best means to an end the first thing is to determine exactly the end sought.

In that famous book which has been a delight to tens of thousands of readers of all ages and a beneficent influence in the lives of two generations of English and American boys, Squire Brown sums up his conclusion as to the objects for which Tom is sent to school, in these words: "If he'll turn out a brave, helpful, truthtelling Englishman and a gentleman and a Christian, that's all I want."

Herbert Spencer says: "To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge." Or, in other words, "Complete living is the end to be achieved."

Complete living is the highest possible development of all the human faculties, physical, mental and moral: it is success in life. Here, then, is the desired end. Now, what are the means adopted to accomplish this end?

Let me premise that my criticisms are directed to the common school education of my own country, though I assume they apply in some degree to the school systems of other countries. And it is the education received by the masses of the people that makes the progress of the nation. A nation is like a railway

train, which can go no faster than its hindmost car.

In the Deutsche Rundschau for March, Dr. Rein of Jena begins an interesting article entitled, "Schulbildung und Volkserziehung" by quoting with approval (and taking as a sort of text) this expression of a well-known political economist: "The fundamental cause of all social danger lies not in the contrast of wealth, but of education and culture. All social reform must begin at this point. It must uplift the life, the moral character, the knowledge and opportunities of the lower classes."\*

What, then, are our schools doing to make "complete living" a possible thing for the masses, a thing desired by them, a thing of which they have any conception? Can any such conception or desire come from text-books? And in how many schools still are text-books the the only books known? In the grammar school to which I went until I was nearly ready for the High School, none but the prescribed readers, arithmetics, geographies, etc., were allowed. books were occasionally smuggled in; but reading them was a more hazardous, because a more absorbing, pastime than playing pins. Sooner or later the culprit was sure to be caught and thrashed, while the book was seized as contraband. Proving incorrigible in this particular, I was allowed during my last term to spend the last half hour each day in reading; and having possessed myself of a copy of "Sargent's Standard Speaker," which I had previously been reading on the sly, I daily feasted my mind, kindled my imagination, and nourished my soul with poetry and eloquence, with beautiful images and noble thoughts. It was a scrappy riet, composed of

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The elements of general culture ought to be accessible without effort to every member of the community. A nation is bound to provide for its children the possibility of becoming good citizens."

tidbits appearing under such general headings as "Moral and didactic," "Martial and popular," "Senatorial," "Narrative and lyrical" and ending with a dessert of "Comic and satirical."

To change the figure, this book was to me an Aladdin's lamp, a Fortunatus' Cap that wafted me to distant countries and carried me back into past centuries. Now I sat in the Roman Senate and heard Cicero's denunciation of Catiline or the noble self-renunciation of Regulus; or I stood with the crowd in the streets of Rome and listened to the calm statement of Brutus and the artful and impassioned appeal of Marc Antony; or I went further back in Roman history and saw how Horatius kept the bridge,—

"Alone stood brave Horatius, But constant still in mind; Thrice thirty thousand foes before, And the broad flood behind."

I had but to turn a few pages to enter the British Parliament and feel the spell of Burke's eloquence or the thrill of Pitt's appeal for justice to the American Colonies. Again, my heart went out in sympathy to Emmet as he stood a condemned man asking only the charity of the world's silence; and, though I did not understand what it was all about, I was moved by the beauty and tenderness of Curran's appeal to Lord Avonmore, closing with the lines, which I then committed to memory and have never forgotten, referring to those "attic nights," which they could "remember without any other regret than that they can never more return; for

'We spent them not in toys or lust or wine, But search of deep philosophy, With eloquence and poesy; Arts which I loved, for they, my friend, were thine.'"

"But", the school-keeper may say, "this was not education. Very innocent amusement and kept you out of mischief; but it didn't teach you anything.

You'd better have been studying the arithmetic lesson that you failed on the next day."

Why, my dear sir, those poems and speeches were worth more to me than all the arithmetical knowledge of Zerah Colburn. Man cannot live on numbers. Compared to my school text-books this volume was as bread to bran, as ambrosia to bitter aloes. It did not, to be sure, teach me arithmetic; but it did much to teach me the English language,—its spelling and grammar and rhetoric. And as President Eliot says, "The highest education can do no more than impart to the pupil an accurate and refined use of the mother tongue."

It also taught me history—real history, not dates and names. I learned from the speeches of Pitt and Wilkes and Barré, what my school history failed to teach me, that Lord North's ministry was not the English nation, that all Englishmen were not blind to the injustice inflicted on the American Colonies. But more than this, I learned patriotism, love of liberty, regard for justice, admiration for manly courage and unselfish devotion to duty. If this book did not teach me arithmetic, it helped me to endure that study and other school burdens and encouraged me to try to master any task set me, by impressing on me, through an exhortation of Sydney Smith, that nothing is to be gained without effort, that genius itself is powerless without labor. Was not this worth more than the rule for finding the greatest common divisor?

I may say, then, that during this period the most valuable part of my acquirement at school was what I got myself surreptitiously, or by special favor, against the rules of the school. The book I have referred to furnished a daily repast that was palatable and wholesome, though there was rather too much variety and spice about it. It was like picking the plums out of the pudding.

Fortunately, I found more solid fare at home. But if the school curriculum had been properly arranged, if reading had been encouraged instead of forbidden, then, instead of mere extracts, I should have read, with the greater interest that comes of understanding and the growth and discipline that are gained by unity and continuity of thought, the whole of the "Iliad" and "Marmion" and "The Lady of the Lake" and a dozen good histories, perhaps a play or two of Shakespeare,-for I remember long before I reached the dignity of the "Fifth Reader" listening with rapt attention to the platform scene wretchedly read by the "first class"—certainly Lamb's "Tales," which I did not come across till two years later.

Actual experience often makes a point clearer than abstract argument; theretore, with due apology, I venture to continue with another chapter—a contrasting experience—from my own school life.

Just before entering the high school I went to another grammar school presided over by a young man whose views and methods were diametrically opposed to those of my former teacher. He encouraged his pupils to read, and to write and debate about what they had read. Every Friday evening he invited some of us to his room, and read to us from the "Biglow Papers" or "Hiawatha" or "Evangeline" or other literature, prose or poetry, which served at once as a delight and an inspiration. Occasion. ally he tried on us a portion of an essay by Emerson or something else that was then supplying his own mental growth. From these, too, we derived much enjoyment and profit, though the thought was only partially comprehended. That last term in the grammar school was the turning point in my life: to those Friday evenings, I owe the pleasure and honor of appearing to-day before this distinguished gathering.

Did our school studies suffer by the time given our books? No, our school carried off the honors in the examinations for the high school; and members of our class kept the lead all through the high school course. We learned reading and spelling and grammar in the only way they can be learned—by familiarity with the English language. Books of travel gave interest to our geography lessons: the dry bones of our text-book on United States history had here and there been clothed with flesh and given somewhat the aspect of a living reality through our reading of "Last of the Mohicans", "Green Mountain Boys", and "Grandfather's Chair": in short, our text-books became interesting, because we had acquired from other books a desire for knowledge as the source of power and pleasure. Sir John Lubbock once said (I cannot now recall where or when, but I have repeated it so often that I might omit the quotation marks if the author were not near at hand and if, moreover, I did not always want to add the weight of his name to the wisdom of his words):-

"The important thing is not so much that every child should be taught as that every child should wish to learn. A boy who leaves school knowing much but hating his lessons, will soon have forgotten almost all he ever learned; while another who had acquired a thirst for knowledge, even if he had learned little, would soon teach himself more than the first ever knew."

When upon graduating I took charge of a grammar school, I determined to follow, so far as I could, the methods of the master whom I considered—and still consider—an ideal teacher. In the outset I had it understood by the graduating class, which I personally instructed, that if the reading lesson was well prepared the first four days in the week, I would read to them on Friday. They complied with the condition and ac-

complished more in the four days than they would otherwise have done in five; and I believe the Friday reading hour was as profitable as any other two. They were always glad to meet me on Saturday mornings. One of the Saturday readings was Poe's "Goldbug." For several weeks afterwards the whole class was eagerly occupied in inventing and deciphering cryptographs; and I believe that from this they got at least as good mental exercise as from their arithmetic. They did not, meantime, neglect their arithmetic; indeed they took greater interest in all their studies, for they began to see the connection of these with the realities of life. The extension of this method throughout the school was opposed by my assistants, who had become accustomed to the wellworn ruts of routine; but eventually they saw that real books did not clash with text-books but assisted them; and those teachers who most encouraged their pupils to read, made the best showing at examinations.

Higher education is more and more accepting the dictum of Carlyle, that "the true university is a collection of books." Now what is wanted is a system of secondary and primary instruction that shall regard all children as candidates for this university and proceed at once to prepare them for it. This preparation cannot begin too soon. The child learning his letters, as well as the young man in college, should be taught that his text-books are merely tools, keys to unlock the doors to the temple of knowledge, the library. The most important function of the school, is to awaken curiosity and to point the way to its gratification through books. Dr. Wm. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, says: "What there is good in our American system points towards this preparation of the pupil for independent study of the book by himself. It points towards acquiring the ability of self-education by means of the library."

It was Franklin's theory that a child should be taught nothing till he desires to learn it. This maxim, put into practice, would form the basis of an ideal According to any rational education. system, the highest office of the teacher is to incite and guide, not to goad and criticize. President Eliot says, "American teaching in schools and colleges has been chiefly driving and judging: it ought to be leading and inspiring." The first thing is to awaken interest. This is not difficult to do: the novelty and the infinite variety of the world about him makes the child eager to This desire should be quickened and fed, not deadened and crushed by setting him at dull tasks that seem to bring him no result and to have no relation to the things he wants to know. He wants knowledge itself, not the tools and symbols of knowledge. These, of course, he must acquire; but he should be shown the use of them as he goes along: he should never be allowed to lose sight of the end they are meant to subserve. How absurd to give a child that universal tool of knowledge, reading, and never show him how, or encourage him, to use it! It should be applied from the beginning and used to open up to his eager mind the realm of knowledge in every direction. In the May number of the "American Journal of Sociology," Prof. Albion W. Small says: "It is a misconstruction of reality to think and accordingly to act as though one kind of knowledge belongs to one age and another to another. The whole vast mystery of life, in all its processes and conditions, confronts the child as really as it does the sage. It is the business of the educator to help the child interpret the part by the whole. Education from the beginning should be an initiation into science, language, philosophy, art and political action in the largest sense. When we shall have adopted a thoroughly rational pedagogy, the child will begin to learn everything the moment he begins to learn anything. Am I demanding a pedagogy which presupposes one philosopher as teacher and another as pupil? Certainly. Every teacher ought to be a philosopher. Every child already is one until conventionality spoils him. More than that, he is a scientist, poet, and artist in embryo, and would mature in all these characters if we did not stunt him with our bungling."

Therefore, from the first, open up the world of books, which is nothing less than the accumulated thought and experience of the race from the beginning of its history. This may be done even before the child can read, and it will serve as the greatest possible incentive to him to learn to read. It will be found, too, that he can discriminate between that which has literary merit and a mere sequence of sentences written to accompany a picture. A four-year-old will show marked preference for "John Gilpin" or "The Night before Christmas" over the inanities that make up the text of the ordinary reading book. I have known more than one four-yearold to whom the reading before bedtime was the greatest enjoyment of the day. One of them is now ten years old. Last summer, at the age of nine, he "Ivanhoe," "Talisman" "Quentin Durward." He had previously read Bulfinch's "Age of Chivalry," and . "Age of Charlemagne" and other books of similar character. He has also read Bryant's translation of the "Iliad," a prose translation of the "Odyssey," Malory's "King Arthur" and several other versions of the Arthurian legends; Prescott's "Peru" and "Mexico," Macaulay's "Lays," Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and "Miles Standish," the Jungle books and other books too numerous to mention. This reading has

not been done at the sacrifice of his lessons or his play and has indeed added to the zest and profit of both. His parents feel that if he were never to receive another day's schooling, his education is better begun and more sure of being continued—that he is better prepared for success in life than if he had gone to school to the age of sixteen or nineteen but had nothing but textbooks put into his hands. In other words, three years of instruction under the stimulus and inspiration of good literature is worth more than twelve years of the text-book grind. "The liking for a good book is of vastly more consequence to youth and manhood than a knowledge of the equation of payments or adverbial elements of the third form."

I have no idea what this boy is going to be; but whether it be a librarian, a lawyer, a doctor, an engineer or a merchant, I know that he is making the very best preparation for his future work. Whatever occupation he may follow he will find no greater aid than a knowledge of the English language, which he is thus unconsciously acquiring. Rev. Dr. Parkhurst says: "The first and pretty nearly the last thing that the public schools ought to do for the average child is to teach him to read, speak and write the English language intelligently. This will afford him no end of mental discipline, and will at the same time, put into his hand the key to every door that he may need to swing further on."

Just before I left home I was discussing this subject with a teacher of wide experience, formerly principal of a large high school, now a publisher of textbooks. He entirely agreed with my views as to the supreme value of literature in early education and the waste of time over routine studies, especially arithmetic. He concluded with this striking statement: he said he would

take a boy whose mind had been developed by familiarity with the best literature, but who had never had an arithmetic in his hand or received an hour's set instruction—who, in short, knew nothing but what he would inevitably pick up-and he would guarantee to teach that boy in six weeks all the arithmetic that he would need to know. and as much as he would have learned in eight years of the ordinary text-book instruction,—which, he added, tends as much to deaden as to develop. "It must never be forgotten," says Sully, "that all through life forced attention to what is wholly uninteresting is not only wearing, but certain to be ineffectual and unproductive." "The most pitiful sight in the world," says the late Edward Thring, "is the slow, good boy laboriously kneading himself into stupidity."

"The primary end of education," says Prof. Mackenzie, "is rather to develop intelligence and power than to communicate particular kinds of information and skill."\*

While, as I have said, the development of all the faculties begins at once and the desire for knowledge should in some measure be gratified simultaneously in every direction, to certain ages properly belongs the special activity of certain mental powers. The imagination is supreme in childhood. Speaking of the importance of developing this in early education, Sully says: "The habitual narration of stories, . . . is an essential ingredient in the rudimentary stages of education. The child

that has been well drilled at home, in following stories, will, other things being equal, be the better learner at school. The early nurture of the imagination by means of good, wholesome food has much to do with determining the degree of imaginative power and, through this, of the range of intellect ultimately reached."

Memory also is particularly active in childhood. In his "Theory and Practice of Teaching," Thring says: "The child has memory in childhood, reasoning power in manhood as his main life functions. . . . Nature prescribes accordingly that the main business of the young is to collect material. . . This determines the first great axiom . . . of early teaching: open Fairyland. Endeavor to delight, interest, fascinate the child by judiciously supplying melodious sounds, splendid imagery, touching narratives, noble adventure, noble endurance, noble sufferings. There is a fearful theory born and bred in the quagmires of Marsh-dunce-land, that nothing is learning, unless it is disagreeable, or worth having, unless it is difficult. Thus the high beauty of the Waverley novels, the winsome charm of ballads, the music of lyric poetry, the glorious metrical romances of Scott, the holy organ tones of immortal song, are not considered to be training because they delight. But the world is large enough to tire the strongest. The more difficulties are removed, the farther the wayfarer can get. There is no fear that a too easy progress will ever do away with the need of labor."

Herbert Spencer expresses the same idea briefly in this sentence: "The method of culture must be one productive of an intrinsically happy activity—an activity not happy in virtue of extrinsic rewards, but in virtue of its own healthfulness." With the adoption of such a method, "the schoolhouse" will be, as Mr. Wotton, the friend of Roger

<sup>\*&</sup>quot;An Introduction to Social Philosophy."
To this may be added this sentence in the same
vein:—

<sup>&</sup>quot;In general the teacher must aim at imparting such knowledge as will be useful in nearly all kinds of circumstances, such as will supply a key to a great variety of things, and above all such as will stimulate interest and develop character."

Ascham, said it "should be, the house of play and pleasure and not of fear and bondage." The school, however, can never realize this ideal; it can never yield to the pupil that highest happiness which consists in "the exercise of unforced and unimpeded energy;" it can never prepare the future man or woman for "complete living" so long as it puts none but text-books into the hands of boys and girls,-so long as it fails to adopt as its cardinal maxim that its first and most important office is to stimulate the child's natural thirst for knowledge,—so long as it fails to prepare the child for self-education through books,—so long as it neglects the vitalizing, inspiring, uplifting, ennobling power of literature. In his preface to that admirable series, the "Heart of Oak" books, Prof. Chas. Eliot Norton says: "Poetry is one of the most efficient means of education of the moral sentiment, as well as of the intelligence. It is the best source of culture. A man may know all science and yet remain uneducated. But let him truly possess himself of the work of any one of the great poets, and no matter what else he may fail to know, he is not without education."

The inadequacy of our educational systems arises, it seems to me, from three causes: first, from our failure to recognize practically, though we accept theoretically, the solidarity of the nation; second, from the narrow view of education as merely a preparation for making a living; third, from disregard of the obvious fact that since the vast majority of our children leave school at thirteen years of age, their schooling should provide for their continued development by starting them early in the path of self-culture. The public library has made this self-education easy if the desire for it exists. During our late campaign for a public library building in St. Louis, a Catholic priest, in the course

of an exhortation to his congregation to vote for the tax, said:—

"Most of the people finish their schooling at the age of 14 to 16. The public library enables them, if they have acquired at all the love of books, to add to and in many cases fairly complete their education. If they have not acquired this love of books, it speaks badly for the system of schooling which they did have until their fourteenth or sixteenth year. The best test of a system of education is whether it creates and continues in those receiving it a taste for books and reading."

But the most potent and all-pervading source of educational weakness is limiting education to mere preparation for industrial pursuits. I accept in the main Spencer's "rational order of subordination" in education; but I hold that preparation in all these divisions should go on simultaneously and that they can be made to do so through co-operation of school and library. Moreover, the whole includes the part: the higher aim will not fail of the lower mark. If children are in their earliest years brought into intimate contact with the higher life of the race, if they become familiar with the best thoughts of the greatest men of all ages, they will hardly fail of the plainest duties of life: they will hardly lack the ability and the will to make a living. In the words of Charles Dudley Warner: "Real literature is the best open-door to the development of the mind and to knowledge of all sorts. The shortest road to the practical edution so much insisted on in these days. begins in [thus] awakening the faculties."

What we want—what education should aim to create, is not mechanics or farmers, or engineers or merchants, but men. This should be kept in view even in professional schools. An eminent civil engineer said to Prof. Atkinson: "Do not train your young men into mercen-

gineers. I can hire plenty of professional knowledge at any time, but what I cannot find is the men I want to do professional work."

"With respect to the training of specialized abilities, the first requirement is to ensure their specialization in the right direction. For this purpose it is important that everyone should be provided, as near the outset as possible, with a broad survey of life as a whole, in order that he may be able to choose as wisely as possible the particular line in which his own tastes and capacities lead him. This fact furnishes us with an additional argument for limiting the earlier parts of education to what is most universally applicable rather than to what is most immediately useful for practical purposes." \*

If their early education is properly directed, advanced students will, before the age of preparation for their special work, have acquired an acquaintance

\*"In a complete education there seem to be three main stages. In the first place, there is that training which is necessary to produce a human being at all. In the second place, there is the training which is necessary to enable the man to become the particular individual into which he is by nature fitted to develop. In the third place, there is the training by which he is enabled to bring his own individuality into harmonious relationship with the rest of his world. In other words, we have first to acquire intelligence, then abilities, then wisdom.

"In spite of the authority of Dogberry, it is scarcely true that 'reading and writing come by nature'; but it is in the main true that those kinds of knowledge and ability which are immediately applicable to the affairs of life, are readily acquired by any one whose intelligence has been fairly well developed. Hence it is on the whole safe to 'take care of the beautiful' and let 'the useful take care of itself.' There is not much fear that the common will be neglected; it is more important that we should be taught to rise above the commonplace, by which, as Goethe tells us, we are all in danger of being limited."-An Introduction to Social Philosophy, by Prof. John S. Mackenie .- p. 410 et seq.

with literature and a love for reading that they will never lose; and, other things being equal, they will be better students and more successful men even in the narrower sense of professional success. For inspiration is better than instruction; a desire for knowledge is worth more than any knowledge that can be acquired in school or college; and it is written: "Man shall not live by bread alone." As that noble American, Geo. Wm. Curtis once said, "the highest gift of education is not the mastery of sciences, but noble living, generous character, the spiritual delight that comes from familiarity with the loftiest ideals of the human mind, the spiritual power that saves each generation from the intoxication of its own success."

My plea is for the great mass of children who have little or no home training and but few years of schooling. Whether they remain at school four or six or eight or ten years, I would have those years made years of pleasure: I would give them a taste of the highest joys of human life, "the purest and most perfect pleasures that God has prepared for his creatures:" however little they might learn. I would awaken and stimulate in them that divine thirst for knowledge that will impel them ever onward and upward through life. I would lead the child to the library and tell him that here are gathered the most precious, the only indestructible, treasures in the world—the accumulation of all time that they are his—that he may help himself to whatever will yield him the greatest profit and enjoyment. Then, whether he leave school at ten or twelve or fourteen, it will be to become a lifestudent in the People's University, the Public Library, in which he will find an infinite variety of elective courses adapted to every age, taste, and capacity.

Our school systems have been indifferently reformed; but the public library makes it possible to reform them altogether. Let text-books be made merely an introduction to real books: let the child from the first be brought into familiar contact with the highest thoughts and aspirations of the race: arouse in him "historic consciousness": awaken in him purer desires than those of the flesh, nobler ambitions than the acquirement of wealth and the enjoyment of luxury: place before him those ideals pronounced worthiest by the consensus of mankind. He will thus learn that his activity and usefulness, and his consequent happiness, depend in this world largely on the health and vigor of his body, that his body is the temple of the living soul and that it must be kept clean and pure, a fit habitation for an immortal spirit: he will realize that he is the heir of all the ages and that it is his duty to transmit that heritage, duly enriched, to succeeding generations, that above all it is his sacred obligation to give to those he has brought into the world the best possible training, mental, moral and physical, and that the performance of this duty begins prior to fatherhood: he will know that, as he profits by the labors of countless millions in all parts of the world, he owes to his fellow men a reciprocal service, especially to those with whom he is bound by

Persons interested in German literature are given this winter an opportunity for intelligent study under competent direction. Professor Heller of Washington University will have three courses for students outside of the University. The first and second courses, devoted respectively to the consideration of Goethe's "Hermann und Dorothea" and Schiller's "Wallenstein," will be cenducted in German. The third, Goethe's "Faust" being the subject, will be in English.

The August Self-Culture makes a suggestion so sensible and so practical that one wonders that it has not been acted upon before this. Speaking of the increasing use of short-hand in our busy modern life, the editor advocates

ties of a common nationality; and his reading of history will teach him that we owe the liberty and security that we now enjoy to a process of development which is far from complete and that his views and his acts constitute contributing factors, however minute, in this infinite progress. All this will come to him as the natural result of a desire for knowledge and a taste for reading acquired in childhood; and having all this there can be no doubt of his ability to render services that will secure for him the means of physical subsistence. The whole includes the part, the higher life the lower.

By thus placing the child in his earliest years under the tutorship, and securing for him through life the guidance and companionship, of the wisest, greatest, and best of mankind, you will develop his soul; you will furnish his mind with high ideals; you will lead him to "complete living"; you will enable him to secure success in life; you will make him "a brave, helpful, truthtelling Englishman and a gentleman and a Christian".

"Let, then, lesson-books and lessonhearers depart and reading-books and teachers come in."

FRED'K M. CRUNDEN.

making stenography a part of the regular school course, so that children may learn it as they do their alphabets. He quotes from an address before the British Science Association:

"It seems strange that while we actually possess a system of short-hand by which words can be recorded as rapidly as they can be spoken, we should persist in writing a slow and laborious long-hand. It is intelligible that grown-up persons who have acquired the present conventional art of writing should be reluctant to incur the labor of mastering a better system; but there can be no reason why the rising generation should not be instructed in a method of writing more in accordance with the activity of mind which now prevails."

## THE FLYING SQUIRREL.\*

Of all the woodland creatures,
The quaintest little sprite
Is the dainty flying squirrel
In vest of shining white,
In coat of silver gray,
And vest of shining white.

His furry quaker jacket
Is trimmed with stripe of black;
A furry plume to match it
Is curling o'er his back;
New curved with every motion
His plume curls o'er his back.

No little new-born baby
Has pinker feet than he;
Each tiny toe is cushioned
With velvet cushions three;
Three wee, pink, velvet cushions,
Almost too small to see.

Who said, "The foot of baby Might tempt an angel's kiss"! I know a score of school-boys Who put their lips to this,— This wee foot of the squirrel, And left a loving kiss.

The tiny thief has hidden My candy and my plum;
Ah, there he comes unbidden To gently nip my thumb,—
Down in his home (my pocket)
He gently nips my thumb.

How strange the food he covets,
The restless, restless wight;—
Fred's old stuffed armadillo
He found a tempting bite,
Fred's old stuffed armadillo,
With ears a perfect fright.

To autographic copies
Upon my choicest shelf,—
To every dainty volume
The rogue has helped himself.
My books! Oh dear! No matter!
The rogue has helped himself.

And yet, my little squirrel, Your taste is not so bad. You've swallowed Caird completely And psychologic Ladd. Rosmini you've digested,— And Kant in rags you've clad.

Gnaw on, my elfish rodent!
Lay all the sages low!
My pretty lace and ribbons,
They're yours for weal or woe!
My pocket-book's in tatters
Because you like it so.

The Lady Ruth's great bureau, Each foot a dragon's paw!
The midget ate the nails from His famous, antique claw.
Oh, what a cruel beastie
To hurt a dragon's claw!

-MARY E. BURT.

#### MRS. OLIPHANT.

Mrs. Oliphant will probably be thought to have touched the height of her creative and dramatic power in the Chronicles of Carlingford, stories of the quiet, decorous, and yet concentrated life of an old-fashioned English provincial town, in several of which the same characters reappear. In their manner of treatment, midway between the demure conventionalism and half-unconscious drolleries of Miss Austen and the labored intellectuality and excessive research of the more imposing George Eliot, they seem to be among the soundest, sweetest, fairest fruits we have of the unforced feminine intelligence. Mrs. Oliphant was on the summit of her own life and in the ripeness of her power when she wrote these charming tales; and to the same rich years, between thirty-five and forty, belong also the most moving of her admirable biographies, "The Life of Edward Irving" and the remarkably brilliant series of literary studies first published in Blackwood's Magazine and afterward collected under the title of Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II. The chapter of Queen Caroline, which I have not seen, it must be confessed, for more years than I care to number, remains in my memory as something very near perfection in that style of portraiture.

Mrs. Oliphant was for many years a member of the regular corps of able and accomplished, but always anonymous contributors to Maga; many of her best stories first appeared in the ever welcome pages of the fine old Edinburgh periodical. The name of her novels is legion, and their merits, upon the whole, are wonderfully even, though a few detach themselves from the rest, as excelling in the mingled humor and pathos of their situations, in a well-prepared climax of interest, or in the irresistible effect of a never obtruded moral. Such are "The Story of Valentine and his Brother," "In Trust," "The Greatest Heiress in England," "He that Will not when He May," A House Divided against Itself," and in latter years "Kirsteen," which lacks but little of the distinction of Stevenson or the local color of Barrie and his followers, and "The Cuckoo in the Nest." Each of these titles recalls others, half forgotten in the ungrateful haste of modern life or the breathless pursuit of modern publications, until one doubts, after all, whether one has done more than put on record a personal bias. —Harriet Waters Preston, in the Atlantic Monthly.

\*Norg.—The mutilated bureau belongs to Ruth McEnery Stuart, and this is the squirrel celebrated in Sonny.

#### THE GREATEST LIBRARY IN THE WORLD.

he nominal head of the Bibliothèque Nationale is a nobleman, but he is rarely there. Monsieur Mortreuil, who is in charge, is a charming substitute. Born in England, with an English mother and French father, he has the fine physique of an Englishman and the manners of a high-bred gentleman of France. He is most kind in showing the library, its beauties and its mechanism. The books are kept in a great white building in the heart of the great White City. Most of the building is modern and convenient, built thirty years ago, but part of it is the old Palais Royal. This last is no less interesting, but it is a shock to walk from the modern part filled with stacks of books into the rooms where Kings slept and royal councils were held. One's thoughts are drawn almost too suddenly from practical ways and means to everything that is old, everything that is un-American.

Irresistibly one sighs over this fine library, first, because there is no lighting and it is closed at dusk, at six o'clock in the summer, at four in the winter, leaving long evenings when the people are deprived of its use. Then it is for reference only, except in the case of a few duplicates which are lent to people "if M. Mortreuil knows them well." Children have no place here, as they rarely have in a reference library; and one never sees them among the many people in the reading room. Last and saddest, the catalogue. Europeans, as a rule, laugh over the "United States insistance" on the card catalogue. They do not believe in it, and object to the difficulty of everybody wanting the same drawer of cards at the same time. But the Parisians say they have a card catalogue, which proves to be a list, on cards, of books added to the library between 1882 and 1892. They are nicely arranged in order of authors, and are easy to consult; but, as the library does not add to this list, it might quite as well be a printed book for all the use it is in our conception of the purposes of a card catalogue. For several years after this they published each year a list of books added during the year, arranged in order of authors. Now there are two monthly publications in the same order, one of French books and one of foreign books added during the month. For books in the library before 1882, there are several catalogues, one of French history in good order, one author catalogue complete through the letter A: and since a copy of every publicly printed book goes to the Bibliothèque, one may use the "Catalogue general" of these, which is printed for the use of the publishers. But there are many books in the library which one cannot find in any catalogue. In fact it is a task to learn whether they are in the library at all. But Europeans do not want a card catalogue with every man's nose in the same drawer at the same time.

It is easy to be admitted to the use of the library. One must merely write his name and address on a slip provided.

In the museum the old letters, prints, manuscripts and bindings are most fascinating. Here they show the first book printed in French, the History of Troy printed by Caxton, and its translation, the first book printed in English. In England, too, by the way, I believe they show you the first book printed in English. Here are autograph letters, which make great personages more human to us than their works. There are many

of these, among them letters of Voltaire, early letters of Byron, and a sad little letter from Mme. de Maintenon to the King of Spain. Here, too, are a large number of precious and wonderful old bindings, some making the books too heavy to lift comfortably. Some bindings are jewelled, some have gold figures in relief, for instance the apostles, and the most beautiful of all are enam-

eled. Admiring sincerely these treasures, we looked from the windows upon the old palace gardens and became thoughtful of libraries, French and American, and their differences; and of our America, new, without tradition and useful, and of fair Paris, beautiful, and possessed of things beautiful and old.

CELESTE SPECK.

#### 'TIS RILEY'S HOUR.

The children's hour they call it,
And they gather at my knee
For story or a poem
Or bit of history
From the records of the giants,
Or a tale of fairy lore;
And then when they have heard it
Of course they ask for more—
Till my brain grows weary, empty,
And I feel that they are bored
With the oft repeated nonsense
From my very scanty hoard.

But the West begot a poet
Who can touch the simpler chords,
And stir the souls of children
By the magic of his words.
And they listen, earnest, eager,
As I read the riant rhyme
That tells a simple story
In a "melody sublime."
And they love those "glossy hosses,"
And the "man who worked for Pa,"

And the wicked little rascal Who disobeyed his Ma.

And I know one gentle youngster
Who says when he's a man
He'll go and seek in person
"'At lubly 'Lisbeth Ann."
And a merry maiden often
Has lost her smile and cried
At the "'ittle kiss for dolly"
That the fretful man denied.
And so we thank you, Riley,
When the children's hour is passed
And the little forms are kneeling
Before the throne at last.

Somehow, I think, their voices
Reach higher toward the sky
When your songful soul has taught them
Now to laugh and now to cry.

-EDWARD S. VAN ZILE.

The University of Chicago is reaching out in all directions. Its latest circular comes from the American Institute of Sacred Literature, which is organizing correspondence classes for the systematic study of the Bible. The course is for four years, although each year may be taken up separately. Principal Harper's circular says that the work "is designed for (1) mature people who have read the Bible more or less from childhood, yet have only a confused idea of the bearing of its many separate parts upon its unity of purpose; (2) those who, having reached maturity with no intimate acquaintance with the Bible, would like to investigate its claims in an intelligent manner; (3) those who are familiar with the scope and purpose of the biblical writings, yet wish to keep in touch with the best literature upon the subject."

When the world is ready for arbitration as a means of settling difficulties between the nations, England will be ready with a body of men and women trained and educated in political and economical science. These will be graduates of the London School of Economics and Political Science, which is entirely devoted to the study of these important subjects. All the great colleges in England are represented in the corps of professors, and lectures upon the constitutions of France and Switzerland will be given, respectively, by a member of the French Legation and by a professor of the University of Geneva. The old country is in advance of America in giving to social questions the serious attention and deep study that they demand.

#### ON JUVENILE LITERATURE.

I LATELY came across an article in the Gegenwart in which the author, Heinrich Wollgast, expressed himself very foroibly on the low standard of German juvenile literature. Now, fortunately for us, English-speaking children are better supplied; for them Herr Wollgast's wishes that poets and the best writers might not deem it beneath their dignity to enter this important field, have already been largely realized. But many points of criticism that he brings up we may well listen to and perhaps they will aid us in making a wise choice among the many books that are laid before us; also they will lead us to think whether quantitative reading is always, or ever, a good thing. He begins:

"The grown person who takes up a book seeks information, entertainment or enjoyment. We will not here consider books of information, as these belong more properly to science, but will restrict ourselves to the field of true literature which deals only with books of enjoyment or entertainment. The great desire for entertainment has given rise to much of that light and frothy literature for both grown people and children, which fairly floods the markets, and it should be one of the most important negative missions of all true lovers of literature to stem this tide, while their positive mission surely consists in developing and fostering a capability for the enjoyment of true literature.

The book should give real enjoyment to a child, but for mere pastime and entertainment a genuine child should go to other sources and a wise education will furnish it the means. The capability for this enjoyment is present as a germ and its fostering or neglect will result either in a magnificent tree or creeping brushwood.

The child, unlike the trained grown person, has neither judgment nor logic nor experience; therefore the most wretched Indian and trapper story with its superabundance of violent scenes, its superhuman characters, its unnatural diction meets with his unqualified approbation. Many will claim that they themselves have read through great quantities of such lore without being harmed; strong characters, like strong stomachs, will digest a good deal; still we think it wiser to select, and control the gratification of the child's palate. We know that æsthetic culture results only from contact with works of art, why should this not be true in literary education as well?

Every book for children should be a work of art; but a work of art belongs to general literature, and it cannot be limited as to age and sex. As Theodor Storm paradoxically formulated it: 'If you wish to write for young people you must not write for them, for it is inartistic to make changes in your composition because of the people for whom it is written. Now then this necessarily narrows your choice of Your theme which (unconcerned about its future audience) develops itself according to its inherent qualities, must appeal to the mature mind yet arouse strongly the sympathy of the young and come fully within its understanding.' " Our author claims that the German writers neglect even the first requirements of a work of art, such as logical, symmetrical arrangement (composition) and a clearly defined picture of the persons (characterization). He says the characters usually are types instead of persons, the lanage they use is wholly unchildlike, and the subjects they discuss lie altogether

outside of the horizon of children. Evidently many writers have not carefully observed the children about them.

The books that please him are Goethe's Der getreue Eckardt, Storm's Pole Poppenspäler, der kleine Hävelmann, also some of the stories of Johanna Spyri. These, he says, are full of epic suspense, yet are probable: the delineation of childish nature is masterly; there is a vanquishing heartiness and we find no superfluous word, no irrelevant trait, all is as if it came direct from the hands of nature.

If Herr Wollgast knew the stories of Mrs. Ewing—Jackanapes, Daddy Darwin's dovecote, etc.—he would probably have for them the highest praise and commendation.

Mrs. Ewing's ideas on literary composition, as given in the sketch of her life by her sister, are also very interesting and very valuable. She believed that the laws of Principality, Repetition, Continuity, Contrast, Harmony, etc., as laid down by Mr. Ruskin for the art of painting were equally essential to that of writing.

"Shall we with such severe critical demands find a sufficient amount of reading matter for our young people? Certainly not—if the reading according to quantity and manner of reading remain the same. But after becoming conscious of the necessity of the careful supervision of juvenile literature, we shall probably conclude that a prohibition, or at least a wise restriction, of reading, for the youngest children especially, will result.

The most pronounced feature of early child-life is a desire for activity. In many instances this germ is allowed to languish and thus the active, creative child becomes the passive, meditative one. This receding of the natural bent before the artificial appears often as early as the eighth or ninth year. The parents neglect to give occupation to

the child and fail to satisfy its craving for mental diversion by good wholesome story-telling. Both things revenge themselves in an early, unnatural reading-rage. The young soil becomes barren and instead of a capacity for true enjoyment we find the natural premises for this—naiveté, freshness and clear perception—destroyed.

Every child wants its favorite story told over and over again and seems never to tire of it; this should be an indicator to us of what the truly good book should do for the older child. If he does not care to re-read two or three times the book that pleased him the first time, it shows that his healthy nature has been spoiled by too much reading.

We need not go to such extremes as Rousseau, who says of Robinson Crusoe: "This book shall for a long time be Emile's only book, for as long as his taste is simple and natural, the reading of this book will always give him new pleasure."

In what manner this can be accomplished, Rousseau also gives us a hint: 'This book (Robinson) shall be the basis of our conversation on human sentiments and knowledge; by this unit of measure will I gauge my pupil's progress in judgment.'

If this were a pedagogical article much might be added on this score."

I, for my part, would like to put in a plea for the reading aloud of fine poetry in the home-circle. A child would then learn to love these gems, would wish to commit them to memory, and literary culture come about in the most natural way.

Our author claims that the literary life in the family would be a different one if the books, known to both parents and children, perhaps even read by them at the same time, might be discussed there. A poor book could not hold the elders, while a good book would appeal, not in the same manner but in the same measure to both.

Perhaps from the perusal of such literature might arise a new generation

thirsting for beauty and character, thus furnishing material for the ideal of a nation permeated with its literature.

JULIA KRUG.

#### THE LONG AGO.

What fair world is it you gaze on—Oh little maid of mine,

In the nursery window musing, tho' refusing word or sign?

Well I know the fairy regions where your airy fancies play

Do not greet my sober vision, though we look the self-same way!

Vainly would I strive to follow in your footprints, little one.

Though the pathway none can alter, I would falter where you run.

Yet, though lost, all unforgotten childhood's happy land appears,

And I see its splendor outlined through a tender mist of tears.

Oh that grand, enchanted country! Oh, the land of long ago,

Where mysterious voices whisper in the various winds that blow.

Where the trees, so old and hoary, seem to touch the very sky,

And old Nature tells the story in each leaf that flutters by.

Would it surprise you, dear one, if you stopped upon your way

For a parley with Aladdin or Saladin's self some day?

And if old Brer Rabbit meet and greet you skipping by,

Would you only turn to wonder if old Fox was tripping by?

'Tis so simple that you dimple in your happyhearted glee.

"Old Romances and such fancies are but sober truth to me.

Giants, nixies, and pigwidgeons and that eerie fairy band

Are but hiding for a moment; all the world's enchanted land."

Did the very sun shine brighter in that happy valley, dear?

Did the snows fall lighter, whiter, than they have for many a year?

Was the Spring serener, greener? Tell mefor you know.

I—I have left that land behind me long—so long ago.

-Mildred C. Blow.

One feature of the woman's literary club of the present day is its permanency. Not only has the idea of women's clubs come to stay, but each individual society seems to take for granted that its meetings will be projected far into the future. Hitherto it has been expected that a small club of girls or women will last for a season or two, and then with the breaking up of a circle of friends gradually dissolve into a pleasant memory. Not so the modern club. As one member leaves the ranks her place is filled, and the society lives just as a town continues to exist with its ever changing population.

The Century Club of Webster Groves is now entering upon its fourth year's work with an active membership at present limited to fifteen, this membership implying on the part of each mem-

ber a willingness to do any work assigned. The original members chose the name Century Club as significant of their plan of work, which was to be the study of biography and literature by centuries. Beginning with the first century, A. D., they studied in a cursory way the history of each century to the seventeenth, noting the prominent characters and authors, that they might have a preparation for a careful study of the later centuries. This year their work is in the nineteenth century, but confined to five authors-Rossetti, Carlyle, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, and Washington Irving. Each member in turn has an opportunity to present some special topic for discussion at the weekly meetings, while once a month a portion of the time is allotted to the consideration of current events.

ASSUME LIMITS AND THE STATE OF 


MORNING PRAYER.

#### THE BOY IN FICTION.

Agnes Repplier in the Bookbuyer.

WHEN we are searching, however, through fiction for the real boy-"the ordinary apple-eating creature whom we know," we do not go to Treasure Island to find him; nor is he apt to frequent the pages of those who make it their business to interpret him. There are, indeed, writers of juvenile stories who have tried hard to grasp his personality, which seems so simple and is so desperately elusive. Flora Shaw has been twice on the verge of success, with Murtagh in Castle Blair, and Hector in the charming little French story which bears his name; but both these children are marred by a tendency to do grownup work, and to take upon their youthful shoulders the wrongs and burdens of humanity. They will not bear comparison for a moment with such a life study as little Tommy Tulliver, nor even with Tom Bailey, nor Tom Brown, though both Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Hughes have made it their object to describe a boy's life rather than a boy; and cause their small heroes, being common, ordinary, every-day lads with nothing remarkable about them to fit naturally and easily, as boys do, into the appointed grooves. Tom Bailey could have taken Tom Brown's place at Rugby, fought his battles, neglected his lessons, toasted his sausages, and fished in forbidden waters, with all the cheerful alacrity of a young Briton; while Tom Brown would have been just as much at home in sinning Tom Bailey's sins-healthy, unexceptionable sins—as though he had been born to their inheritance. Even Tom Tulliver, country lad and miller's son, would have made no bad friend for either, being gifted with precisely those qualities which boys understand and appreciate in one another, though they fail to impress the adult world—the dull

Olympians—as being especially desirable. That there is kinship amid the Toms no reasonable mind can doubt. very name carries with it an assurance of manly qualities, tempered by boyish depravity, and enviably free from either priggishness or picturesqueness. A Sunday-School story boy, teeming with virtues, could never be called Tom. It would be a contradiction in terms. imagine little Lord Fauntleroy a Tom! How coarse the appellation sounds when associated with such splendor! But Tom Tulliver, Tom Brown, Tom Bailey, and -shall I say?-Tom Sawyer, are "brothers-in-blood"; and Sentimental Tommy, the last and greatest of the group, adds luster and glory to them all. Tom Sawyer has much to be forgiven. His adventures are beyond credence, his courage and sagacity a trifle overdrawn, his lovemaking much too ardent and sophisticated, his misdeeds occasionally vulgar and inane. But Tom as the "Black Avenger of the Spanish Main," and Tom in the merry greenwood playing Robin Hood in his shirt, is a spectacle dear to every well-regulated mind; and closely akin to Sentimental Tommy plotting at midnight on the siege of Thrums and the downfall of the Woman of Hanover. There is also a touch of Tommy's cleverness in Tom's masterly scheme of renting out to all his idle friends small portions of the board fence he has been ordered to whitewash, firing their zeal for labor by professing to hold whitewashing an agreeable and enthralling occupation. This recognition of human inconsistency, which is always ready to do as play what it leclines to do as duty, is finer in its way than Tommy's Machiavellian devices for possessing himself of the other lad's Muckley fairings.

#### READING FOR CHILDREN.

By Hamilton W. Mabie, in the Outlook.

No greater good fortune can befall a child than to be born into a home where the best books are read, the best music interpreted, the best talk enjoyed; for in these privileges the richest educational opportunities are supplied. Many things are said in such a home which the child does not fully understand; there is music which is far beyond his intelligence; there are books to which he lacks the key; but the atmosphere of such a home envelops him in the most receptive years; his imagination is arrested by pictures, sounds, images, facts, which fall into it like seeds into a quick soil; his memory is stored without conscious effort. It is his greatest privilege that a life so large and rich receives him with unstinted hospitality, and offers him all he can receive.

Now, nothing could rob a child so circumstanced so grievously as to attempt to bring such a home life down to his comprehension instead of leaving him free to grow into it and up to it. The boy who hears the talk of cultivated men and women at table about current affairs and subjects of permanent interest has the very finest of educational opportunities; the boy who listens to talk which is intentionally brought down to the level of his intelligence is by that act robbed of his opportunities. Parents make no more serious mistake than taking the tone of the family life from the children instead of giving that life, clearly and pervasively, the tone of their own ideals, convictions, and intelligence. Nature does not present one aspect to children, another to mature persons, and a third to the aged; she presents the same phenomena to all, and each age takes that which appeals to it; dimly discerning, at the same time, the larger aspects which are to disclose themselves later on. The child loves Nature for certain obvious and beautiful things which it readily finds; but Nature is all the time enriching the imagination of the child beyond its care and consciousness. And the method of Nature must be our model.

If we could arrange Nature for children by selecting a few pretty flowers, a few colored stones, a few fleecy clouds, and separating them from the sweep and majesty of the universe, we should make the same blunder which we are constantly making by excluding children from the influence and power of great books and condemning them to the companionship of books written to fit different stages of development, as shoes are manufactured to fit feet of different sizes. The attempt to create reading matter for children, based on their ability to receive and understand at a given age, shows lamentable ignorance of the child mind and lamentable ignorance of the stuff of which great books are made. The mind is not, like the feet, accurately measurable at a given moment; it presents, at given moments, certain definite limits of expression, but it never discloses its capacity for reception. And it is an open secret that it can receive, brood over, and find delight in ideas which it only dimly understands: more than this, such ideas are often the most nutritious food of the growing mind.

There are a great many so-called children's books which are wholesome, entertaining, and educative in a high degree; but they possess these high qualities, not because they are chil-

dren's books, but because they are genuine, veracious, vital, and human; because, in a word, they disclose, in their measure, the same qualities which make the literary masterpieces what they are. It is a peculiarity of such books that they are quite as interesting to mature as to young readers. Of the great mass of books written specifically for children it is not too much to say that it is a sin to put them into the hands of those who have no standards and are dependent upon the judgment and taste of their elders; a sin against the child's intelligence, growth and character. of these books are innocuous save as wasters of time; many more are sentimental, untrue, and cheap; some are vulgar.

The years which are given over to this artificially prepared reading matter -for it is a profanation to call it literature—are precisely the years when the mind is being most deeply stirred; when the seeds of thought are dropping silently down into the secret and hidden places of the nature. They are the years which decide whether a man shall be creative or imitative; whether he shall be an artist or an artisan. For such a plastic and critical time nothing that can inspire, enrich, and liberate is too good; indeed, the very highest use to which the finest results of human living and doing and thinking and speaking can be put is to feed the mind of childhood in those memorable years when the spirit is finding itself and feeling the beauty of the world. This is the moment when the race takes the child by the hand, and, leaning over it in the silence of solitary hours, whispers to it those secrets of beauty and power and knowledge in the possession of which the mastery of life lies. This is the time when the boy who is to write "Kenilworth" is learning, with bated breath, the great stories and traditions of his race; when the boy who is to write the

lines on Tintern Abbey is feeling the wonder of the world and the mystery of fate; when the boy who is to write the "Idylls of the King" is playing at knighthood with his brothers and sisters in the Lincolnshire fields, and the brave group of noble boys and girls are weaving endless romances of old adventure and chivalry. This is the time when, as a rule, the intellectual fortunes of the child are settled for all time.

In these wonderful years of spiritual exploration and discovery the child ought to have access, not to cheap stories, artificially and mechanically manufactured to keep it out of mischief, but to the records of the childhood of the race; his true companion is this august but invisible playmate. That which fed the race in its childhood ought to feed each child born into its vast fellowship. The great story book of mythology, with its splendid figures, its endless shifting of scene, its crowding incident, its heroism and poetry, ought to be open to every child; for mythology is the child's view of the world; a view which deals with obvious things often, but deals with them poetically and with a feeling for their less obvious relations. The dream of the world which these imaginative children who were the fathers of the race dreamed was full of prophetic glimpses of the future, of deep and beautiful visions, of large and splendid achievement, and of that wholesome symbolism in which the deeper meanings of nature become plain. Out of this dim period, when men first felt the wonder of the world, and felt also the mysterious ties which bound them to Nature, issued that great stream of story which has fed the art of the world for so many centuries and will feed it to the end of time. For these stories were not manufactured, they grew; and in them is registered the early growth of the race. They are not idle tales; they are deep and rich

rendering of the facts of life; they are interpretations and explanations of life in that language of the imagination which is as intelligible to children as to their elders; they are rich in those elements of culture which are the very stuff of which the deepest and widest education is made.

Now, this quality, which invests Ulysses, Perseus, Thor, Siegfried, Arthur and Parsifal with such perennial interest, is characteristic of the great books, into so many of which mythology directly enters. The "Odyssey" is not only one of the great reading books of the race; it is also one of the great textbooks, Shakespeare is not only a great story-teiler; he is also an educator whose like has been seen only two or three times in the history of the world. Teach a child facts without the illumination of the imagination, and you fill the memory; give these facts dramatic sequence and impart to them that symbolic quality which all the arts share, and you stir the depths of a child's nature. The boys whose sole text-books were the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," and who learned, therefore, all their history and science in terms of the imagination, became the most original, creative, and variously gifted men who have yet appeared in history; they were drilled and and disciplined, but they were also liberated and inspired. A modern writer has happily described Plutarch's "Lives" as "the pasture of great souls;" the place, that is, where such souls are nourished and fed. Now, the great poets, novelists, historians, supply

the food which develops a strong, clear, original life of the mind; which makes the imagination active and creative; which feeds the young spirit with the deeds and images of heroes; which sets the real in true relations to the ideal.

These writers are quite as much at home with the young as with the mature. Shakespeare is quite as interesting to a healthy boy as any story writer who strives to feed his appetite for action and adventure; and Shakespeare is a great poet beside. He entertains his young guest quite as acceptably as a hired comedian, and he makes a man of him as well. There is no need of making concessions to what is often mistakenly supposed to be the taste of children, by giving them inferior things; let them grow up in the presence of superior things, and they will take to them as easily as they will take to cheaper things. Accustom a child to good painting, and he will never be attracted by inferior pictures; accustom him to good music, and the popular jingle will disgust him; bring him up with Homer, Shakespeare, Plutarch, Herodotus, Scott, Hawthorne, Irving, and it will be unnecessary to warn him against the books which are piled up at the news stands and sold in railway trains. The boy who grows up in this society will rarely make friends with the vulgar and unclean; he will love health, honor, truth, intelligence, and manliness, For reading is not only a matter of taste and intelligence; it is a matter of character as well.

#### FOLKS AT LONESOMEVILLE.

Pore-folks lives at Lonesomeville— Lawzy; but they're pore! Houses with no winders in, And hardly any door: Chimbly all tore down, and no Smoke in that at all— Ist a stovepipe through a hole In the kitchen-wall! Pump that's got no handle on;
And no woodshed—And, wook!—
Mighty cold there, choppin' wood,
Like pore-folks has to do!—
Winter-time, and snow and sleet
Ist fairly fit to kil!!—
Hope to goodness Santa Clans
Goes to Lonesomeville!

- James Whitcomb Riley

#### BEAUTIFUL EVIL.

ON QUIXOTE was led to his career of burlesque knight-errantry by reading the extravagant romances of his time. Nowadays we often hear of youthful Quixotes who are led into no less absurd, but far less innocent, careers of adventure by a similar cause. The hero of La Mancha was turned into a ridiculous but harmless crank; his modern ectypes, unless they are sickened at the outset by some lucky disaster, for which their fiction rubbish has prescribed no remedy, become more or less desperate criminals. But, as is always true of fiction rubbish, they find no realization of its charm in actual experience. Instead of the picturesque perpetration of crime in heroic defiance of the law and its officers, which they fondly anticipated, they find themselves engaged in sneaking villainy, and then in sneaking attempts to escape its penalties. Instead of the luxurious ease varied with romantic adventure so thrillingly described in the stories, they find themselves leading lives of ceaseless terror and self-contempt, hunted from hole to hole like the human vermin they have become.

If the revulsion from romanticism to realism which has taken place in the higher class of fiction could descend also to the lower, it would go far toward the correction of an influence baleful in the extreme to thousands of young lives. But, unhappily, such a reform is impossible in the very nature of things, for in proportion as fiction becomes true to life it takes rank with the higher order, and thus passes beyond the class of readers by whom it is most needed.

For this evil influence of low sensational literature the newspaper must share the responsibility with the cheap novel. A splendid villain is always a more interesting character than a disgusting brute, so whatever nature or fortune may have done to favor a criminal is usually grossly exaggerated. If he happens to possess comeliness of person, grace of manner, or intelligence above the common in his class, the public is usually regaled with rhapsodical descriptions of his beauty, refinement and intellect, and even visitors to his cell are apt to be so hypnotized by their reading and their own fancy that they fail to discover the exaggeration.

The typical rascal is never the hero that romance, whether in the dime novel or in the newspaper, pictures him. His intelligence is, as a rule, of a very low order, confined to keenness and cunning, which act in the narrow circle of first preying upon his victims and then trying to outwit justice. Compare it with the intelligence which works for good. His courage is generally greatly overestimated. He rarely fights except when he has the overwhelming advantage, or when he is driven into a corner. His magnanimity and amiability—qualities especially credited to him by writers and readers of the low romantic school -are myths. They are no part of his business, save as they serve to cloak his villainy. Pure selfishness, or at best physical temperament, is at the bottom of his good humor, apparent generosity, and even his family affection, for when the crucial test comes he will sacrifice anybody and everybody to self. The proverbial "honor among thieves" holds good only up to a certain point. The moment it becomes clear that no advantage, direct or indirect, remains to the individuals of the gang, the vaunted honor is thrown to the winds, the gang disbands, each clutches what he can from the wreck of their common fortunes, and henceforth preys upon his former pals with no more compunction than he feels in preying upon the rest of the world.

Better acquaintance with them would soon disarm the fascinating villains who play such havoc with susceptible hearts. George Eliot's "Tito" was the handsomest and cleverest of the whole precious fraternity. But she allows no one to be charmed either with his "loathsome beauty" or his fiendish cleverness. She makes you so intimate with him, and so soon, that you have no chance to

be charmed before you are horrified and disgusted. One isn't inclined to pet a venomous reptile very long, however brilliant its scales or graceful its curves.

Beautiful evil! Heroic villany! They have no existence save in the imagination of the poet and the romancer. In real life they are impossibilities. Such beings as Milton's magnificent "Satan" and Goethe's graceful "Mephistopheles" could no more exist than a hippogriff or a minotaur. Their nearest possible realizations would be simply detestable, horrible.

EDWARD C. JACKSON, in the North American Review.

#### THE OTHER SIDE.

Temptations come at the unguarded point. I had hardened myself against romance in fiction, but I had not been sufficiently warned against romance in the guise of fact. When in a bookstall I came upon The Pirates' Own Book, it seemed to answer a felt want. Here at least, outside the boundaries of strict fiction, I could be sure of finding adventure, and feel again with Sancho Panza, "how pleasant it is to go about in expectation of accidents.".

After a perusal of the book, I am inclined to think that a pirate may be a better person to read about than some persons who stand higher in the moral scale. Compare, if you will, a pirate As a citizen and a and a pessimist. neighbor, I should prefer the pessimist. A pessimist is an excellent and highly educated gentleman, who has been so unfortunate as to be born into a world which is inadequate to his expectations. Naturally he feels that he has a grievance, and in airing his grievance he makes himself unpopular; but it is certainly not his fault that the universe is no better than it is. On the other hand, a pirate is a bad character; yet as a subject of biography he is more inspiring than the pessimist. In one case, we have the impression of one good man in a totally depraved world; in the other case, we have a totally depraved man in what but for him would be a very good world. I know of nothing that gives one a more genial appreciation of average human nature, or a greater tolerance for the foibles of one's acquaintances, than the contrast with an unmitigated pirate.

I must in candor admit that the Plu-

tarch of piracy is sometimes more edifying than entertaining. He can never resist the temptation to draw a moral, and his dogmatic bias in favor of the doctrine of total depravity is only too evident. But his book has the great advantage that it is not devoid of incident. Take it all in all, there are worse books to read—after one is tired of reading books that are better.

I am inclined to think that our novelists must make home happy, or they may drive many of their readers to The Pirates' Own Book. The policy of the absolute prohibition of romance, while excellent in theory, has practical difficulties in the way of enforcement. Perhaps, under certain restrictions, license might be issued to proper persons to furnish stimulants to the imagination. Of course the romancer should not be allowed to sell to minors, nor within a certain distance of a schoolhouse, nor to habitual readers. There are main thoroughfares paved with hard facts where the intellectual traffic must go on continually. There are tracks on which, if a heedless child of romance should stray, he is in danger of being run down by the realists, those grim motormen of the literary world. But outside the congested districts there should be some roadways leading out into the open country where all things are still pos-At the entrance to each of these sible. roads there ought to be displayed the notice, "For pleasure only. No heavy teaming allowed." I should not permit any modern improvements in this district, but should preserve all its natural features. There should be not only a feudal castle with moat and drawbridge but also a pirate's cave.—Atlantic Monthly.

#### BOOKS AND THE CHILDREN.

By Adeline Knapp, in the Outlook.

WHOEVER visits a bookseller's shop during the holiday season must feel surprise at the enormous output of children's books that each season brings forth. If the visitor be thoughtful, a little examination of this output will change his surprise to consternation.

There is an idea abroad in the world that virtue so inheres in the printed page that to give a child a book is in itself a commendable act, no matter what the book, so it be written for children, may be. This idea has naturally created a large and profitable market for children's books, a market of which producers and dealers have hastened to take advantage. As if this were not bad enough, our daily press, always alert to meet the "popular demand," has nearly everywhere established "The Children's Page" as a feature of the Sunday newspaper. The usual "page" of this sort, edited by a member of the staff, is about as elevating and wholesome a thing for childhood as might be expected to emanate from such a source.

As a result of this readiness to cater to the supposed taste of children, we have the vast sea of juvenile literature, so called, that exists to-day—a sea of puerile wash, across which the hapless little voyagers are early sent faring forth with no chart or compass to guide them. Small wonder that so many of them in after years put into the wrong port!

If its vacuous thought, its faulty English, and its offenses against art and taste were not enough to condemn it, the quantity alone of this literature renders it an evil. It is bad for a grown person, but far worse for a child, to be subject to the constant change of impressions that results from reading many

books in quick succession. Such reading dissipates mental energy. It weakens concentration and makes us restless, disquieted, insatiate in our demands for new diversion. The inveterate novel-reader hardly knows how to sit still.

As a matter of observation, the normal child, with appetite unspoiled by the literary excesses to which we invite him, does not naturally care for this juvenile literature, either as to its quantity or its quality. The average child has good literary taste and a pretty sturdy literary digestion, until the one is depraved and the other weakened by the literary spoon-victuals we provide for him. Who having anything to do with unspoiled children does not know how faithful they are to a few good stories? They want to hear them over and over again. and are promptly critical of any new candidate for favor. It seems as though this characteristic of childhood were designed for the young soul's protection, and its significance should be heeded. It is a desperate mistake to fancy that anything but the best in literature is safe to offer to the very young child. Taste and tendency are so easily made or marred that a child's associates among books should be few and choice. We should not willingly permit a little one to be much with mental weaklings; yet we see without anxiety the intimate association of children with feebleminded books.

There is always the question of what a child should read, or have read to him. Some thinkers advocate only reading collateral to school studies. Others would have the children read only history. Still others would give them only "science made easy;" and there are a

great many who believe that children should read nothing but facts, who frown upon the Santa Claus myth, and who would banish fairy tales from existence, forgetful that truth has her dwelling as surely in these as in the baldest scientific statements. There must be serious objections to any system of reading that draws hard and fast lines. Your true book-lover cannot read by rule; for books, like pictures or people, repel or attract us very much as our mood determines, and, according to this, largely help or hinder us.

We have had an era, happily passing, of decrying imagination as a weed to be carefully uprooted from the child-garden, lest it lead the young human being There is no virtue known to humanity that, carried too far, may not become a vice; but speaking broadly, it is the unimaginative child who gets into mischief; the child whose undeveloped imagination cannot project itself into the consequences of an act. Equally it is the unimaginative mind that finds its stimulus in the exciting inventions, usually wholly lacking in the imaginative touch that gives the stamp of literature, of the weak novel. Imagination is the chief source of human activity, the very mainspring of human progress. If man's imagination did not picture to him better moral and political condition, than he enjoys, we should have no effort toward reform.

It is very desirable, therefore, that the earliest literature brought to the child's mind should be of a sort to stimulate the imagination and to call out the judgment. Nothing is better adapted to do this than the fairy tale, with its poetic narrations and fancies, and its direct appeal to the young judgment as to the right or the wrong, the wisdom or the folly, of the acts recounted. Every time a child in his reading forms an independent opinion as to these; he adds something to his own power of discrimina-

tion. The great world-epics and old ballads are an important part of childhood's rich literary heritage, and that child is sorely defrauded who is not early made acquainted with them. There is something in their simple directness and out-of-door freshness to which the child nature responds, and they are in line with the way the child looks at life.

The poetry that children love should teach us something about the young natures and their literary needs. Most of the verse written for them is very little to their liking, but we may early begin reading classic poetry to them. We do not find them caring particularly for those poems about childhood that are so popular to-day and so delightful to grown people; that which is boundless, mysterious, cosmic, pleases them more. They love stately, sonorous measures, and the swift, mighty action of heroic verse. Every child to whom they come before his taste is spoiled rejoices in the "Iliad," the "Odyssey," the "Nibelungenlied," and I have known a number of children for whom the "Inferno" had a great fascination.

The child whose taste receives an early bent toward the true in literary art will not be likely to care very much for the waste of printed commonplace that we call juvenile literature. The trouble is that to start the little one right takes more time and thought than most of us consider it necessary to give. Those of us who have the care of children, and who think we have their interests at heart, are largely to blame for the quality of the great mass of reading matter provided for them. Children should be read to, at the start, and most of us do not take the trouble to do this. Mothers spend hours in contriving personal adornment for their children, but have no time to read with them. Crowding temporal needs, self-multiplied, make us blind and deaf to the higher needs. The foundation for good taste is in every

child's nature, but the superstructure must be begun before he can himself read. We neglect this, and think we have done our duty if, when he can read, we give him what we suppose he can understand.

Such a children's literature as we have to-day has not the mutual interest

for old and young that books should have to be good; and, more often than not, when children begin to read they and their elders grow apart intellectually, and so begins the pitiful divergence of ways that never really meet again this side of death.

#### IF I WERE A BOY.

By Otis Ormsby, in Every Other Sunday.

If I were a boy with a pair of bright eyes, I'd enjoy the beauty of the earth, sea and skies. With wide open mind, in the wide open air, I'd see all I could of the good and the fair.

If I were a boy with a pair of sharp ears, I'd listen, and learn all the loves and the fears Of the birds in their nests, the crickets and bees,

And whatever lives 'mong the bushes and trees.

If I were a boy with a pair of stout feet,
I'd stand square on my own. Half-way would
I meet

At my work or my play the thing to be done, And keep pace with the rest in shade or in sun If I were a boy with a pair of strong hands,
I'd learn to do quick what the moment demands,—

Play ball, climb a tree, pull an oar, fly a kite: Whatever I did would be done with my might.

If I were a boy with a mind of my own,
I'd ask all the questions I pleased. What is
known

I'd try to find out; what is not I would doubt.

My "yes" I'd make clear, and my "no" I'd
make stout.

If I were a boy with a heart all a-jig With delight, I'd not worry 'bout being big. I'd live in the light of to-day. I'd enjoy Just as long as I could the life of a boy.

"I am sometimes asked by young people to recommend a course of reading. My advice would be that they should confine themselves to the supreme books in whatever literature, or better still, to choose some one great author, and make themselves thoroughly familiar with him. For, as all roads lead to Rome, so do they likewise lead away from it, and you will find that, in order to understand perfectly and weigh exactly any vital piece of literature, you will be gradually and pleasantly persuaded to excursions of which you little dreamed when you began, and will find yourselves scholars before you are aware. For remember that there is nothing less profitable than scholarship for the mere sake of scholarship, nor

anything more wearisome in the attainment. But the moment you have a definite aim attention is quickened, the mother of memory, and all that you acquire groups and arranges itself in an order that is lucid, because everywhere and always it is in intelligent relation to a central object of constant and growing interest. This method also forces upon us the necessity of thinking, which is, after all, the highest result of all education. For what we want is not learning, but knowledge; that is, the power to make learning answer its true end as a quickener of intelligence and a widener of the intellectual sympathies." -JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL: Opening the Free Public Library, Chelsea, Mass.



THE young Princess told her mother the Queen that her eyes troubled her, the print of her favorite fairy story seemed blurred and dim; and if she hadn't known it by heart she said she couldn't have read it at all.

When the Queen heard this she commanded that the court Physician be sent to her at once. He came, looked at the little girl's tongue, felt her pulse and requested that the chief Oculist be notified to join him here for a consultation.

The Oculist, when he arrived, carefully examined the eyes of the Princess and announced with many long words out of several languages not the Queen's own, that the little Princess was near-sighted and must wear spectacles.

But, after the Physician and Oculist had with great dignity taken their leave, the little girl declared she would not wear spectacles, ugly things, she would cry her eyes out first.

The Queen was much troubled at this, but while she was coaxing her unreasonable child and pondering whose advice she would ask next, the court Optician arrived; he had received a hint that his services were needed and came in haste.

The Queen explained the condition of her daughter's eyes and told him of her dislike to wearing spectacles, while the Princess in a rather common-place manner sulked behind the throne.

Now the Optician had not lived all his life at court without discovering that there is more than one way to do a thing. He considered for a moment, bowed to the Queen and said:

"Ah! I understand, and quite right, too. Why should our gracious Princess wish to disfigure herself? But I will overcome that difficulty; I will make a pair of spectacles that would ornament a goddess. All I shall require is two diamonds as large as goose eggs. Get me these, most sovereign Queen; and when I have ground, polished, and set them, you will see the most splendid pair of spectacles in the world. I will forfeit my situation if they do not dazzle every body's eyes, even those of the Princess."

"But," objected the Queen, "where can we obtain two diamonds so large? really immense for diamonds. Would not smaller ones do? The Princess' eyes are not the size of goose eggs."

"No, quite true," admitted the Optician, "but allow me to explain. Spectacle lenses are prepared by grinding them in a peculiar manner, and there is much waste in fitting them up; there are also apt to be flaws in the diamonds which must be removed, so they should be that large to begin with."

The Queen took her crown from her head and setting it in her lap began to look it over carefully. There were quite a number of fine diamonds in it, as well as other beautiful gems, but not one as large as the Optician required. "There is nothing here that will do," she sighed, but as she replaced the crown wrong side before on her head, a plan suddenly occurred to her; she addressed the Optician.

"As nothing is impossible to a Queen I can of course, by an exercise of authority, overcome the difficulty; you may retire until I procure the diamonds for you," and she waved her hand to him as a sign of dismissal.

The next day she issued a proclamation to the effect that every able-bodied man in the court household must set out immediately in search of two diamonds as large as goose eggs.

A Page named Caramel, who served in a baronial castle near by, where he led a rather unhappy life in attendance on the baron's wife's mother, also started in search of the jewels.

Instead of digging in the Queen's lawn directly in front of the palace as the court jester had done, or hunting up some charming spot in the woods in which to picnic, as many of the vassals did, he said to himself, "I will follow the telegraph wires, they lead to the factory of the Inventor and the Electrician; they deal in wonders and make

all the magic that is used now-a-days."

He made his preparations and the next morning arose early, dressed himself in his red velvet suit, put on his hat with the longest feather and started on his journey.

As he was walking along under the palace walls, keeping in line with the telegraph wires, a rose fell at his feet as if it had dropped from the skies. The Princess was leaning from a window away up in the tower and smiled and waved good-bye to him. He stopped, picked up the rose and went on his way with a light heart.

He walked all day, resting occasionally under a tree by the side of the road, and late in the afternoon came to a great manufactory where the wires ended. On the wall of the building was painted in large letters "Inventing and Electrifying done promptly and in the best manner," and he knew that this must be the place he was looking for. It was nearly the hour for closing the establishment, and the workmen were putting away their tools; but he entered the private office and approached a desk which had a sign "Inventions" on it. The Inventor, who was seated there working on a model of a bicycle, looked up enquiringly at the Page; he was apparently a very pleasant gentleman.

The youth, seeing how busy he was, explained in as few words as possible the circumstances of the Queen's proclamation and that he was looking for two diamonds as large as goose eggs, from which to make the Princess a pair of spectacles.

The Inventor listened attentively, softly tapping his desk with the calipers he had been using; and when the Page had finished he said: "It does you great credit, my dear sir, so willingly to undertake your Queen's errands; but I cannot understand why you should come here; this is not a diamond mine."

"No," said the Page hesitatingly,

"but this is a great factory, you employ a large number of workmen and have all the improved machinery; diamonds, you know, are made of charcoal, and I thought you wouldn't mind making me a couple of extra sized ones; I will furnish the charcoal." And he took from a paper bag which he had carried two large pieces of charcoal and laid them on the desk.

The Inventor looked sharply and doubtfully at the youth for a moment, made sure he was entirely sincere and then answered gravely: "Well of course we could take in jobs of this kind, but we do not, as it is a tedious process and our time is too valuable to spend in that way." But noticing the Page's disappointed look he hastened to add, "Sit down; it is a long time since I saw a boy like you; perhaps I can fit you out after all. How would a pair of diamond spectacles ready-made do?"

"Just the thing!" said Caramel, eagerly.

"Well, we have a pair here, that is, the Electrician, my partner, has. He does not wear them any more—really, if I recollect aright, he never wore them much—he would no doubt let you have them."

"They are not for me, but for the Princess," the youth gently reminded him.

"Hum, yes, of course; but it amounts to about the same thing: it would be a great honor to us to have her accept them, but that is all."

"May I see them?" asked the boy.
"I cannot start home until to-morrow, but I would like to look at them."

But the Inventor shook his head. "I cannot get them at present; they are locked up in the Electrician's safe, and he went away yesterday for his summer vacation with the key in his pocket."

The Page looked so downcast at this that the Inventor felt sorry for him.

"I might," he suggested, "shorten

the time somewhat; this is the Government Time Service station; we furnish the exact time which all the country goes by; I might condense it some to accommodate you."

"Shorten it as much as you can, please; the Princess is anxious to go on with her studies."

The Inventor took a letter from his pocket and figured for a moment on the back of the envelope. "I can reduce it to five days," he said; "that is positively the best I can do for you."

"Begin at once, please," said the Page; and the Inventor, taking a step-ladder from the corner, went to a large clock which hung over the door. Mounting the ladder he opened the dial and began to turn the hands. Around and around went the hands of the clock, and being connected by electricity, there went with them the hands of all the other clocks in the kingdom, until all but five days of the Electrician's vacation had passed.

Caramel spent the five days of waiting as best he could. The Inventor was very kind, inviting him to stay at his house during the time, and even proposed to teach him the trade; but he thought there would be scarcely time to learn, and thanked him politely.

The first day he amused himself looking over the factory and examining all the curious machines the Inventor was experimenting on. The one that pleased him most was a perpetual motion engine: it was nearly finished: all that was needed to complete it was one wheel, a wheel that would move itself. The Inventor was still studying on this wheel, but he had the place all fixed where it was to go.

The second day he went fishing, but without much success.

The third he thought he would read some, and his friend took down from a shelf a stack of scientific magazines, but he did not find them very interesting.

The fourth day was chiefly occupied in strolling restlessly around and watching the hands of the clock; never had time dragged so slowly.

The fifth day, late in the afternoon, as he was looking down the road and feeling a little homesick, the Inventor came to him and said, "It has just occurred to me that only one eye of my partner's spectacles is a diamond."

"Why, how is that?" asked the boy, greatly surprised.

"Well, you see," the Inventor explained, "he is blind in one eye, the eye he tried my patent eye-water on, so there is blue glass on that side; he has not worn the spectacles for a long time, and I had forgotten this."

"Oh! dear," exclaimed the Page, sighing and looking entirely discouraged, "I'll have to go all the way back and see if one diamond will do."

"No, that is not necessary," said the gentleman reassuringly, "I can telephone," but as he went to the instrument there entered an elderly man who carried a valise and was blind in one eye. Caramel knew it must be the Inventor's partner.

The Electrician came in tired and out of temper. He set his valise in a corner and, without taking off his hat or linen duster, threw himself into a chair. He did not pay any attention to the boy, but looked at the Inventor a moment in silence and then said crossly: "I am not in the least rested; I don't feel as if I have had any vacation at all; the time went so quickly I cannot account for it."

"Yes, time does seem to go a great deal faster as we get older," assented the Inventor.

"But really it doesn't seem to me that I have been gone a week," grumbled the Electrician, "I did not realize I was getting so old; at this rate I will soon have to retire from business."

The Inventor hastened to change the subject. "Yes, yes, 'tempus fugit." I

suppose this is something we must all look forward to. But let me introduce you to Page Caramel, at present in the Queen's service; he will give you an opportunity to do our majesty a great favor; I have promised him your diamond spectacles for the young Princess."

The Electrician looked anything but well pleased. "I was not aware that a partnership meant to have all things in common," he said sourly. "My blind eye of course is a souvenir from you, a choice specimen of your fine work; but I supposed my spectacles were my own. What else that was not locked up, have you presented people with, this summer? my magnets probably; the dynamos I presume were too heavy to carry away."

The Inventor grew very red in the face, but counted twenty out loud and was then able to answer in the calmest manner: "I have not meddled with any of your things, but I knew you never wore the spectacles and thought you would be delighted to send them to the Princess. Her mother will, of course, feel grateful and as a reward give you an order, probably, to light the palace with electricity. Think what an advertisement that would be!"

The Electrician's face cleared at once, he arose briskly, hung up his hat and began to look through all his pockets for the key to the safe.

But Caramel who had felt somewhat uncomfortable as he listened, fearing he had made trouble, came forward and suggested: "It is hardly worth while to get the spectacles until we find if they will do."

"True, true," said the Inventor, "I was just going to telephone when we were interrupted. I will do it now, I had better speak to the Queen herself hadn't I?

Caramel nodded his head in assent.

"What shall I say, 'Is the lady of the house at home?' "

"No, of course not," exclaimed the Page, "you must begin this way: 'To her gracious majesty, the Queen of the Isle of Roses, greeting.' Perhaps you had better let me do it. I will know her voice."

The Inventor sat down and the boy placed himself in position at the telephone and waited anxiously a minute or so after speaking through it; but in answer to his stately message came back in the Princess' soft tones: "Is that you Caramel, why don't you come home?"

Somewhat astonished, the Page replied, "I am waiting until I can bring you a pair of diamond spectacles."

"Don't mention them please," begged the Princess, "you do not know what trouble I have caused by being obstinate and refusing to do as the good Oculist wanted me to."

"Why, what is the matter?" asked Caramel in alarm.

"Well, next morning after the menservants left it happened that every one of the maid-servants, except a few who are very old, went away, and Mamma and I are almost alone and quite unprotected; none of the old ladies-inwaiting can hear well, and I am quite tired out attending the telephone and door bell."

Caramel was greatly shocked at such a state of affairs, and said with decision: "I see that something must be done for you, and that quickly, but I do not wish to come back empty-handed; will you please ask the Queen if a pair of spectacles with one diamond eye will do? There is such a pair here; there is a diamond on one side and blue glass on the other. Will they do?"

He held his ear to the telephone and waited with all the patience he could summon for half an hour. Finally an answer came to this. "She says you are to take out the glass and find a diamond to match the other one."

"Impossible!" gasped the Page, who felt that this meant banishment for life. "There isn't another like it in the world; as well try to find a Princess equal to you."

There was silence while the young girl was enjoying this, then her voice sounded again: "Some way must be found for you to come home. I suppose I could use the glasses as they are. I could shut one eye; or I could make it the fashion for all the spectacles in the kingdom to have blue glass on one side."

"If you could it would be just the thing and awfully good of you," murmured Caramel.

"Do not praise me," she said, "I do not deserve it. I ought to be severely punished for being disobedient. I have been trying to think of some punishment suitable for stubbornness in a Princess. It is quite difficult. Do you know of any?"

The Page hesitated a moment, then screwed up his courage and answered bold as a baron and in a way that showed he had thought the matter over before. "Yes, I know a splendid way. Have yourself forbidden to read or study at all, and then the Queen can command me to come to the palace and read to you. I would pick out the best stories. Do you recollect the time I threw 'Don Quixote' over the wall to you?"

"Yes indeed!" assented the Princess, "I caught it in my apron, isn't it a lovely story. Why don't they write some more like it? instead of making up the silly things they do. Oh! dear, wait a minute there goes the door bell."

Caramel endured another long spell of silence, but the Princess' first words when she came back to the telephone made him happy.

"That was my uncle, Count Lingerlong, at the door. He has come with a large hunting party to visit us. Mamma is in such a worry, the house full of company and the servants all gone; she says for you to get the vassals together and bring them back to the palace as soon as possible; don't stop for spectacles or diamonds or anything. I told her your eyes were very strong and you could do my seeing for me and she said very well, she had no objections, but for you to hurry and bring the cook and housegirl."

When Caramel had reported this to his two friends, the Inventor said: "I foresee that as you are going to court to

be the intimate companion of a Princess you should be of higher rank than a Page; you ought to have a pedigree."

"You might invent him one," sneered the Electrician, who was disappointed that the Princess was not to have his spectacles.

The Inventor made no reply but took from a shelf a large blue book and looking through it discovered that Caramel was the rightful heir to a usurped kingdom; but as it was far away from the Isle of Roses and the man who had possession might not like to give it up, Caramel never laid claim to it, but lived in the palace with the Princess and they were happy ever after.

Our State University, in giving special importance and equipment to its Agricultural College is meeting the needs of a great farming country. Missouri has a fertile soil and her central position should enable her to ship her products to all the markets of the Union. What is needed to develop her rich natural resources is the aid of intelligently directed energy and a knowledge of the progress of the world in other directions, as well as the patient labor which a farmer's life has always demanded. The last circular issued by the University at Columbia gives in full the advantages offered in this department of the State University.

"Your boy will not have anything new-fangled or idiotic. He has only one word of criticism for that—rot. The same bullies, the same fags, the same islands, the same manliness, the same courage as his father loved, he loves. He likes a Jules Verne book—I think he likes the 'Iron Pirate'-but the old puppets must be there. For style he cares nothing; he reads Stevenson for the story. He must have incident, excitement—a hero. He does not care a snap for theory, but revels in practice. Perhaps he is just a grade above 'Jack Harkaway,' but I hazard the opinion doubtingly. The main thing is that he loves an honest man, adores courage, despises a liar and a coward, and compels the author to point some sort of a moral."—Max Pemberton.

#### FOR THIS CHRISTMAS.

Ye old-time stave that pealeth out to Christmas revelers all, At tavern-tap and wassail bout, and in ye banquet hall .-Whiles ye old burden rings again, add yet ye verse, as due: "God bless you, merry gentlemen"—and gentlewomen, too! -James Whitcomb Riley.

THE

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Never forget that the small dim child looks upon you as a high guardian angel, an apostle full of revelations, to whom it gives itself more fully and more completely than to its equals; and remember that the lie of an apostle devastates the moral world,- Jean Paul Richter.

After the excellent and welcoming provision made for children in the Boston, Denver and other public libraries in this country, one naturally misses the children in foreign libraries. Whether it is because they have books of their own, or because children in Europe are not permitted by their parents to go so freely to public places as they are here, it is certainly true that they do not appear at the libraries there in numbers, or with an air of ownership, as they do in this country.

The fact that many persons asking for information preface their questions by an apology for interrupting the assistant whose aid they are seeking, leads us to believe that there is some misunderstanding on this subject. In the delivery room of the Library there is always at least one person, and generally two or three, whose first duty is to give any information that may be required about the Library, and any assistance possible to enable students and readers to profit by its resources. The writing or other occupation in which these assistants may be engaged is simply a sort of knitting work to be done in odd moments, when there is no other demand on their time,

and which is to be laid aside when their services are needed by inquirers. Of course, the assistants cannot do the studying up of a subject for each individual; but they can, and are expected to give the student every facility for pursuing his researches, and to explain to every visitor to the Library every detail about drawing or consulting books. Do not hesitate to ask for help when you want it. The busiest person can at least direct you to the proper person to aid

#### JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

One of the many evidences of the Library's popularity is its Juvenile Department. Crowded during the hours of recreation with throngs of eager children, each intent upon the selection of some book for work or pleasure, the department has long since outgrown the space originally assigned it and it now becomes necessary to provide new and larger quarters.

Such is the crowded condition of the Library that the only space available is the room formerly used for the medical collection and instead of a dark crowded corner of the stack, a large well lighted room is being fitted up where, hereafter, all children's books will be received and issued. Chairs and tables will be provided and it is proposed to make the room as attractive as possible for the little ones.

Children's reading has long been a specialty of the library and, if possible, greater efforts will be made to develop this department. It is in charge of an able and experienced assistant whose many years spent in teaching well fit her for the position.

The department will be opened about the first week in December.

#### READING FOR THE YOUNG

An important feature of this number is an attempt to furnish a guide for the reading of young people, from the nursery to the age at which most boys and girls complete their high school course.

The chief aim of the list is to cultivate the taste of children, so that they will know a good book from a bad or an indifferent book. Those who read, or have read to them, the books recommended, up to the age of twelve, will have acquired a taste for good literature that will be their greatest mental safeguard and stimulus. Moreover, if they leave school at that age their chances of being well educated and cultivated men and women at twenty-five will be much greater than if they go to school till eighteen but have none but text books put into their hands.

At first glance it may seem useless, if not absurd, to recommend books for children two years before they can read; but a second thought will recall the common observation that long before children can read for themselves they derive the greatest enjoyment from having stories and rhymes read to them. Children of three, or even two, will listen with delight to Mother Goose and other nursery jingles; especially if read from illustrated editions. These may soon be followed by such poems as "The Night before Christmas" and "John Gilpin" and by Bible and fairy stories, so that before the child can read he has acquaintance with Humpty Dumpty,

A not infrequent remark of Wilkes-Barreans when they visit the Library is, that "it is a pity that Mr. Osterhout cannot know what a blessing the Library is to the city;" and that "he has been a far greater benefactor to the people than any one else."

While we are not at all sure that he does not know it—and sincerely hope he does—we cannot help thinking it a mistake to have run the risk of not knowing, by refraining to give in his lifetime: and we also think it a mistake for others not to share in the privilege of giving to the Library now, in their lifetime.—The Osterhout Free Library News-Letter.

Little Jack Horner and other Mother Goose heroes, with Cinderella, Aladdin and other stories in the Arabian Nights, and with Bible stories, legends of the saints and some of the simpler tales of Grecian mythology. If the child is bright he will be able to relate many of the stories in his own language and will repeat some of the poems word for word. A very young child loves repetition of the familiar; and when, in his first books, he comes across the well known rhymes and stories it gives zest to his task and encourages him to persevere.

#### THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

The special attention of parents and teachers is called to two articles on children's reading appearing in this, which may be properly called a "children's number." They are reprinted from that admirable family paper, The Outlook. One is by Adeline Knapp, and the other is from the pen of the well-known critic and essayist, Hamilton W. Mabie. These articles seem to us to contain the true gospel concerning the education of the young,—the gospel of redemption from triviality, vulgarity and mental dissipation,—the general application of which would reinvigorate the intellect, clarify the vision, elevate the taste and strengthen the moral fibre of the generation that is now in the cradle.

By an oversight an old error was repeated in the November number of this magazine,—that of ascribing Milton's Prayer of patience, written by Mrs. Elizabeth Howell, of Philadelphia, to John Milton. This poem was published anonymously in *The Friends' Review* for January, 1848. It was subsequently published as Milton's own in an English edition of his works which contains a memoir by James Montgomery, and it was from this edition that we took it.

#### BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A Graded List Covering the Ages from Four to Eighteen.

THE following list is an attempt to provide a progressive course of reading for young people, which shall supplement their school work and double its value. The titles selected comprise enough books that represent the literature of knowledge to make the child who reads a reasonable ratio of them unusually well informed for his age; but the selections have been made with a view to include, for every age, those books that stand for the literature of power. Information is a good thing, but inspiration is a better. Information is a cistern: inspiration is a living fountain.

"The literature of knowledge is partial and temporary, for the horizon of knowledge is ever sweeping outward. But the literature of power is immortal, as changeless in influence and potency as the human nature that is its inexhaustible fountain head."

Numerous other lists of a similar character have been used in the compilation of this list. To a certain extent it represents a consensus of other lists from various sources. This consensus, however, has been checked and supplemented by the knowledge and judgment of two experienced teachers on the Library staff, who have given special attention to children's reading. Some old-time favorites that appear in nearly every list have been purposely omitted, because they do not justify their reputation, which was acquired at a period when the field was comparatively free from competition.

It is impossible and unadvisable to include in such a list all the books that might be recommended. The endeavor has been to give as much variety as practicable; and to that end the number of works of each author has been limited. Tastes and judgments differ; and books chosen may be considered inferior to others excluded. There may be also notable omissions resulting from oversight. The aim has been to include especially the *great* books that seemed suitable for young persons. The list is tentative; and criticism and suggestions that may help to enlarge or otherwise improve the list will be welcome. The purpose of the list and the guiding principle in its compilation is further set forth in the editorial columns of this number.

The fifteen years that the list is designed to cover are divided into five periods that represent, roughly, different stages of development. A closer division seemed impracticable; and in using this list it must be borne in mind that children differ greatly in tastes and capacities and still more in development. Books for the later stages are recommended on the supposition that the earlier ones have been read. Parents or teachers in using this list should experiment and test with a view to determining: first, in what stage of mental development, and particularly in the development of literary taste, the child is; and secondly, in what particular line his interests run. In their youngest years all children may be interested in the literature recommended. As they grow older particular tastes develop, which should be gratified. For example, a boy may show a bent for mechanical pursuits, which should be encouraged by supplying him with such books as Lukin's "Young Mechanic."

But the world's classics should be given to all. They represent the life of the race, and they are the best mental food for the early nurture of each succeeding generation.

ng. Brothers of pity 70
Botany for young people 49
ber. Story of the chosen people 70
, E. P. Peterkin papers 70
is. Uncle Remus 70
thorne. Tanglewood tales 70
nnot. Neighbors with wings and
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sley. Greek heroes 70
ing. Jungle books
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yat. Masterman Ready 70
er. Little folks in feathers and fur 70
ey. Seed babies 70
uhr. Greek hero stories 70
on. Heart of oak books. no. 2-8 70
H. Merry adventures of Robin
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é. Baron Munchausen 70
eke Fuchs 68g
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ierre. Paul and Virginia 69b
ders. Beautiful Joe
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der. Bodley books 70
ll. Black Beauty 70
Castle Blair 70
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t. Solomon Crow's Christmas
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or. Boys of other countries 70
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Story of Carthage	70 70	Morley. Song of life	46
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Cooper. Deerslayer	69b	Page. Two little confederates	70
— Last of the Mohicans	69b	Plutarch. Lives	97
—— Pathfinder	69b	Polo, M. Travels	70
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raphy	70	Little women	70
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#### SCHOOL ROOM LIBRARIES.

By Clarissa S. Newcomb, Librarian School District No. 17, Denver.

To one who knows how to use books, a well selected library is one of the most valuable means of education. The training of children in the choice and use of books is therefore an important subject to all teachers.

But how shall this training be given, is the question. How shall we bring the child in touch with good books? Our experience in District No. 17, Denver, leads us to believe that each school room should have its library. We have found that a collection of fifty books in a room, chosen with reference to the age and ability of the pupils in that room, is the most satisfactory means of forming a taste for good literature. We have tried other methods—the central library, the library in the principal's office, and the plan of moving books from one room to another. The room library, that is, a certain number of books which are the permanent property of the room, has proved the best, because it acts as a training school for the use of the larger public library. We favor the room library for the purpose of getting the little folks accustomed to the use of the books and for the immediate use of the pupils in the upper grades. The more expensive books which cannot be afforded for each room are kept in the principal's office. Thus the pupils are led to the public library for the use of which these small collections have well trained them. That this room library plan increases the demand for books from the public library has been demonstrated to us by the greater number of cards now held by the pupils.

Beginning with the second grade, each room in the district has its own collection of books which remain there from year to year. As the children go from grade to grade they are each year brought in contact with another set of books new to them. Instead of moving the books, we move the children. Each room has its reference books and its books for lending. When not in use these are on a table or on shelves accessible to the children at all times. The pupil thus becomes acquainted with the books and feels a personal interest in them. The pride of ownership and the close contact of the child with the books teach him to love and respect them. He becomes interested in

reading and familiar with his own small library. Fewer disappointments occur in the selection of books than where the collection is larger; hence fewer obstacles are presented in the formation of a love for reading. The range of choice is narrowed and the teacher feels the responsibility of directing the children's reading, for the library is but another tool with which to mould the character of her pupils. All become readers if the teacher is skillful and tactful and enters sufficiently into child lite to appeal to the pupils. Many teachers have found the library an effective means of reaching and interesting dull or indifferent pupils. The teacher can influence and largely con-

The teacher can influence and largely control the children in their choice or reading. A reference to a book little used is enough to commend it to some one in the room, and its reputation is established. Or some pupil may be asked to give an extract from a book he has lately read. That will interest the other children, who will wish to learn more about it. The recitation is made brighter and that book goes into the homes and keeps the children from the street.

Each book is selected not alone because of its intrinsic merit, but also because it has proved interesting to several children of like age and grade. No mistakes have been made when we have left the matter to the children. They know what they enjoy. When we find any attractive book, we try it in a room. If it is approved by those relentless little judges, the children, we buy a copy for each room of that grade. In the case of a very popular book, we sometimes place two or more copies on the shelves.

No child should be expected to read every book in the room library. The reason is obvious; tastes differ among children, as among adults. Out of the fifty books, representing history, biography, adventure, fairy stories, etc., each child will no doubt find some which he will enjoy. Within the room list we let the child select for himself. Any book which is really enjoyed, which enlarges the range of thought, which makes him happier, is worth the reading even though it has no visible purpose as a part of his school education.

#### BOOK NOTES.

#### MOTHER GOOSE.

Dear Mother Goose! most motherly and dear
Of all good mothers who have laps wherein
We children nestle safest from all sin,—
I cuddle to thy bosom, with no fear
To there confess that, though thy cap be queer,
And thy curls gimblety, and thy cheeks thin,
And though the winkered mole upon thy chin
Tickles thy very nose-tip,—still to hear
The jolly jingles of mine infancy
Crooned by thee, makes mine eager arms, as now,
To twine about thy neck, full tenderly
Drawing the dear old face down, that thy brow
May dip into my purest kiss, and be
Crowned ever with the baby-love of me.

- James Whitcomb Riley.

We have received several attractive books for young people from the Lothrop Publishing Company. Among them is Phronsie Pepper, the last of the delightful Five Little Peppers series. The others are Tom Pickering, by Sophia Swett, an entertaining book for boys and girls of fourteen; His First Charge, by Faye Huntington, a temperance story, and Once Upon a Time, a dainty little book of child verses, by Miss Wilkins, whose work is too well known to need commendation.

"Phronsie Pepper" is the last of the "Five Little Peppers," now grown famous in childhood-land, and we are forced to believe from the preface that the chronicle is, with this volume, forever closed. It has been a charming history, the story of "Mamsie" and "Polly," and "Ben, Joel, David and Phronsie," but regret that it is never again to be taken up is tempered by the possession of the three delightful "Pepper Books," of which the present is the last. The author frankly tells us in the preface that the whole thing is a fiction, the people who are so natural and nice, the "little Brown House," and all the happy doings in "Badgertown;" but some of us may have a suspicion that "Berton" is "Boston," and that perhaps "Badgertown" stands for Concord, Mass.; and there is a memory of the gracious authoress not as "Margaret Sidney," but as the wife of the Boston publisher through whose house the volumes have appeared. It was at a famous abode called "The Wayside," the second home of Hawthorne in Concord, that the original of "Margaret Sidney" dispensed

her hospitality; and this added a deep interest to the books from her pen. It has remained a bookish centre in a village where many great memories of books reside. Not far away was the home of "Little Men" and "Little Women," almost of the same kin. "Phronsie Pepper" is as entertaining as its two predecessors, and not a single reader of them can afford to neglect its winning pages.—Book News.

#### "MASTER SKYLARK."

This is a story which young and old who are interested in the times of Shakespeare and good Queen Bess will heartily enjoy. William himself, Ben Jonson, Heywood, and others of their famous compeers are characters in it; and the scene is alternately at Stratford and in London. The hero is Nicholas Attwood, son of a Stratford tanner, a Puritan of rigid type, with a horror of all vain amusements, the stage in particular. A company of players came to town in April, 1596, as one did in 1569 when Shakespeare was five years old, and would probably have been allowed to give some performances if one of the players had not unluckily offended Sir Thomas Lucy, who therefore insisted that they should be refused a license to play, much to the disappointment of the good folk of Stratford, especially the youngsters. The players decide to go on to Coventry, and Master Nick and another lad determine to play truant and walk thither to see them act. The other boy, after a quarrel with his companion, turns back, and Nick trudges on alone. He soon falls in with the master-player, Gaston Carew, who got into the stocks as the result of the trouble with the magistrates, and is now on his way to overtake his fellows. He takes to the boy, and is the more interested in him when Nick, who has a wonderful voice, breaks out into song, mimicking a bird that trills hard by. "Well sung, well sung, Master Skylark!" he cries, and thus Nick gets his new name.

It occurs to the player that the lad would be a prize to his company, and he resolves to carry him off to London and train him for the stage. He succeeds in this in spite of several desperate attempts of Nick to escape and return to his mother, who is not at all like her stern husband. Although Master Skylark is virtually a prisoner in Carew's house in

London, he is treated well, and finds a sympathetic friend in the player's little daughter Cecily, who is as charming in her way as the young hero of the story. He, after brilliant musical success in the theatre, is called to sing before Elizabeth at the Christmas festivities. When she would fain give him some reward, he can only say, "Let me go home." This and the influence of Shakespeare, whom he meets soon after, leads to his eventually getting home, though not until Gaston Carew, who has stabbed a man in a brawl over the dice, has been sent to prison under sentence of death. Cecily, who is left an orphan and friendless, goes with him to Stratford, where, after being at first turned away from his father's door, they are befriended by Shakespeare, and all comes out happily at last.

The author has evidently made a careful study of Elizabethan life, scenery and language; and the illustrations, by Mr. Reginald B. Birch, are in good keeping. The book indeed, has a positive educational value, aside from its interest as a story.—Critic.

Mrs.W. S. Dana, the author of Plants and their Children and How to Know the Wild Flowers has adapted her knowledge of the plant world to the minds of the children in a series of simple lessons having all the charm of a story.

—Bookman.

"Diomed" is the autobiography of an English setter born in the Old Dominion, and hunting is the theme from beginning to end.
... Certainly no one who ever had a love for the gun can fail to be entertained by Mr. Wise's delightful record, and they who have to do their hunting in their city homes will not fail to find a deal of amusement in his stories.—Public Opinion.

-The name of Mrs. Oliver Thorne Miller at once suggests birds and bird lore. Her sympathetic studies of "the little brothers of the air" have won for them the interest and the protection of thousands who know birds only as the helpless feathered beings that cruelty and selfishness made their victims. By pen and voice Mrs. Miller has revealed the beauties and the intelligence of the feathered tribes of this country, winning friends for herself and the birds. As the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Cambridge, Mass., recently said, "I shall never think of you except as with the birds. All through these talks I have been unable to separate you from them. I have seen you in the woods, in the meadows, in the fields, always surrounded by the birds you love so well, and who must love you in return." Mrs. Miller began her study of birds in captivity, but for years she has followed the birds to their haunts, made herself a part of the woods they loved by trimming her hats with the leaves of the trees about her. In leafy attire and by perfect quiet she has been able to sit in closest proximity to the nest and its dwellers, seeing their every movement. The country is indebted to Mrs. Miller for her devotion to the cause of her little friends, and for the awakened interest that means a broadened interest in life and an enrichment of its pleasures.—Outlook.



DANIEL DEFOE.

For some reason or other, people like "Robinson Crusoe" as well now as they did in the year 1719, when it was published in London. No such permanent favor has ever been won by any other book printed in the English language.

When we were all boys, my best adviser, himself a boy, said: "I like Robinson Crusoe because he doesn't succeed in everything. It is not like most children's books, where the good boy makes everything come out right." For instance, Robinson Crusoe cannot make ink. It is long before he succeeds well in his pipkins or pottery. Possibly here is a hint taken from DeFoe's own manufacture of drain-pipes and tiles. It is interesting, by the way, to know

that when, a few years ago, the site of his old factory was dug over and some broken tobaccopipes found, which may have been made there, the English laborers engaged were greatly delighted. They knew Robinson Crusoe as well as the boy does who reads this article.

Another blunder of Robinson Crusoe is his building his boat where he could not possibly launch it. How many of us in our own way have done something just like that! Lord Salisbury may find that boat next month if he sends out an officer who shall discover again this "uninhabited island at the mouth of the great river Oroonoque."—E. E. Hale.

One of the most marked features of the current literary movement is the unusually large number of volumes of short stories. Among these, two collections by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart make appeal for first attention. Both are composed of studies of the Arkansas environment, and of the wider, mellower world spread on the opposite side of the Father of Waters, which the author has made her milieu, and of which she writes with such exquisitetenderness and delicious humour. The sketches collected under the title Sonny made the reader laugh with a swelling heart when they appeared in the Century, and the effect of the whole is still stronger in book-form. The story of the life of an Arkansas boy, from his birth to his marriage, is told in the quaint language of his farmer father, yet it strikes the note of the universal. In Solomon Crow's Christmas there is no connecting link binding the stories together as in the smaller volumes, and several of the sketches, as in the case of "Little Mother Quackalina," are of a juvenile character. But the atmosphere is the same that has always enveloped Mrs. Stuart's work, and there is the same pervading sweetness of spirit and the same delicate humour always wavering on the narrow border between laughter and tears. - Bookman.

Miss White's recent book, "A Little Girl of Long Ago," I think is an ideal child's book, so dainty and bright, with its sweet, old-time flavor. It is one of the books that the grown-ups like as well as the children; it carries some of the grandmothers back to the happy days when they were little girls, sixty years ago. What a delight a dear, cosey grandmother is! Her "Once upon a time" and "When I was a little girl" are the signals for a general gathering about her to listen to one of her stories. It is one of the happy things in the child's story world that some of our best writers have told tales of those far-off times, and that the

pretty, quaint stories have found favor with the boys and girls; so we see them giving a loving welcome to Miss White's "When Molly was Six" and "A Little Girl of Long Ago."—Christian Register.

When two writers of marked ability in both literature and natural history unite to produce a work giving scope to their special talents, the public has reason to expect a masterpiece of its kind. In the "Citizen Bird" (Macmillan), by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright and Dr. Elliott Coues, this expectation is realized. Seldom is the plan of a book so admirably conceived and in every detail so excellently fulfilled. The volume is designed to win young people to a love of the birds, and presents its matter in the form of a story, which from beginning to end never falters in interest. One knows not whether most to applaud the ingenuity manifest in the varied scenes, the wit that enlivens them all, or the enticing manner in which information of a solid character is inserted in the narrative. Over a hundred birds are introduced, and their portraits are given in black and white by Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, a young arrist whose original and striking transcripts of bird-life are exciting mingled wonder and delight among ornithologists.—Dial.

Among recent gifts to the Library are a half dozen attractive little books published by D. C. Heath & Co.

Spears' "Leaves and Flowers" deals first with the former then with the latter, unfolding each subject in a simple systematic way. Common leaves and flowers have been chosen and the author strongly urges that the children see and handle the specimens, as without this all nature-study yields little fruit. The illustrations are good and a few pretty nature poems are given. This book would not be satisfactory as a supplementary reader, but is a good guide for the teacher.

Miss Bass, in her "Vegetable and Animal Life," has been particularly successful, far beyond the average writer of nature-books. She has humanized her material, often introducing the plants and animals as personages and allowing them to tell their own story. This certainly appeals to all children, and such books will be read with pleasure as well as profit.

In Miller's "My Saturday Bird Class" the study of familiar birds is taken up in a practical way, the pictures are good, the salient characteristics are well brought out and—best of all—strong sympathy for and interest in bird-life are created. The boys are urged not to kill the little feathery friends, nor destroy

their eggs, and the girls are cautioned against wearing birds' wings or, worse still, whole birds on their hats.

Kupfer's "Stories of Long Ago" and Firth's "Stories of Old Greece" are attractively gotten up. Very good reproductions of fine statues and pictures and well-chosen standard poems accompany the myths; but unfortunately the text of the latter is lacking in literary merit and the poetic quality so necessary to these myths.

The attempt so often made of late to bring within the vocabulary of children famous stories and beautiful poems is a mistake. This will never create and foster a taste for good reading.

The problem of providing suitable literature for young readers has been more nearly solved by Charles Eliot Norton in his Heart of Oak books. He has made selections from the masterpieces of the literature of the English-speaking race. He begins in his first book with the nursery rhymes and jingles, then passes on to the old fables, fairy tales, legends which have been told since the world was young. He lays great stress on the learning by heart of poetry, saying that poetry is one of the most efficient means of education of the moral sentiment, as well as of the intelligence. He concludes by saying: "The youth who shall become acquainted with the contents of these volumes will share in the common stock of the intellectual life of the race to which he belongs." Every one will be interested in looking through these books and reading the able preface.

#### SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

The men of science have begun to attack the cradle. For some time the nursery and the play-room have been subject to their attentions, and now the very citadel of babyhood is to be stormed. First came the folk-lorists, and laid their sacrilegious hands upon "Puss-in-Boots" and the "Sleeping Beauty'', showing that these stories contained we know not what marvelous indications as to the origin of mankind and the universality of particular beliefs. The next positions assaulted by science were the nursery-rhymes and the games such as "Here we go round the Mulberry Bush" and "Oranges and Lemons." Some of the jingles used by children were shown to have deep political and moral meanings; others, like the counting-out games, were exposed as the remains of dark and deadly incantations. "The cow that jumped over the Moon" is, we believe, asserted to be a piece of guosticism. "Ten Little Nigger boys" is a charm, probably against rheumatics. "Hickery Dickery Dock," though it sounds like nonsense, is composed in gipsy language,—a Romany lyric. But these were mere affairs of outposts. Mr. Buckman in the May number of the Nineteenth Century, has had the hardihood to march up to the very edge of the cradle and to allege that when our child's first accents break they are not delicious nonsense, sweet babblings of the tiny human brook, but a highly organized system of infantile Volapuk. Mr. Buckman in all seriousness parades before the reader's astonished eyes the essential words of the baby's vocabulary. "Ma," he tells us, is an urgent cry of attention. So we have ourselves gathered. "Ma," indeed, is so universal a word that even the lambs use it. "The lamb, greatly excited to make itself heard, says 'Ma,' while the mother (sheep), not moved by such strong feelings, answers 'ba'!" What the human mother answers when "not moved by such strong feelings" as her infant, we are not told by Mr. Buckman.

Literary gentlemen on the lookout for new colors for the verbal palette may get some startling effects out of the Meanwhile, we advise the men of science to be careful how they build their theories on the "mas," "bas," and "das" of knee-high infants. We have a strong belief ourselves that baby language is a purely artificial product of the nurses and mothers,—a tradition handed down by them, and not by the babies. If this is so, the nurses and mothers could change it if they would, and nothing is more likely than that they would do so if they saw the prattle of the cradle set forth in printed books. The nurses would only have to put their heads together to make "tatta" mean "good morning" everywhere from Chicago to Aberdeen.-Spectator.

#### PROSE AND POETRY FOR CHRISTMAS.

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### FAIRY TALES OF THE RACE.

Who told them first, the poet or the sage, These fairy tales that run from age to age? The children of the North and of the South Repeat them and repeat,—they are in every

Behold, they were not made as other songs; No one lone bard have they, but nameless throngs

In sundered lands have toiled upon the theme, Whose fabric from the loom flows perfect without seam:

A perfect whole, yet wrought by hands diverse; The shadowy warp from India or from Perse; Then, Greece gave beauty; Scandinavia left A changeful and a mystic light upon the west.

Thou simple child, pleased with thy fairy tale, Thou knowest not what truth it might unveil; For old it is as are those pictured scrolls That in Egyptian tombs shall serve returning souls.

-Edith M. Thomas.

#### MYTHOLOGY AND LEGENDS.

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Murray, A. S. Manual of mythology.	tainment; forty stories told by almond-
15	eyed folk actors in the romance of the
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and verse. 70	A great feature of the book are the 12
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of the knights of the Middle Ages. 70	tion.
It is a rich feast richly served.—Critic.	Raju, P. V. Ramaswami- The tales of 60
Scudder, H. E. The book of folk stories.	mandarins. 70
70	Chinese and Indian legends. A delight-
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tales re-written for very young children.	Paris and at a seal, or language country
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A good collection of the old tales of	70
8	



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— The princess Nobody. 70	Scudder, V. D. How the rain sprites were freed.
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Toto.	
Brimful of fun and cheerfulness.	TA AND
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Ruskin, J. The king of the Golden River.	
. 70	
. A Styrian legend.	

Scudder, H. E. Dream children. - Seven little people and their friends.

# Special Announcement

TO----

## Teachers and Pupils.

As is evident from this number, one of the chief aims of the Public Library Magazine is to widen and intensify the influence of the public library in popular education and to elevate the standard of young people's reading by pointing out to them and to parents and teachers the best books in all departments and for all ages.

In pursuance of this purpose we offer the following

#### PRIZES TO TEACHERS

for the best essays on 'Children's Reading' not to exceed one thousand words:

For the essay adjudged best of all	\$25
For the essay taking second rank	15
For the essay winning third prize	10

To encourage the thoughtful reading of the books recommended in our list of "Reading for the Young," we offer the following

#### PRIZES TO PUPILS:

To the pupil in the fifth grade (16 to 18 years) who submits the best criticism of

\$5, \$3 and \$2.

All essays are to be sent in by March 1st.

The competition is not limited to St. Louis. All teachers and pupils (in St. Louis or elsewhere) who subscribe for the Public Library Magazine are invited to compete. Those who have not yet subscribed must send in, with their essays, \$1 for a year's subscription. The prize essays are to belong to the Magazine.

#### THE BEST PRIZE

is the Magazine itself. In every intelligent family—especially in every family with children—it is worth five times its cost.

#### SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AND YOU ARE SURE TO WIN A FIRST PRIZE.

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SINGLE NUMBERS, 10 CENTS.

#### CHILDREN'S TASTE IN READING.

L AST spring the teachers in the public schools in this city were asked to submit the ten questions, which will be found below, to the children in their charge. Mr. Evans, principal of the Lafayette School, took an active interest in the plan, drew up the questions, and tabulated the answers. He says in his introduction to the report:

There is now a systematic effort making to elevate the literary taste of the children in this city. Superintendent Soldan has prepared a list of books suited to the different grades in the schools, which has been printed and is now on the desk of every teacher in the city.

The Public Library is working in the same direction, and it proposes to familiarize every child in the city with the Library and with good literature. It is circulating among the schools an excellent selection of books which, it is thought, the children will not be able to resist when placed in their hands. By this means they are to learn what the Library can offer them and that a book may be interesting and wholesome at the same time.

A test of the progress made along these lines would be to compare the present choice of the children with the preferences of children of the same age four or five years hence. The questions were asked of the children in the fifth to the eighth grades, inclusive. About 5,000 answers were sent, showing that the teachers were interested in the project. Leaving out the answers that were too crude to be useful, 3150 responses were tabulated. All will be rejoiced to see the subordinate place occupied by pernicious literature.

#### QUESTIONS.

- 1. What is your favorite book?
- 2. Who is your favorite author?
- 3. Which of his works do you like best?
- 4. What other authors do you like?
- 5. What is your favorite magazine or story paper?
- 6. What histories have you read?
- 7. What biographies have you read?
- 8. At what age did you read your first book and what was it?
- 9. Did you ever read nickel library stories?
- 10. Do you still like them?

#### ANSWERS.

#### I-FAVORITE BOOK.

Little Women	
Uncle Tom's Cabin	224
Robinson Crusoe	110
Grimm's Fairy Tales	98
Elsie Books	94
Old Fashioned Girl	74
Tom Sawyer	<b>62</b>
Under the Lilacs	58
David Copperfield	44
Boys of '76	42
Eight Cousins	40
Little Men	35
Oliver Twist	32
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Five Little Peppers	26
Redskin and Cowboy	25
Rose in Bloom	24
Jack Hazard	23
Little Lord Fauntleroy	23
Swiss Family Robinson	22
Six Girls	22
Count of Monte Cristo	22
Hans Brinker	22
Old Curiosity Shop	19
Peck's Bad Boy	19
Wide, Wide World	19
Huckleberry Finn	19
Arabian Nights	18
Tom Brown's Schooldays	
Black Beauty	18
Donald and Dorothy	. 18

Deerslayer	18	Young Adventurer	
Ben Hur	14	Three Musketeers	
Life of Washington	14	Out on the Pampas	
Ragged Dick	13	Mildred	
A World of Girls	12	Lion of the North	
Sweet Girl Graduates	10	King of the Golden River	
Jo's Boys	10	What Katy Did	
Frank on the Prairie	10	The Pathfinder	
Evangeline	10	Prisoner of Zenda	
Seven Little Sisters	9	Silver Pitchers	
Ivanhoe	9	Three Guardsmen	
Irving's Sketch Book	9	Tom Brown at Oxford	
Hoosier School Master	8	The Jucklins	
Robin Hood	8	The Colonel's Daughter	
Thaddeus of Warsaw	8	Ancient History	
Last Days of Pompeii	8	Rainy Day Book	
Scottish Chiefs	8	Little Red Riding Hood	. 3
St. Elmo	8	Gulliver's Travels	3
Jack and Jill	8	Alice in Wonderland	. 3
Eggleston's American History	8	Rough and Ready	. 3
Pilgrim's Progress	7	Adventures of a Country Boy	. 3
Tanglewood Tales	7	Bound in Honor	. 3
John Halifax	7	Beulah	. 3
Under Drake's Flag	7	Cab and Caboose	. 3
Hoosier Schoolboy	6	Campmates	3
Bible	6	Editha's Burglar	. 3
Facing Death	6	Facing the World	3
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Three Scouts	5	Martha Finley	76
Winning His Way	5	Harriet Beecher Stowe	73
Old Mamselle's Secret	5	Mark Twain	
Sara Crewe	5	Daniel De Foe	
Prince and Pauper	4	Horatio Alger	
Near to Nature's Heart	4	Washington Irving	
Child's History of England	4	Hans Christian Andersen	40
Jane Eyre	4	Grimm	
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea	4	Shakespeare	
By Pike and Dyke	4	Harry Castlemon	
With Wolfe in Canada	4	C. C. Coffin	
His One Fault	4	J. F. Cooper	
Around the World in 80 Days	4	Sir Walter Scott	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	L. T. Meade	
Boys of 1861		E. P. Roe	
Old Homestead	4		
Bird's Christmas Carol	4	Kirk Munroe	
Barriers Burned Away	4		
Tempest and Sunshine	4	Rosa N. Carey	
In Freedom's Cause	4	Jules Verne	
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Margaret Sidney	10	Rose in Bloom	18		
Frances H. Burnett	10	Nicholas Nickleby	18		
J. G. Whittier	9	Grimm's Fairy Tales	12		
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Mara L. Pratt	8	Pickwick Papers	11		
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Victor Hugo	4	A World of Girls	7		
Mrs. M. L. Molesworth	4	Last of the Mohicans	7		
Lucy Lillie	4	Two Arrows	6		
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Mrs. Alden (Pansy)	4	In the Heart of the Rockies	6		
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Jane Andrews	<b>3</b> ·	In the Reign of Terror	5		
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Anna Sewell	. 8	Tom Temple's Career	4		
Richard H. Davis	2	Little Lord Fauntleroy	4		
Capt. Marryat	2	Life of Washington	4		
The Duchess	2	Dog's Mission	4		
Chas. Kingsley	2	With Wolfe in Canada	4		
Robt. Louis Stevenson	2	Ragged Dick	4		
Miss Mulock	2	Lady of the Lake			
Andrew Lang	2	Scrooge and Marley	4		
John Milton	2	Not Like Other Girls	4		
G. W. Peck	2	Out on the Pampas	4		
Paul Du Chaillu	2	Dan the Newsboy	4		
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Golden Dave		Anderson's U. S. History	
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Scribner's		Bancroft's U. S. History	
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#### A CONSERVATIVE.

By Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

The garden beds I wandered by
One bright and cheerful morn,
When I found a new-fledged butterfly
A-sitting on a thorn—
A black and crimson butterfly,
All doleful and foriorn.

I thought that life could have no sting
To infant butterflies,
So I gazed on this unhappy thing
With wonder and surprise,
While sadly with his waving wing
He wiped his weeping eyes.

Said I, "What can the matter be?
Why weepest thou so sore?
With garden fair and sunlight free
And flowers in goodly store—",
But he only turned away from me
And burst into a roar.

Cried he, "My legs are thin and few Where once I had a swarm! Soft fussy fur—a joy to viewOnce kept my body warm!—
Before these flapping wing-things grew,
To hamper and deform!"

At that outrageous bug I shot
The fury of mine eye;
Said I, in scorn all burning hot,
In rage and anger high,
"You ignominious idiot!
Those wings are made to fly!"

"I do not want to fly," said he;
"I only want to squirm!"
And he drooped his wings dejectedly
But still his voice was firm;
"I do not want to be a fly!
I want to be a worm!"

O yesterday of unknown lack!
To-day of unknown bliss!
I left my fool in red and black;
The last I saw was this:
The creature madly climbing back
Into his chrysalis.

#### ADDITIONS FOR OCTOBER,

#### PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Buckley, J. M. History of Methodists in the U. S. 12a

The purpose of this volume is to distinguish Methodism from other forms of Protestant Christianity in the U. S.; to trace its origin and follow its development, explain the modifications which it has undergone, and to perform these functions for the different denominations into which, in the course of one hundred and thirty years, it has divided.—Preliminary.

Eucken, R. Lebensanschauungen der grossen Denker. 3

A unique study of the history of philosophy. It uses the problem of life, its meaning and its end, as the central thought and in a masterly manner gives to modern thinkers the solutions offered by Plato.—Deutsche Rundschau.

Independent. v. 48. 1896. Ref. 6b

#### MIND AND BODY.

Class 4a.

Cheiro, pseud. Cheiro's language of the hand.

Treats of palmistry as a science and offers many facts both medical and scientific to demonstrate that "as the hands are the servants of the system, so also all that affects the system affects them."

Fletcher, H. Happiness as found in forethought minus fearthought.

The contention of this book is that, with means already secured, there is a way to individual happiness, even under existing conditions; and also, that the present acceleration of progress, and certain already accomplished tests of possible industrial and economic reform coupled with an optimism that has for its motto, "All can be, and, there, shall be well," not only promise, but assure, to mankind, in a not remote future, equal opportunities for securing happiness by means altogether honest and altruistic.—Introd.

Podmore, F. Studies in psychical research.

The introduction explains the founding of the Society of Psychical Research and the attitude of the educated world in general towards problems of secondary consciousness. The author has already written a work on "Apparitions and thought transference".—Publisher's Weekly.

## SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

Central law journal. v. 44. Jan.-June, 1897. Ref. 19d

We have aimed to make this publication a practical law newspaper in the broadest sense rather than a critical review in the philosopical sense.—Editorial.

Forum. v. 23. Mar.-Aug., 1897. 17

Francisco, M. J. Municipal ownership: its fallacy. 26

Contains legal and editorial opinions, tables and cost of lights furnished by private companies and municipal plants.

Hazen, C. D. Contemporary Amer. opinion of the Fr. Revolution. (Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies in hist. and polit. science. Extra vol. 16.) 26a
An admirable account.—Lib. Bull., Springfield, Mass.

Harris, T. L. Trent affair. 28

Mr. Harris maintains that the seizure of Mason and Slidell by Capt. Wilkes was wrong in point of law, and he thinks that Mr. Seward should have placed the release of the captives on a broader ground than that of the omission of the captor to bring the vessel into port. His argument on this point is clear and forcible, and well worthy of consideration—Political Science Quarterly.

Kellogg, E. New monetary system. 30d Michigan. Insurance Bureau. Ann. rept. 1. 1870. Ref. 30a

Rand, McNally & Co. Chicago city railway directory and street number guide.

Ref. 30c

U. S. Com. on Boundary bet. Venezuela and British Guiana. Report and accompanying papers. v. 2-3. 1897. Ref. 28d v. 2. contains the Dutch transcripts

gathered in Europe.

The British extracts, drawn almost wholly from documents in British hands, scarcely touch the earliest history of the Guiana colonies, and give more attention to what was done in the colonies than to the acts and instructions of the Dutch Government.—Introductory note.

— Congress. Statutes at large. v. 29. Dec., 1895—Mar., 1897. Ref. 23a.

Contains also recent treaties, conventions and executive proclamations.

— Consular repts. v. 53. Commerce, manufactures, etc. nos. 196-199. Jan.-Apr., 1897. Ref. 30b

Filled with matter interesting to all classes of the community.

the manner of proceeding to obtain title to public lands under the homestead, desert land and other laws. Ref. 30c

----State Dept. Commercial relations of the U. S. with foreign countries. 1895-6, pts. 1-2. 2 v. Ref. 30b

Commercial Relations is wholly distinct from the regular monthly publication, Consular Reports, the latter dealing with current subjects of importance, while Commercial Relations deals only with annual reports and statistics. - Explana-

#### POLITICAL MANUALS.

Class Ref. 26c.

Missouri. Sec. of State. Official manual. 1889-90.

All who are interested in political or State matters, will find Secretary Lessucur's book both interesting and handy for ready reference. To those who are not posted in politics, the matter under the heading of "Biographical Sketches" will furnish much curious and astounding information as to the educational status of the large majority of our civil officers. –Hesperian.

- U. S. Congressional directory. 46th Cong., 1st-2d Sess.-47th Cong., 1st Sess. 1879-81.
  - Interior Dept. Official register. 1893. 2 v.

A list of the officers and employés in the civil, military and naval service on the 1st of July, 1893; together with a list of vessels belonging to the U. S.

#### U. S. CONGRESS. ANNALS. Class Ref. 27a.

- U. S. 54th Cong., 1st Sess. Index to the subjects of the docs, and repts, and to the committees, senators and representatives presenting them.
- 2d Sess. 1896-97. Congressional record. v. 29, pt. 8 and index. 2 v. 52d Cong., 1st Sess. 1891-92. House. Misc. docs. v. 50, pt. 14, 16. 2 v.

Repts. of the census on crime, pauperism and benevolence and on insane, feeble-minded, deaf, dumb and blind.

- -- 2d Sess. 1892-93. House. Exec. docs. v. 30.
- 53d Cong., 1st Sess. 1893. Senate. Exec. docs.
- ---- 2d Sess. 1898-4. House. Exec. docs. v. 26.
- Misc. docs. v. 1, 24, 26, 37, pt. 4, 40. Repts. of committees. v. 1,
- 2, 4. 3 v. - Senate. Exec. docs. v. 1.
- 4. 2v.
- Misc. docs. v. 1, 5. 2 v.
- Repts. of committees v. 1, 9-10, 12-14. 6 v.

- 53d Cong., 3d Sess. 1894-95. House. Exec. docs. v. 32-33. 2 v.
  - Misc. dòcs. v. 4.
- Senate. Exec. docs.
- 5. 2 v. Misc. docs. v. 2.
- Repts. v. 1.
- 54th Cong., 2d Sess. 1896-97. Senate. Journal.

#### LEGISLATIVE ANNALS: STATES, CITIES.

Class Ref. 27b.

Baltimore. Mayor. Mayor's message with the repts. of the city officers. 1896.

New Jersey. Gen. Assem. Minutes of votes and proceedings. Sess. 115. 1891. - Senate. Journal. Sess. 115. 1891.

New York. (State) Legislature. Docs. of the Senate. Sess. 118. 1895. v. 8, 14-16. 5 v.

- Sess. 119. 1896. v. 6, 9, 11. 8 v.
- Journal of the Senate. Sess. 119. 1896. 2 v.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Bowmaker, E. The housing of the working classes.

Belongs to the 'Social science series,' a series of unequal merit, in which some valuable books and some poor ones have appeared. The fact that a book belongs to this series does not guarantee its merit. This book is well spoken of.—Library Journal.

Buecher, C. Frauenfrage im Mittelalter. 29m

Chance, W. The better administration of the poor law. 29i

The author desires to emphasise the fact that the book does not advocate the immediate abolition of out-door relief, but merely its restriction, with a view to its virtual abolition.—Preface.

Freemasons. Iowa. Annals of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. v. 15. 1896-97.

Ref. 29d2

Contains the journal of proceedings, statistics, b sketches, etc. biographical and historical

Mass. Comm'r. of Prisons. Report. 16-17. 1887-88. Ref. 29c

Michigan. State Bd. of Corrections and Charities. Biennial rept. 18th. 1895-6.

Ref. 29a1

The board obtained from the institutions uniform statements, which gave, quite in detail, the expenditures for current expenses for the calendar year 1895, and estimated needs for like expenses for 1897 and 1898.

New York (State) Reformatory at Elmira. Yearbook. 21. 1895-96.

Ref. 29c

Contains the annual report of the Board of Managers.

U. S. Dept. of Labor. Bulletins. Nos. 1-10. Nov., 1895-May, 1897.

Rei. 29g

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class 30.

Buecher, K. Entstehung der Volkswirtschaft.

Six lectures on the development and progress of political economy in a natural and systematic manner.

Hawaii. Dept. of Foreign Affairs. Hawalian Islands; their resources, agricultural, commercial and financial.

Compiled for the purpose of giving information to those intending to invest in the industries of the Hawaiian Islands.

Illinois. Bureau of Statistics. Annual rept. 15. 1896. Ref. Coal in Illinois.

Kansas. Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Annual rept. 12, 1896. Ref.

The investigations of this department for the past year have been made with great care and zealous effort to present the best possible compilation of facts and information relative to Kansas industrial and labor affairs.—Wm. G. Bird, Com'r.

New York. (State) Factory Inspectors.
Annual rept. 11. 1896. Ref.

"Contains in detail the work of the officers of this department . . . relating to the work of inspection and the enforcement of the laws applying to all manufactories, bakeshops and mines which have been visited by the deputy inspectors."

#### EDUCATION.

Geiger, L. Ursprung und Entwickelung der Menschlichen Sprache und Vernunft.

Attempts to show that the highest thing on earth, with which man is concerned, is Reason. It is not everlasting, but like the Earth and life itself, has a beginning and an ending.

Kindergarten magazine. v. 5-7, 9. 1892-97. 31c

Historical record of the Kindergarten movement.

Milwaukee. School Board. Ann. rept. 26. 1885. Ref 31a3

N. H. Bd. of Educ. Annual rept. upon the com. schools. 10-11. 1856-57.

Ref. 31a3

School and home. v. 14. 1896-97.

Ref. 31c

A journal designed for teachers and parents.

#### EDUCATIONAL REPORTS.

Class Ref. 31a2.

Dartmouth College. Catalogue of the officers and students. 1845-67, 79-97.

Dartmouth College is the outgrowth of a school which the Reverend Eleazar Wheelock opened in his home at Lebanon, Conn., December 18th, 1754, for the Christian education of Indian youth. The school, however, was known as Moor's Indian Charity School, so named from Joshua Moor, who in the following year contributed a house and two acres of land. In 1764 thirty scholars were in attendance, of whom about one-half were English students, preparing to serve as missionaries to the Indians.—Hist. Sketch.

Leland Stanford Junior Univ. Annual register. 1-6, 1891-97.

The object of the University, as stated in its charter, is "to qualify students for personal success and direct usefulness in life," and its purposes "to promote the public welfare by exercising an influence in behalf of humanity and civilization, teaching the blessings of liberty regulated by law, and inculcating reverence for the great principles of government as derived from the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

University of the State of Mo. Report of the Curator. 1871, 78-74.

## NATURAL SCIENCES AND USEFUL ARTS.

Electrical review. v. 29. July-Dec., 1896. Ref. 43

The oldest electrical weekly in the U. S. Electrical world. v. 28. July-Dec., 1896.

A weekly review of current progress in electricity and its practical applications.

Gibson, W. H. My studio neighbors.

Eight papers telling of the curious and eccentric habits of various birds, bugs, wasps, and beetles; and describing certain flowers, especially a few native orchids; they are based upon the personal observation of the author.—Publisher's Weekly.

Missouri Botanical Garden. Annual rept. 8. 1896. Ref. 49

The tornado of May 27th caused great damage to many buildings belonging to the Board, as much of its property was located directly in the path of the storm, and 58 buildings were damaged in amounts ranging from \$5.00 to \$2,000.00 each, and \$7,946.06 was expended in restoring these

buildings to their original condition. The Garden suffered severely by the destruction of trees, shrubs and damage to buildings and plant houses, necessitating an expenditure of \$4,479.36 for labor and material.—R. J. Lackland.

Swift, R. B. Who invented the reaper?

61a

A reply to "Overlooked pages in reaper history."

Trelease, W. Botanical observations in the Azores. 49a

From the 8th annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

U. S. Fish Comm'n. Bulletin. v. 16. 1896.

Ref. 63d
— Marine Hospital Service. Annual rept.
of the Supervising Surgeon General. 1895.

Ref. 53c

Surgeon General. Manual of the medical dept. Ref. 53c

#### SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 35a.

Nature; a weekly illus. journal of science. v. 55. 1896-7.

Scientific American. v. 76. Jan.-June, 1897.

An illustrated ournal of art, science and mechanics.

Scientific American supl. v. 43. Jan.-June, 1897.

U. S. National Museum. Proceedings. v. 18. 1895.

The importance to science of prompt publication of descriptions of this material led to the establishment, in 1878, of the present series of publications, . . . the distinguishing peculiarity of which is that the articles are published in pamphlet form as fast as completed, and in advance of the bound volume.—S. P. Langley.

#### ENGINEERING.

Class Ref. 40.

Engineer. v. 32. July-Dec., 1896.

Filled with matter interesting not only to the engineer, but to the casual reader as well.

Engineering. v. 62. July-Dec., 1896.

Engineering and building record and the sanitary engineer. v. 34. June-Nov., 1896.

Intended for engineers, architects, contractors, mechanics and municipal officers.

Engineering and mining journal. v. 62. July-Dec., 1896.

Engineering news and Amer. railway journal. v. 36-37. July, 1896-June, 1897.

#### MILITARY ARTS.

Longridge, J. A. Progress of artillery.
Naval guns. 60a

U. S. War Dept. Drill regulations for cavalry. 1896. Ref. 60c Revised.

—Drill regulations for light artillery.

1896. Ref. 60d

Revised.

#### BUILDING.

Class Ref. 61b.

American architect and building news. v. 53. July-Sept., 1896.

California architect and building news. v. 16-17. 1895-96.

A monthly journal devoted to the architectural interests of the Pacific coast.

Inland architect and news record. v. 27-28. Feb. 1896-Jan. 1897.

Published monthly.

#### LOCOMOTION AND TRANS-PORT.

Class 62c.

Minnesota. Railroad and Warehouse Comm'n. Annual rept. 1896. Ref. "There is practically no increase in the railroad mileage of this State to be recorded this year."

Rand, McNally & Co. Official railway guide and hand book. 1890. Ref. U. S. Bureau of Navigation. Annual list

of merchant vessels of the U.S. 28. 1896.

Also lists and distinguishing signals of the U. S. N., Mississippi and Missouri River commissions, etc.

--- Interstate Commerce Comm'n. Annual rept. on the statistics of railways. 8. 1894-95. Ref.

The map showing the boundaries of the territorial groups, which have been adopted for the purpose of localizing railway statistics in the U.S., will be found facing the title-page of this report. All statistics are presented by territorial groups, except those pertaining to the General Balance Sheet of carriers.—H. C. Adams.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Class Ref. 63b.

Brooklyn. Board of Comm'rs of Prospect Park. Annual rept. 8. 1868.

Cultivator and country gentleman. v. 61. 1896.

Devoted to all departments of rural and domestic economy.

Garden and forest. v. 9. 1896.

A journal of horticulture, landscape art and forestry.

Indiana. State Bd. of Agric. Ann. rept. 44-45. 1894-96.

Including the proceedings of the annual meeting, 1896; reports of county and district societies, state meetings of dairy associations, swine breeding, wool growers, poultry association, bee-keepers, farmers' institutes, statistics on vegetables and cereals, and table of commercial fertilizers.

New Jersey. Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual rept. 11-12. 1890-91. —Bd. of Agriculture. Annual rept. 18-19. 1890-92.

Orange Judd farmer. July-Dec., 1896.

Central edition of the American agriculturist.

U. S. Office of Experiment Stations. Dept. of Agric. Bulletin. 17-26.

Although the material of these publications is neither entirely new nor thoroughly up-to-date, the bulletins are of value in that they reach a number of persons who would not otherwise be interested in the subjects with which they deal.

#### FINE ARTS.

Art journal. v. 48. 1896. Ref. 65

Decorator and furnisher. v. 27-28. Oct.
'95-Sept. '96. Ref. 65g

An attractive home magazine.

Ernst, K. Kinder-Theater; dramatisierte Märchen, Lustspiele und lebende Bilder für die fröhliche Jugend. v. 2. 67d2

Junghaendel, M. Baukunst Spaniens; Nachtrag von P. de Madrazo. Ref. 65a New York dramatic news. v. 5-6. 1896.

Ref. 66b
Full of interesting stories relating to the stage.

#### ENGLISH POETRY.

Meredith, G. Selected poems. 67b

Not since Shakespeare has England produced a man with so extraordinary a gift of poetic expression.—I. Zangwill, in Pall Mall Magazine.

Miles, A. H., ed. Poets and poetry of the century. v. 10. Sacred, moral and religious verse.

In this volume Mr. Miles brings his useful and compendious anthology of the verse of the century to a close. . . . As this is the last of his ten volumes, Mr. Miles dedicates an appendix to writers, not

by any means religious, whom he had accidentally omitted in the course of his previous investigations. . . A final index shows that Mr. Miles . . . has brought to hand, first and last, not fewer than four hundred and fifty bards. He has shown so enthusiastic a care in research, that we have been tempted to see who he can possibly have omitted, and we have found a few names, none of them quite contemptible, who might with advantage be added to a future edition.—

Saturday Review.

Streamer, V., comp. Voices of doubt and trust. 67

The selection has been well made, and the volume includes several score of poems, mostly by true poets and thinkers.—Outlook.

#### ENGLISH NOVELS AND TRANS-LATIONS.

Class 69b.

Allen, G. African millionaire.

An exciting story.

Catherwood, Mrs. M. (H.) Days of Jeanne d'Arc.

Hardly can one believe that the words are not in black letter upon vellum! Mrs. Catherwood has done more than merely to revive for us the real Pucelle d'Orleans, living, breathing, and inspired.—Bookman.

Crawford, F. M. Corleone; a tale of Sicily.

We should claim for him the very highest [rank] had he never written anything but *Corleone*. . . Of absorbing interest.—*Bookman*.

Ford, P. L. Story of an untold love.

Not the author's best work. The story is improbable and drags, notwithstanding Mr. Ford's skill in construction and charm of expression.

Kingsley, F. M. Prisoners of the sea; a romance of the 17th century.

The novel is more remarkable for its spirited description of sea life than for clear character drawing. The author's style is a pleasant one.—Outlook.

Kirk, Mrs. E. W. (O.) Revolt of a daughter.

A very readable novel, written with practiced skill, marked by bright and varied conversation, refined in tone, and every way worthy to follow the series of excellent novels for which we are indebted to Mrs. Kirk.

Kipling, R. "Captains courageous"; a story of the Grand Banks.

TO OPIUM HABITUES: If you were guaranteed a thorough and complete cure of the Morphine, Opium or Cocaine Habit within a week without the slightest pain or bad results, would you investigate it? Recent science has placed this in your reach. Call or write. Confidential. F. V. WESTFALL, M. D., 810 Olive St., Rooms 503 and 504.

The most vivid picture of the sea toilers of New England which this generation has known.—Boston Fournal.

Kipling's powers of description are

Kipling's powers of description are brought into play and are here seen at their best--Post-Express, Rochester.

Macdonald, G. Salted with fire; # story of a minister.

Treated with a dispassionate freedom of analysis, which, while it may remind some readers rather of the surgeon's scalpel than of the chisel of the artist, is assuredly in accordance with the principle which we have endeavored to establish.—

Bookman.

#### Merriman, H.S. In Kedar's tents.

The author of "The Sowers," although not quite sure in his literary skill, knows how to tell a story in a very interesting fashion. This latest tale is one of adventure, pure and simple—the kind of a story which one does not lay down willingly when he has once begun to read it.—Outlook.

Mitchell, S. W. Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker, sometime Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of His Excellency Gen. Washington. 2 v.

I do not recall any American novel of a semi-historical character which is at once so intricate in its disclosures of manners and men, so courageous in dealing purely with historic figures, and so full of vitality, variety, and charm.—Hamilton W. Mabie.

#### Nordau, M. S. Drones must die.

If the distinguished author of "Degeneration" gained fame of one kind from that extraordinary work of sociology, he will assuredly gain another fame, and, we believe, a more lasting one, from this truly noble work of fiction.

#### Reid, C., pseud. Man of the family.

The old plot of a girl disguising herself as a man and forming a friendship with a young man who immediately falls in love with her when her sex is discovered.

#### Russell, W. C. Two captains.

Another of his interesting, exciting sea stories. There is enough movement and plot to satisfy the oldest or the newest school of novel readers.

Seawell, M. E. History of the Lady Betty Stair.

There is, we suppose, some historical basis for the tale, which is in part placed at Holyrood after the outbreak of the French Revolution, and in part follows the campaigns of Napoleon.—Outlook.

Stevenson, R. L. B. St. Ives; being the adventures of a French prisoner in England.

St. Ives is a story of action and adventure in the author's most bouyant and stirring manner, and was all finished but some three chapters, for which Mr. Stevenson's notes were so complete that Mr.

Quiller-Couch has put the conclusion of the story into the form which it was known that Mr. Stevenson intended.

Townsend, E. W. Near a whole city full. Stories introducing familiar types, and dealing with both the humorous and pathetic sides of New York City's bohemian life.—Publisher's Weekly.

#### GERMAN NOVELS AND TRANS-LATIONS.

#### Class 69c.

#### Baerlein, J. Chevalier de Chamilly.

A fascinating romance of the time of Louis XIV., in which beside the chevalier the famous Louise de la Vallière figures prominently.—Ueber Land und Meer.

--- Von Feldkirch bis Gaëta.

#### Brewitz, E. v. Vergiftete Pfeile.

The sensational theme of anonymous letters, which produce their malevolent effect even in the highest circles, is here made the basis of an unusually interesting story.—Ueber Land and Meer.

Byr, R. Wozu.

Eckstein, E. Moench vom Aventin.

Erhard, E. Fragezeichen.

--- Im Spiegel.

- Meerweibchen.

--- Rose vom Haff.
Eschstruth, N. v. Jung gefreit.

A humorous story depicting the development of a capricious young girl, who leads an aimless life, into that of a worthy woman.

Godin, A., pseud. Schicksale.

A characteristic narrative, full of dramatic action.

Heimburg, W., pseud. Erzählungen.

--- Um fremde Schuld.

Jensen, W. Fragmente. 2 v.

Jokai, M. Die weisse Rose; historischer Roman.

All of this versatile author's books [are] extremely animated, and crammed with picturesque incidents.—Dial.

#### Klinckowström, A. v. Fremde.

--- Weltkinder.

This novel handles one of the social problems of the day in a dramatic and interesting style.

#### Lie, J. L. E. Drauf los!

The third place [in Norwegian literature] would unquestionably be occupied by jonas Lie.—Bookman.

-- Niobe.

Megede, J. R. z. Kismet.—Frühlingstage in St. Surin.—Schloss Tombrowska.

Lively diction, dramatic construction and clearly defined, ingeniously shaded characterization make this novel very interesting and commendable.—*Ueber Land* und Meer. Meinhardt, A. Leben ist golden.

Ortmann, R. Schatten der Vergangenheit.

The author has again shown his unusual talent for narrative, his brilliant technique; but it is the artistic mastery of a truly tragic conception that gives merit to this novel. Peculiarly brilliant characteristic sketches of society alternate with charming country idyls, which waft to us a breath of deep, yet healthy solitude.—
Deutsche Revue.

Rosegger, P. K. Das ewige Licht. Samarow, G., pseud. Krieg oder Frieden; Zeitroman.

Suttner, B. v. Einsam und arm. Voss, R. Juliane.

#### JUVENILE LITERATURE (ENGLISH.)

Class 70.

Arabian nights. Stories from the Arabian nights; ed. by M. Clarke.

There is, perhaps, no other book of stories in existence which has afforded so much entertainment and delight to so many readers, old and young.—Introd.

Baldwin, J. Old Greek stories.

I have here attempted to tell a few stories of Jupiter and his mighty company and some of the old Greek heroes, simply as stories, nothing more. I have carefully avoided every suggestion of interpretation.—Pref.

- Old stories of the East.

There is no good reason why children in the day school should not read these old stories of the East with as much freedom and with as eager zest as they peruse the classic myths of Greece or the ever charming tales with which the world of modern fiction abounds.

In the present volume it has been the aim of the author to retell these stories from a literary standpoint, and in exactly the same manner as he would retell other stories pertaining to the infancy of the human race.—Pref.

Bennett, J. Master Skylark: a story of Shakespeare's time.

Is vastly superior to the average story for young people, both in the charm of its subject and in distinction of style.—
Outlook.

Brooks, E. S. Century book of the Amer. revolution; the story of the pilgrimage of a party of young people to the battle-fields.

I take pleasure in commending the volume both in its scope and execution.—Chauncey M. Depew.

Carpenter, F. G. Asia.

This Asiatic reader is, to a large extent, the result of the original researches of the author during a two years' stay in different parts of Asia, whence he has recently returned. Many of the descriptions in the book were written on the ground, amid the scenes described, and a large part of the illustrations are from photographs taken by the author.—Pref.

Chatterbox. 1897.

Church, A. J. Lords of the world.

A story of the fall of Carthage and

Clark, I. Will Shakespeare's little lad.

A story of life at Stratford in Shakespeare's day. The characters are the poet's family, the chief figure being little Hamnet, the youngest born.—Publisher's Weekly.

Clarke, M. Story of Troy.

A story of brave warriors and heroes of 3000 years ago, about whose exploits the greatest poets and historians of ancient times have written.—Introd.

Crosby, W. E. Our little book for little folks.

The lessons are made easy and attractive by the beautiful pictures, many of which, in mere outline, can he copied by the children, by the large, plain script, and by a simple series of drawing lessons, beginning with straight lines and ending in common forms. The last part of the book contains pleasant stories and poems, to be read and reread, by the teacher to the children, who will, in time, follow the reading in their books, and later, will be able to read for themselves, the same lessons.—Introd.

De Foe, D. Life and adventures of Robinson Crusoe; ed. by K. Stephens.

In order to adapt this book to school purposes, the story is divided into short chapters, long sentences are split up into shorter ones,—by punctuation, for the most,—antiquated expressions are either explained in footnotes or replaced by their modern equivalents, and a number of unessential passages are omitted, as well as most of Crusoe's adventures after leaving the island. De Foe's work, however, is otherwise unaltered, and retains all the essential characteristics of the first edition of 1719.—Pref.

Dodge, Mrs. M. E. (M.) comp. New baby world; stories, rhymes and pictures for little folks. comp. fr. St. Nicholas.

The book embraces the work of many popular writers, and there are pictures on every page.

PATENTS.—HIGDON, LONGAN & HIGDON, Attorneys, Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis. We have list of all patents relating to applied mechanics, electrical appliances, compressed air, Hydraulic and kindred devices.

Firth, E. M. Stories of old Greece.

"Oh myths of ancient days, when earth and air,

And water teemed with visions wonderous fair,

And loveliest spirits! Ne'er shall knowledge bold

Wrest from your ashes the sweet charm you hold."

Frost, W. H. Knights of the Round Table; stories of King Arthur and the Holy Grail.

Guerber, H. A. A story of the chosen people.

Not the least attempt has been made to dwell upon the strictly religious side of the subject, for, owing to the mixed population in our large cities and schools, such an attempt would be impracticable. The sole aim of this very elementary work is to familiarize children, be they of Jewish, Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Freethinker parentage, with the outline of the story contained in the Old Testament, so that they can understand the allusions which appear even in juvenile literature, and can look with intelligent appreciation upon the reproductions of works of art which are now to be found in nearly all our books and magazines.—Pref.

-Story of the Greeks.

Made up principally of stories about persons.—Pref.

-Story of the Romans.

The writer has not only told the main facts of Roman history, but has woven in the narrative many of the mythical and picturesque tales which, however untrue, form an important part of classical history, literature, and art.—Pref.

Hall, E. K. Adventures in Toyland.

Tells the story of a little girl who had the good fortune to have an aunt who kept a toy-shop.—Outlook.

Harland, M., pseud. Old-field school-girl.

Not only gives a faithful representation of the Virginian life of half a century ago, but presents in a clever and humorous way several typical characters worth knowing.

—Outlook.

Harris, J. C. Aaron in the wildwoods.

Completes the personal history of Aaron, and gives (incidentally but intimately) a description of night life on a southern plantation.—Pub. Wkly.

Henty, G. A. March on London; being a story of Wat Tyler's insurrection.

----With Moore at Corunna.

Holbrook, F. 'Round the year in myth and song.

This is intended as a reading book for third and fourth grade pupils.—Pref.

Kelly, Mrs. M. A. B. Short stories of our shy neighbors.

It has been my aim in arranging the lessons for this volume to select chiefly such subjects, in the study of zoölogy, as treat of the most familiar objects to be met with in every-day life.—Pref.

Kupfer, G. H. Stories of long ago in a new dress.

I have the use of an undue number of proper names,—those stumbling-blocks in the pathway of the young reader. Just enough have been given to hold the reader's interest and to make him familiar with the chief characters in the mythical play,—characters that he will meet again and again in literature and art.—Pref.

Le Baron, G. Queer Janet.

A bright story of happy Christmas times. The story of an unselfish little girl who had wealth, and what she did for a group of poor children.—Outlook.

Leighton, R. Golden Galleon; a narr. of Gilbert Oglander in the great sea-fight off Flores, on board her majesty's ship the Revenge.

Time of Queen Elizabeth.

Lippmann, J. M. Miss Wild-fire; a story for girls.

A story of unusual interest and one which will charm youthful and adult readers alike.—Phil. Times.

Marshall, Mrs. C. L. Girl ranchers of the San Coulee.

The family of a broken-down inventor buys a deserted ranch in California. The adventures of the two daughters and their aunt in caring for the sheep give the interest of the story.

Miller, M. My Saturday bird class.

It is with the wish that the experiences related may inspire others to try the plan outlined in these pages of interesting children in the study of nature, that this journal of My Saturday Bird Class is published.—Pref.

Munroe, K. With Crockett and Bowie; or; Fighting for the Lone Star flag; a tale of Texas.

Concludes the "White Conquerer series."

Nibelungen Lied, Das. Story of the Rhinegold; told for young people by A. A. Chapin.

Contains 4 operas of Wagner's "Nibe lungen Ring."

Richards, Mrs. L. E. (H.) Three Margarets.

Saunders, M. King of the park.

A story which teaches kindness to cats. Shelton, W. H. Last three soldiers.

An entertaining story of the Civil War. Three Union soldiers stationed on a mountain top in the South are made to believe that the victory has been gained by the armies of the Confederacy. In their despair they give up all communica-

tion with the world until driven by lack of food to seek assistance from a settlement below.

Spear, M. A. Leaves and flowers; or, Plant studies for young readers.

"The study of botany becomes more and more interesting the more we learn of it, and affords a constant and unalloyed intellectual gratification." – Gray.

Tomlinson, E. T. Guarding the border; or, The boys of the Great Lakes.

On the Great Lakes, the scene of this story, the situation was remarkable [during the war of 1812], in that almost no engagements took place, although each side was fairly well equipped with war vessels. As one quaint writer has put it, "The British and the Americans just built frigates at each other, and called it square."

Van Bergen, R. Story of Japan.

Mr. Van Bergen's position as a teacher in the Noble's School in Tokyo, and his knowledge of Dutch and Japanese, make this a trustworthy sketch of the history of Japan, and it is rendered attractive by a good many characteristic anecdotes and classic stories.—Nation.

#### LITERARY HISTORY.

Mitchell, D. G. English lands, letters and kings. v. 4. 77b

The later Georges to Victoria.

Tyler, M. C. Literary hist. of the Amer. revolution. v. 2. 1776-83. 77a

Its chief aim is to trace the development of the Revolutionary struggle.

Warner, C. D., and others, eds. Library of the world's best lit. v. 17-20. Greeley-Holberg. Ref. 77

A kind of universal reading book for all ages and tastes. The selections, so far as possible, are complete in themselves, so that one loses the sense of fragmentariness which is often produced by such a selection; and the selections from each individual author are so made as to present the different sides of his skill, and, so far as possible, to give an adequate illustration of his genius. . . . A special feature which will commend itself to readers and students is the series of indexes which make the contents of the set of books readily accessible under the head of authors, or separate works, or topics.—Outlook.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Judge. v. 81-82. July, 1896-June, 1897. Ref. 72c

Pittenger, W. Toasts and form of public address. 73

It is not intended to give rules or directions for the order of drinking or feasting. That field is fully occupied. But the custom of making addresses at the close of a feast has been so thoroughly established, and so frequent are these occasions, that a gentleman is not fully equipped for a place in society, if he cannot gracefully offer or respond to a toast, or preside at a gathering where toasts or other forms of after-dinner speaking are expected. It is the aim of this manual to help the beginner in this field.—Introd.

Puck. v. 40. Aug., 1896-Feb., 1897.

Ref. 72c

Sears, L. Occasional address; its composition and lit. 73

"Do you think that you could speak yourself if there were a necessity, and if the council were to choose you? And what would you be able to say if you had to speak?"—The Menexenus of Plato.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIBRARY ECONOMY.

Campbell, F. Theory of bibliography.

The main purpose of this book is to prove the necessity for recording the existence of national literature by the state.

Small, H., comp. Handbook of the new library of congress. Ref. 78a

An attractive and timely pamphlet. [Includes] an essay on the "Architecture, Sculpture and Painting" of the Library by Mr. Charles Coffin, and a paper on "The Function of a National Library" by Mr. A. R. Spofford. The pamphlet is well provided with illustrations.—Dial.

U. S. Bureau of Education. Public, society and school libraries in the U. S., with library statistics and legislation of the different States. Ref. 78a

Chapters from the report of the Commissioner of Education.

#### LIBRARY REPORTS.

Class Ref. 78a1.

Kansas. State Library. Biennial rept. of the Librarian. 10. 1894-1896.

The Library contains 34,816 books and pamphlets.

Mass. Library. Rept. of the Lib'n, 1887, 91, and ann. supplement to the general catalogue, 8, 12.

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U. S. Bureau of Education. Statistics of libraries and library legislation in the U. S. 78a

From the report of the Commissioner of Education, 1895-96.

#### TRAVELS IN THE U.S.

Class 83c.

Collis, Mrs. S. M. Woman's trip to Alaska; an account of a voyage through the inland seas of the Sitkan archipelago in 1890.

My sole object is to put on paper, for the benefit of others, the impressions made upon me by the voyage, and to explain how this delightful excursion can be enjoyed without the slightest fatigue or discomfort, and at a trifling expense.— Pref.

Dall, W. H. Alaska and its resources.

Still remains the standard work on the terr. and the first to be consulted.—Bost. Pub. Lib. Bull.

Keim, De B. R. Washington; a sightseer's guide. 1892.

Official guide to the Klondyke country and the gold fields of Alaska.

Specially prepared for the use of intending gold-seekers.—Pub. Notice.

Schwatka, F. Summer in Alaska; an expedition along the great Yukon river.

#### CIVIL HISTORY.

Hehn, V. Salz. 89

Traces the part salt has played in the march of civilization, what it has done to stimulate commerce, its use as an emblem of hospitality, etc.

Jesuit relations and allied documents.

Quebec, Hurons, Cape Breton, 1634-36. Phillippson, M. Ein Ministerium, etc.

94b

This great work of the celebrated historian places before us the political history of the 16th century. The central figure is Philip, but the background glitters with the courts of Elizabeth and Kaiser Rudolf, of Pope Gregory the XIII. and of Margaret and Alexander of Parma, all thrown into strong relief by the shadows of the Reformation.

Sybel, H. v. Geschichte der Revolutionszeit von 1789-1795. 5 v. 94

One of the most respected of German historians; a pupil of Ranke, and no unworthy follower of his great teacher. This history of the revolution ends with the dissolution of the National Convention.—C. K. Adams, Manual of hist. lit.

Taylor, H. O. Ancient ideals. 89c His reflections are always judicious and to the point; . . . the work is deserving of high praise, and it will certainly engage the attention of all who are interested in studying the intellectual and moral progress of mankind.—The Scotsman.

#### HISTORY OF THE U. S.

New Jersey. Historical Soc. Documents rel. to the colonial hist. of the State of N. J. v. 19. Ref. 91d

Contains an account of early Amer. newspapers in Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and New Hampshire.

U. S. Secretary of War. War of the Rebellion. v. 50, pt. 2. Ref. 91c

Correspondence, orders, and returns relating to operations on the Pacific coast, July 1, 1862-June 80, 1865.

Williams, G. F. Memorial war book; fr. hist. records and narratives of the men who served in the War of the Rebellion.

Ref. 91c

Reproduced largely from photographs taken by the U. S. government photographers, M. B. Brady and Alexander Gardner.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Dictionary of national biog. v. 52.

Ref. 97a

Down to the end of the present century the "Dictionary" will, it is hoped, provide a record of national biography that will be exhaustive at all points.

English painters of the Georgian era; Hogarth to Turner. 97

First appeared in monthly parts in The Picture Gallery.

Tifft, Mrs. M. E. (M.), comp. A partial record of the descendants of John Tefft, Portsmouth, R. I., and the nearly complete record of the descendants of John Tifft, Nassau, N. Y. Ref. 97c

The record, though incomplete, represents a great deal of labor and study, and is the result of extended examinations of town histories, various family records and genealogies, and also extensive correspondence with the numerous descendants of John Tifft.—Introd.

#### LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS.

Class 97b.

Farrar, F. W. Men I have known.

Dean Farrar, from his position, has naturally been brought into contact with most of the great men of the Victorian era. . . . The book is full of anecdotes and characteristic glimpses of almost every eminent man who has been distinguished for any specialty during the past half century.—Pub. Weekly.

Gardiner, S. R. Cromwell's place in hist.

Dr. Gardiner embodies his lectures in a wonderfully lucid, clear, clean-cut, and torcible tongue. His estimate of Cromwell is well-balanced and eminently just, though not identical with some other writers. "It is time for us to regard him as he really was, with all his physical and moral audacity, with all his tenderness and spiritual yearnings, in the world of action what Shakespeare was in the world of thought, the greatest, because the most typical, Englishman."—Dial.

Humphreys, M. G. Catherine Schuyler.

Through the position of her own family and as the wife of General Philip Schuyler, she is a representative figure among the women of the Dutch Colony and the matrons of the Revolution.—

Pref.

Pratt, E. F. Phinehas Pratt and some of his descendants. Ref.

But a limited edition has been printed for private circulation.—Prelude.

Rupp, G. P., ed. Statue of Stephen Girard; records of its erection and unveiling; 1897. Ref.

Through the beneficence of one man the world has been the annual recipient for forty-five years past of a body of young men well equipped, mentally and physically, to take a leading part in her labors, so that at the present time there are four thousand men in the various walks of life who have been benefited and in turn are benefiting her through the medium of the training acquired under the legacy of Stephen Girard.—W. W. Alexander.

#### WEEKLY PERIODICALS.

Class Ref. 100d.

Argonaut. v. 38-39. 1896.

Illustrated Lond. news. v. 109. JulyDec., 1896.

Mirror. v. 6. Feb., 1896-Feb., 1897. Saturday review. v. 83. Jan.-June, 1897. Politics, literature, science and art.

## PERIODICALS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Class Ref. 100f.

Figaro illustré. v. 7. 1896. Gegenwart. v. 50-51. July, 1896-June, 1897.

Illustrazione Italiana. v. 28. 1896. 2 v. Illustrirte Zeitung. v. 108. Jan.-June. 1897.

Ueber Land und Meer. v. 77. Jan.-June, 1897.

#### THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

The immediate cause of the recent disturbances in the Austrian Reichsrath is the ordinance passed by that body making the Czech language co-ordinate with the German in Bohemia, although the question of renewing the compact between Austria and Hungary, provisionally at least, has been mixed up in all the bitter teeling manifested by the German and anti-German elements. Some of the German groups have taken advantage of the necessity of securing a renewal of the agreement between the empires for the purpose of forcing the hand of the Government. They are threatening to break up the empire unless they are allowed to have their own way, which means their ascendancy as a governing class.

For encyclopædia articles see Appleton's, Chambers's and Johnson's encyclopædias and Brockhaus' Konversations Lexikon, class 99a, Lalor's Cyclopædia of political economy, class 30.

For magazine articles see the Cumulative index, Poole's index and other indexes to periodical literature.

For recent facts and statistics see Hazell's annual, 1897; Statesman's year book, 1897; and Whitaker's Almanack, 1896. Ref. 17

Baedeker, K. Southern Germany and Austria. 4th ed. 1880. S. S. 84e Kay, D. Reichsrath. (In his Austria-Hungary. pp. 101-102, 205-207). 84i Leger, L. History of Austro-Hungary to 1889. 94k

Lowell, A. L. Austria-Hungary. (In his Governments and parties in continental Europe. v. 2. 1897.) 26

Reichsrath, (In Willsey, J. H., comp. Harper's book of facts. 1895). Ref. 99a1

Sears, H. Austria - Hungary. (In his Governments of the world to-day. 1895).

Ref. 26

**Trollope, F.** Vienna and the Austrians. v. 2. pp. 274-280. 1837.

#### SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS,

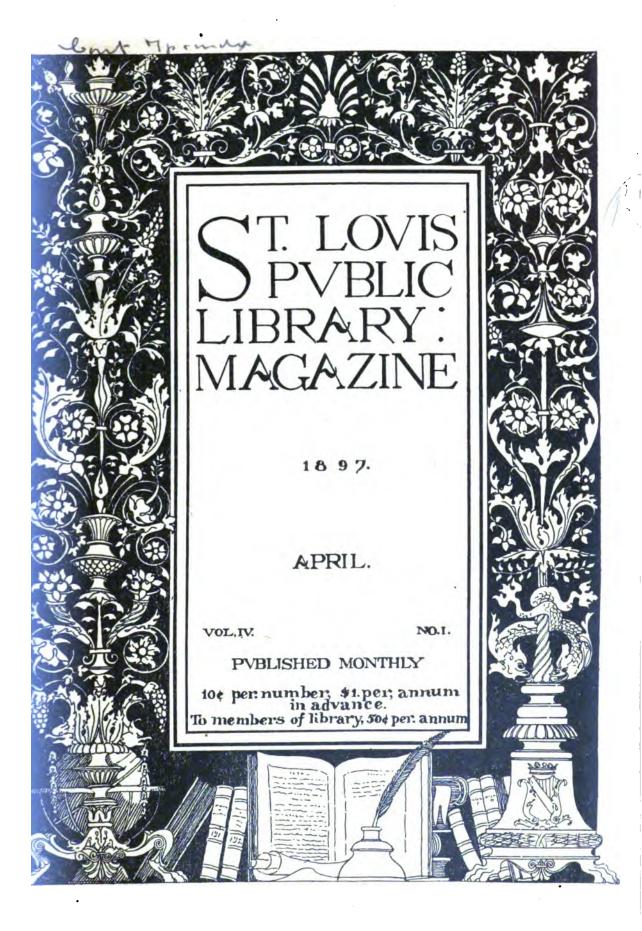
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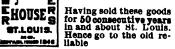
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An article by the great historian, W. E. H. LECKY, on

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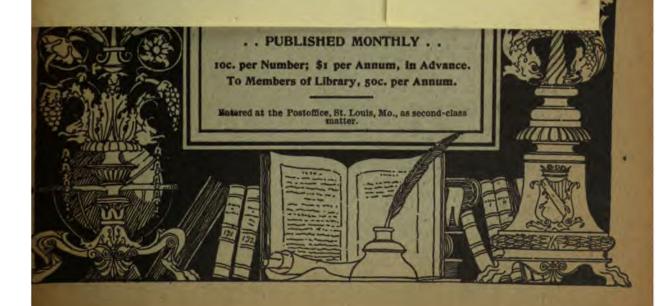
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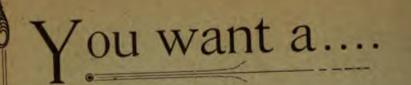
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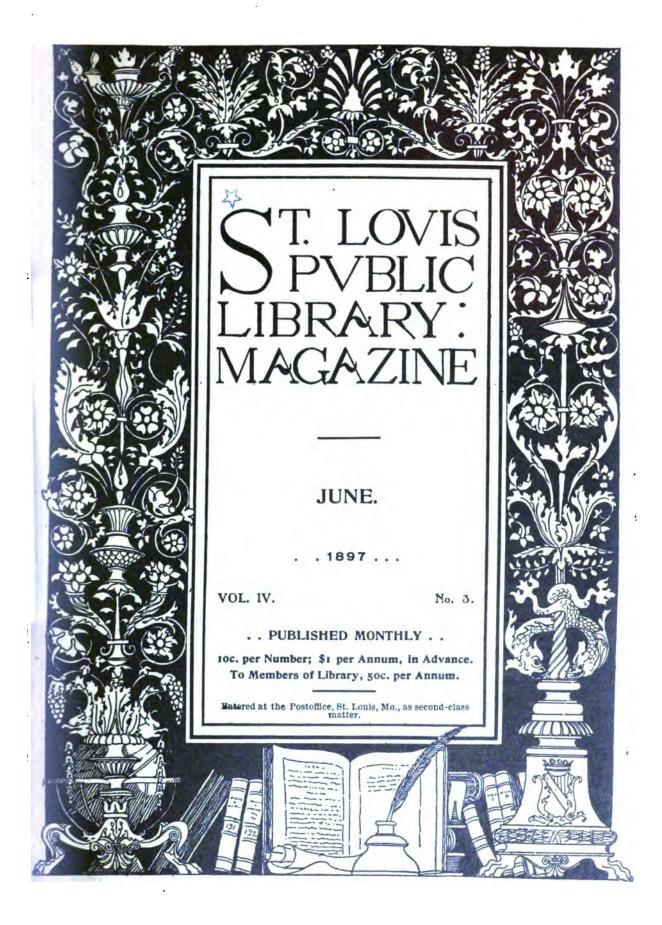
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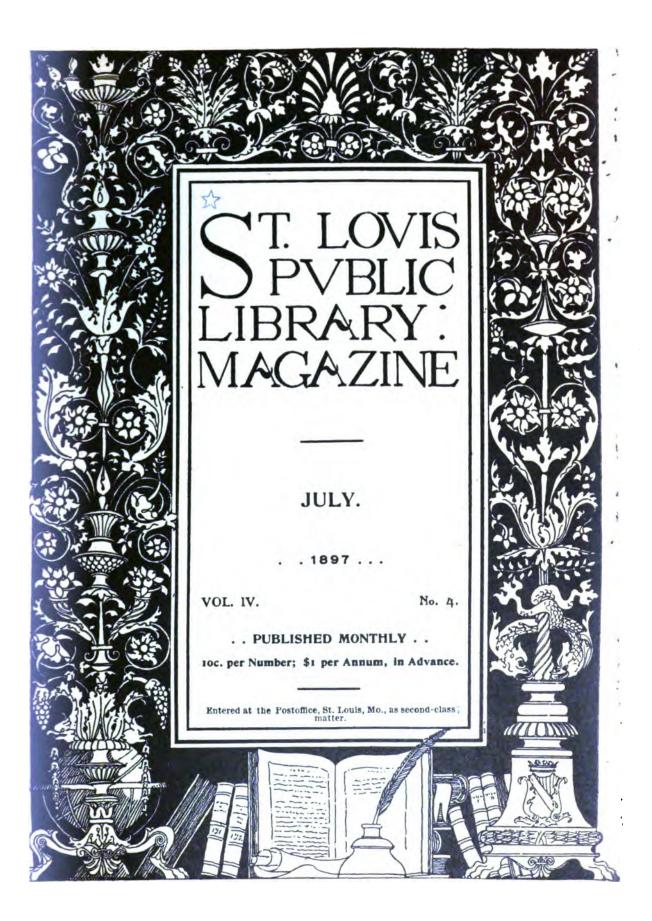
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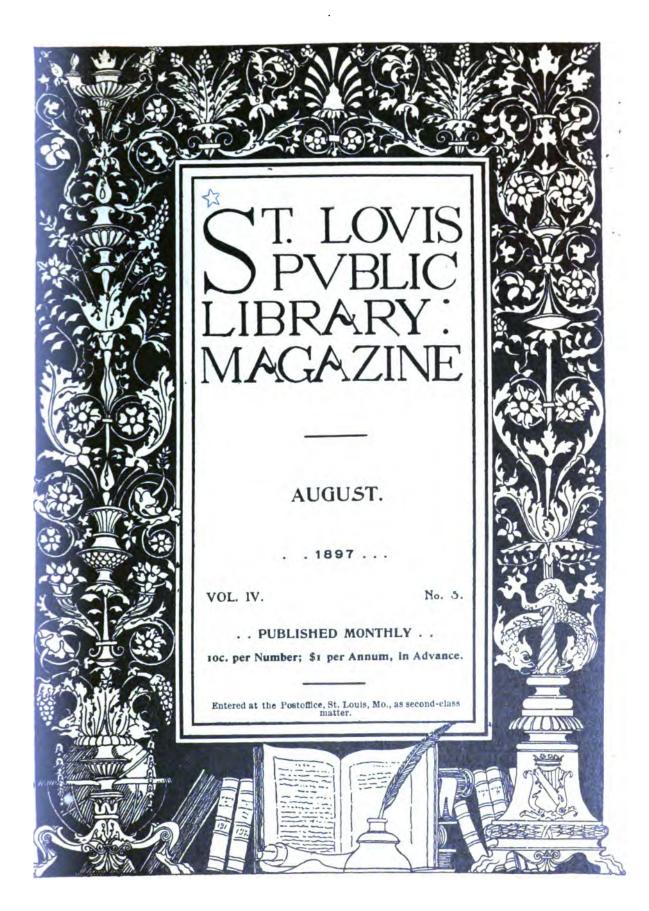
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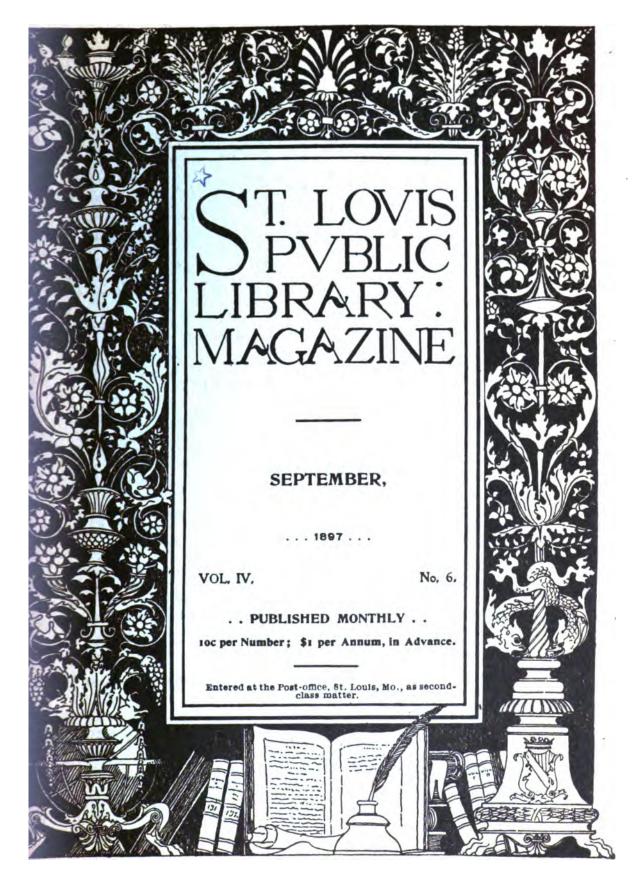
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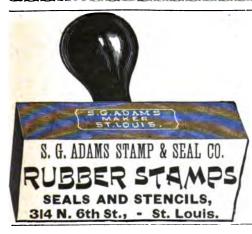


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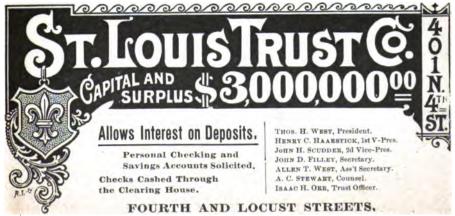


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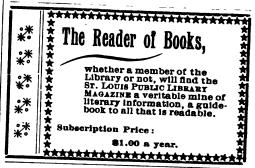
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